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CALCUTTA

University Calendar,

1868-69.

CALCUTTA:

THACKER, SPINK AND CO.,

PUBLISHERS TO THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1868.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Coll.....	College.
Bar.....	Bareilly.
J. Nar.....	Joy Narain.
Gov.....	Government.
Hol.....	Holiday.
L. P.	Lower Provinces.
Pres.	Presidency.
La Mart.....	La Martiniere.

I.

Calcutta University Calendar.

1868-69.

MAY.		
1	F	
2	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
[illegible]		
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	Vac one month Gov Coll L. P
16	S	
[illegible]	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
		[illegible] (1-16)
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
31	S	

JUNE.

1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	[illegible] Examination begins
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	Pres. Coll. estd 1855.
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	Accession of Queen Victoria 1837
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	

JULY.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	University of Bombay founded 1857.
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	
31	F	

AUGUST.

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	Public Hol. L. P.
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	Eclipse of the Sun.
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
30	S	
31	M	

SEPTEMBER.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	University of Madras founded 1857.
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	Public Hol. L. P.
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	Durga Pujah Hol. begin.
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	

OCTOBER.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	Public Hol L. P.
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	Meeting of Syndicate.

NOVEMBER.

1	S	
2	M	Last day of application for Ent and First Arts Exam
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
25	T	
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
29	S	
30	M	Ent and First Arts Exam begin.

DECEMBER.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	Last day of application for B. A., B. L. & L. L. Exam.
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	Meeting of Ent. and First Arts Examiners.
25	F	Christmas Day.
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
27	S	
28	M	B. A., B. L. & L. L. Exam. begin.
29	T	
30	W	
31	T	Last day of application for Honors.

JANUARY.

1	F	New Year's day.
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	University of Calcutta founded 1857.
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	Meeting of B. A. Examiners.
28	T	
29	F	Public Hol. L. P.
30	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
31	S	

FEBRUARY.

1	M	Hon. Exam. in Arts.
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
28	S	

MARCH.

1	M	Last day of notice for M. D. Cand.
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	**Convocation for conferring Degrees.**
7	**S**	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	**S**	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	**S**	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	**Meeting of Syndicate.**
28	**S**	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

APRIL.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
6	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	Annual Meeting of Senate.
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	Meeting of Syndicate.

LIBRARY

II.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT NO. II. OF 1857.

Passed on the 24th January, 1857.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH AND INCORPORATE AN UNIVERSITY AT CALCUTTA.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Calcutta, for the purpose of ascertaining by means of examination the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees, as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honor proportioned thereunto ; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that

such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation

I. The following persons, namely

The Right Honorable CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING,
Governor-General of India,

The Honorable JOHN RUSSELL COLVIN,
Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,

The Honorable FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

The Honorable Sir JAMES WILLIAM COLVILE, Knight,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal,

The Right Reverend DANIEL WILSON,
Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Calcutta,

The Honorable GEORGE ANSON, General,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India,

The Honorable JOSEPH ALEXANDER DORIN,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable JOHN LOW, Major-General,
Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable JOHN PETER GRANT,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable BARNES PEACOCK,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

CHARLES ALLEN, Esquire,
Member of the Legislative Council of India,

HENRY RICKETTS, Esquire,
Provisional Member of the Supreme Council of India,

CHARLES BINNY TREVOR, Esquire,
Judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal,

Prince GHOLAM MUHAMMUD,

WILLIAM RITCHIE, Esquire,
Advocate-General in Bengal,

CECIL BEADON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India,

Colonel HENRY GOODWYN, of the Bengal Engineers,
Chief Engineer in Bengal,

WILLIAM GORDON YOUNG, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in Bengal,

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM ERSKINE BAKER,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Secretary to the Government of India,

Lieutenant-Colonel ANDREW SCOTT WAUGH,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Surveyor-General of India,

KENNETH MACKINNON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine,

HODGSON PRATT, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal,

HENRY WALKER, Esquire,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical College of Bengal,

THOMAS THOMSON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta,

FREDERICK JOHN MOUAT, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine, and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons,

Lieutenant WILLIAM NASSAU LEES,
of the Bengal Infantry,

The Reverend WILLIAM KAY,
Doctor of Divinity,
Principal of Bishop's College,

The Reverend ALEXANDER DUFF,
Doctor of Divinity,

THOMAS OLDHAM, Esquire,
Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India,

HENRY WOODROW, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal,

LEONIDAS CLINT, Esquire,
Principal of the Presidency College,

PROSONNO COOMAR TAGORE,
Clerk, Assistant of the Legislative Council of India,

RAMPERSHAD ROY,
Government Pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal,

The Reverend JAMES OGILVIE,
Master of Arts,

The Reverend JOSEPH MULLENS,
Bachelor of Arts,

Moulavy MUHAMMUD WUJEEH,
Principal of the Calcutta Mudrasah,

ISHWAR CHUNDRA BIDYA SAGUR,
Principal of the Sanskrit College of Calcutta,

RAMGOPAL GHOSE,
Formerly member of the Council of Education,

ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,
Apothecary to the East India Company,

HENRY STEWART REID, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Calcutta; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property,

moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purpose of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of body Corporate and of Senate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor-General of India in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor-General of India for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable Charles John Viscount Canning.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir James William Colvile, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the

first day of January, 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor-General of India in Council shall, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor-General of India in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal or of any Court of Judicature hereafter to be constituted to or in which the powers of the said Supreme Court may be transferred or vested, the Bishop of Calcutta and the Members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being, shall be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor-General of India in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said

University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor-General of India in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University, if he shall see fit.

The appointment of Fellows may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor-General of India in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University, and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University.

Bye-Laws.

The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of this Act), touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honors and the granting of marks of honor for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching

the qualifications of the candidates for degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering, they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees, marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Power to confer degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the

Qualification for admission of Candidates for degrees.

bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the University of Calcutta and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said

University and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor-General of India in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor-General of India in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

Annual Accounts.

ACT No. XLVII. OF 1860.

Passed on the 6th October, 1860.

An Act for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII. and XXVII. of 1857.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay established under Acts II, XXII. and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for: It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay respectively, to confer such Degrees and to grant such Diplomas or Licenses in respect of De-

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

grees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts and submitted to and approved by the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II. XXII. and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

III.

BYE-LAWS.

THE SENATE.

1. The Senate* as constituted by Act No. II. of 1857, shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the third Saturday in† April, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the Members.

3. Nine Members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

THE FACULTIES.

1. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

2. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

3. Each Faculty shall elect its own President. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or, in his absence, by the Senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

* By the 8th Section of Act No. II of 1857, the Senate have power to make and alter Bye-laws and Regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

† The Syndicate have power to alter all dates.

4. If any Faculty omit to elect a President before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, or, in case the office should become vacant during the year, to elect a President for the rest of the year, within one month after the vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Member of such Faculty to be its President.

5. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

1. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, in the following proportions :—

Three by the Faculty of Arts.
One by the Faculty of Law.
One by the Faculty of Medicine.
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

2. The elections both of the Presidents of the Faculties and of the Members of the Syndicate shall take place before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons elected shall be declared at such Meeting.

3. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

4. All Members of the Syndicate must be resident in or near Calcutta. If any Member be temporarily

absent from Calcutta, the President of his Faculty may appoint a Member to officiate during his absence. Should the period of absence exceed three months, the Vice-Chancellor may declare his place vacant.

5. On every vacancy in the Syndicate, caused by death, resignation, absence from Calcutta, or otherwise, the Faculty, by whom the Member causing the vacancy was elected, shall proceed to elect a new Member for the remainder of the current year.

6. If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

7. Four Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

8. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior* Fellow present shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

9. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and to fix the times at which they shall be held; to grant Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the

* The ex-officio Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

Accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

10. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties, and may transfer any Member from one Faculty to another.

11. The Syndicate shall from time to time frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

12. Any Faculty, or any Member, or number of Members of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

13. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposition, or any matter whatever, may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

14. No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided on by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

1. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at the Annual Meeting. He shall be appointed for two years only, but at the end of every such term he may

be re-appointed. The term of office of the Registrar shall commence on the 1st day of May next following his election. If a vacancy occur in the office of Registrar between two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate until the next first day of May.

2. It shall be competent to the Syndicate at their discretion to grant leave of absence for short periods to the Registrar, when such leave can be granted without public inconvenience or extra expense. It shall also be competent to the Syndicate once during the Registrar's two years' tenure of office to grant him leave of absence on Medical Certificate, without forfeiture of salary, for a period not exceeding three months; provided that a satisfactory arrangement can be made without extra expense for the discharge of the Registrar's duties during his absence. Should it be necessary for the Registrar, after enjoying one such leave of absence, to be absent a second time (otherwise than for a short period as already provided,) or should it be necessary for the Registrar at any time to be absent for more than three months, or to proceed to Europe, the office of Registrar shall thereupon become vacant.

3. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

4. All Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties, shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such Meetings.

IV.

REGULATIONS.

ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall commence annually on the first Monday in December, and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any person, wherever he shall have been educated, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination, if he be above the age of sixteen years and not otherwise.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of ten rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to a local

* The following places have already been appointed :—
Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Chittagong, Gowhatty, Sylhet, Cuttack, Bhagulpore, Patna, Bancoorah, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Saugor, Lucknow, Colombo, Kandy, Burrisaul, Simla, Mooltan, Peshawur, Darjeeling, Nagpore, Ranchee.

officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. At the Entrance Examination, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. LANGUAGES.

English; and one of the following languages —

Greek.	Bengali.
Latin.	Oorya.
Arabic.	Hindi.
Persian.	Urdu
Hebrew.	Burmese.
Sanskrit.	Armenian.

Any other language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II. HISTORY.

The outlines of Ancient History, of the History of India, and of General Geography, with a more detailed knowledge of the Geography of India.

The Historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. *(See Appendix* B.)

III. MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.

The four Simple Rules, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Reduction; Practice; Proportion; Simple Interest; Extraction of Square Root.

Algebra.

The four Simple Rules; Proportion; Simple Equations; Extraction of Square Root; Greatest Common Measure; Least Common Multiple.

Geometry.

The first four books of Euclid, with easy deductions.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three Divisions, each in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. The First Examination in Arts shall commence annually on the first Monday in December; and shall be held in Calcutta, and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.†

3. Every candidate for admission shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least fourteen

* The following places have already been appointed:—
Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Patna, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Colombo, Saugor, Simla, Darjeeling.

† The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favor of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to the local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to any one or more subsequent First Examinations in Arts, on payment of a like fee of twenty Rupees on each occasion.

5. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers; the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. At the First Examination in Arts, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. LANGUAGES.*

English; and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate. Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II. HISTORY.

The History of England.

The text-book will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. *(See Appendix* B.*)*

The Historical questions shall include questions relating to the geography of the countries to which they refer.

* The Examination in Languages will be such as to test a lower degree of competency than what is required for the B. A. Degree.

III. MATHEMATICS—PURE AND MIXED.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance.)

Quadratic Equations, Proportion and Variation; Permutations and Combinations; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; the Binomial Theorem, Simple and Compound Interest; Discount; Annuities; the nature and use of Logarithms.

Geometry.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance.)

The sixth book of Euclid; the eleventh book to Prop. XXI.; deductions.

Plane Trigonometry as far as the Solution of Triangles.

Mechanics.

Composition and Resolution of Forces; Equilibrium of Forces at a point in one plane; the Mechanical Powers; and Centre of Gravity.

IV. MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Mental Philosophy as in Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers.

Moral Philosophy as in Abercrombie on the Moral Feelings.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. An Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prose-

cuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.*

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4 A fee of thirty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for the Degree of B. A. on payment of a like fee of thirty Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

6. At the Examination for the Degree of B. A. every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I LANGUAGES.

English, and one of the following languages —

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate

Passages in each of the languages in which a candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

* The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and School-masters.

II. History.

India during the Hindu, Mahomedan, and British periods, down to 1835. Greece, to the death of Alexander. Rome, to the death of Augustus. The Jews, to the destruction of Jerusalem.

The Historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See Appendix* B.)

III. Mathematics—pure and mixed.

Mechanics.

The General Laws of Motion, the motion of a falling body, in free space and along an inclined plane.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Elementary propositions respecting the nature, transmission and intensity of fluid pressure; the condition of equilibrium of floating bodies; nature and simple properties of elastic fluids, and the pressure produced by them; Specific gravity and the modes of determining it; the Barometer, Air-pump, Common pump; Forcing pump; Siphon; Diving-bell; Thermometer

Astronomy.

Descriptive (as distinguished from Practical and Physical) Astronomy, the Solar System, Phenomena of Eclipses

IV. Mental and Moral Philosophy and the Elements of logic.

The text-books will be named from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See Appendix* B)

V. One of the following subjects, to be selected by the candidate.

(*a*) Mathematics—Pure and Mixed.

Geometry.

Conic Sections, treated geometrically.

Optics.

Laws of Reflection and Refraction; reflection at plane mirrors, reflection at spherical mirrors, and refraction through lenses, the incident pencils being direct; separation of Solar light into rays of different colours, description of Solar spectrum; rainbow; description of the eye, the Astronomical Telescope, Galileo's Telescope; the Sextant.

(*b*) Elements of Inorganic Chemistry and of Electricity.

Thermotics, Chemistry, Electricity.

Molecular constitution of matter; Boscovich's Theory; cohesion; porosity; specific gravity; elasticity; adhesion, crystallization. Thermotics:—sensible heat; expansion; the Thermometer and Pyrometer radiation; conduction, convection; specific heat; physical states of matter and latent heat; theory of formation of dew and clouds; mechanical equivalent of heat: dynamic theory of heat. Chemistry:—laws of combining proportion; laws of Atomic Volumes, Atomic theory; chemical symbols and equivalents; Inorganic chemistry of the chief elements. Electricity—polarity; induction; the Leyden Jar and Electrometer, conduction; the Lightning rod; the voltaic pile and battery; Magnetism and Electro-Magnetism; the Thermo-electric pile; relations of chemistry, heat, and electricity.

(*c.*) Elements of Zoology and Comparative Physiology.

The text book to be fixed by the Syndicate.

(*d.*) Geology and Physical Geography.

Geology.

Inorganic—Form and density of the earth and average density of superficial crust, observed ratio of increase of temperature with depth; physical state of interior as indicated by astronomical observation; how modified by temperature and pressure; principal chemical elements and compounds in earth's crust, chemical operations of interior; chemical phenomena of volcanoes, hot springs and crystalline rocks; dynamical operations of interior; phenomena of earthquakes, volcanoes, upheaval, depression, dislocation, and contortion of crust; chemical and mechanical processes at surface; constitution of atmosphere; its changes and their influence on the solid crust; phenomena of atmospheric disintegration and degradation of rocks; transport by water, ice, &c.; river, glacier and iceberg phenomena; formation of sedimentary rocks and their chief varieties, consolidation and metamorphism.

Organic.—Chemical constitution and structure of animals and plants; vital functions, and sources of vital action; geographical and bathymetric distribution; conditions of life and interdependence of organized beings, chemico-geological processes of preservation and formation of rock masses; coral reefs, limestone, coal, peat, &c.; metamorphism of organic rocks; comparative value of geological evidence of fossil remains; succession of life in past epochs; antiquity of existing animals and plants.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three Divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order.

HONORS IN ARTS.

1. Examinations for Honors in Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in February.

2. Any candidate who passes the B. A. Examination within four academical years from the date of his passing the Entrance Examination, may at the Honor Examination next ensuing, or at that of the following year, be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches :—

(1.) Languages.
(2.) History.
(3.) Mental and Moral Philosophy.
(4.) Mathematics—pure and mixed.
(5.) Natural and Physical Science.

3. A fee of Rs. 50 shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

4. Every candidate for Honors shall intimate to the Registrar the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined. Such intimation must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 31st day of December.

5. Honors in Languages shall be awarded in Latin, in Greek, in Sanscrit, in Arabic, in Hebrew, and also in English for candidates whose vernacular language is not English.

The subjects in languages shall be selected by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The Examination shall include translation into English from the language professed by the candidate, and into that Language from English.

It shall also include written answers by the candidate in English to questions relating to the books selected for the Examination.

It shall also include questions on Comparative Grammar, with special reference to the language professed by the candidate.

Every candidate shall be required to write an Essay in English on a subject connected with the History or Literature of the language professed by him.

6. Candidates for Honors in History shall be examined in the following subjects:—

a. History of a stated period (in modern times,) including political and personal events, manners, and literature

b. Constitutional History of England (as in Hallam).

c. History of Modern Civilization (as in Guizot).

d. Political Economy.

e. Taylor's Historical Evidence.

The Examination in History shall include such questions on Geography and Ethnography as the subjects suggest. The candidates shall be required to write an Essay in English on an historical subject.

7. Candidates for Honors in Mathematics shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Algebra, including the Theory of Equations.

Analytical Geometry (Plane and Solid).

Differential and Integral Calculus.

Spherical Trigonometry.

Statics.

Dynamics.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.
Optics.
Astronomy.

8. Candidates for Honors in Natural and Physical Science shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Chemistry (Organic and Inorganic) ; Electricity.
Also one of the following ;
a. Botany, Zoology, and Comparative Physiology.
b. Geology, Mineralogy and Physical Geography.

9. Candidates for Honors in Mental and Moral Philosophy shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Logic.
Mental Philosophy.
Moral Philosophy.
Natural Theology.
Also in one of the following subjects to be selected by the candidate :—
a. History of Philosophy.
b. Elements of Jurisprudence.
c. Evidences of Revealed Religion (as in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidences).

10. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in the order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

11. The candidate who shall be placed first in the first division in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred Rupees, and the second student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Silver Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred Rupees.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A.

1. Every Bachelor of Arts who has obtained Honors in Arts shall be entitled to the Degree of Master of Arts without further Examination or fee.

2. Any Bachelor of Arts may, on sending to the Registrar (on or before the first of January), an application (specifying the branch in which he desires to be examined) with a certificate of having passed the Examination for the Degree of B. A. and on payment of a fee of 50 Rupees, be admitted to the Honor Examination in any branch in view to obtaining the Degree of M. A.

3. If a candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of fifty Rupees on each occasion.

4. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in alphabetical order. Each successful candidate shall receive with his Degree of M. A. a certificate setting forth the branch in which he was examined.

LICENCE IN LAW.

1. An Examination for a *Licence in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in January.

* The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Law.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a school of Law, recognized by the Syndicate, for not less than three academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Every candidate for admission to this Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for a Licence in Law, on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written and oral.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. The principles of Jurisprudence.

II. The several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India, as they concern:

a. Personal rights and status.

b. The rights of Property, the modes of its acquisition, and herein the Law of Contracts and Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato*.

c. The Law of Evidence, of Crimes and of Procedure.

The following shall be text-books of Examination in the foregoing subjects, and may, from time to time, be altered by the Syndicate :—

PRINCIPLES OF JURISPRUDENCE.

Stephen's Blackstone—Introduction, and Section 2.

Kent's Commentaries—Part 1. Lecture 1; Part 3, Lectures 20, 21 22 and 23.

Story's Conflict of Laws,—Chapters 1 and 2, *or*

Wheaton's Elements of International Law—Part 2, Chapter 2.

PERSONAL RIGHTS AND STATUS.

Stephen's Blackstone—Books I. and III. Book IV. Part 1. Chapters 1, 2, 6 and 10; Part III. Chapters 1, 7, 10 and 13.

Kent's Commentaries—Part 4, Lectures 24 to 33 inclusive.

Strange's Hindu Law—Chapters 2, 3, 4 and 10, *or*

Macnaghten's Hindu Law—Chapters 4, 6 and 7.

Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law—Chapters 7, 8 and 9.

Story's Conflict of Laws—Chapters 3 and 4.

THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY, THE MODES OF ITS ACQUISITION, AND HEREIN THE LAW OF CONTRACTS, AND SUCCESSIONS, AS WELL TESTAMENTARY AS AB INTESTATO.

Stephen's Blackstone—Book II.—Introduction and Part 2.

Kent's Commentaries—Parts 5 & 6.

Macpherson on Contracts.

Williams on Real Property—Part I. Chapters 1 to 4 and 6 to 8; Part IV. Chapter 2, Part V. *or*

Stephen's Blackstone—Book, II. Part 1, (excepting Chapter 2)

Strange's Hindu Law—Chapters 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 12, *or*

Macnaghten's Hindu Law—Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, and 9

Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law—Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 12.

Dattaca Chundrica. (Sutherland's Translation).

Macpherson on Mortgages

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE, OF CRIMES AND OF PROCEDURE.

Indian Penal Code.

Stephen's Blackstone—Books V. and VI.

Tayler *or* Goodeve *or* Norton on Evidence.

The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure All Acts and Regulations, in force, regulating the Revenue Courts of the Bengal Presidency.

Where two or more Books are mentioned in the alternative, it shall not be necessary for the Students to pass in more than one of the books.

7. A paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects:—

a. The Principles of Jurisprudence and the Roman Law.

b. Personal Rights and Status, and the infringement of such rights.

c. The rights of Property, and the infringement of them, the modes of its acquisition, and the Law of Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato*.

d. The Law of Contracts.

e. The Code of Civil Procedure, the Revenue Laws, and the Law of Evidence.

f. Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged alphabetically.

BACHELOR IN LAW.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any Bachelor of Arts may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has passed the B A. Examination at least one year previously, and has attended lectures in a school of Law, recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Exami-

nation shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty Rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the subjects and in the manner ordered in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Regulations for a Licence in Law

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. The first student of the first class shall receive a Gold Medal, provided that he is considered by the Examiners to have evinced sufficient merit. The Syndicate shall be at liberty to award one or more special prizes, if they deem it expedient.

7. Any Licentiate in Law, who has graduated in Arts,* may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor in Law without further Examination.

* Any person who has passed a University Law Examination in or before January, 1864, or the Examination for a Licence in Law, may proceed to the B. A. Examination without passing the First Examination in Arts, or completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS IN LAW.

1. An Examination for Honors in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in March.

2. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law or for a Licence in Law may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application, specifying the subjects in which he desires to be examined, to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in two or more of the following subjects to be selected by himself.

a. Hindu and Mahomedan Law

b. Law of England, as administered in H M 's High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its original Civil Jurisdiction.

c. General Law, as administered in H M 's High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its appellate Jurisdiction, and in the Courts subordinate to it.

d Mercantile Law.

e. Roman Civil Law.

f. Conflict of Laws.

g. International Law.

6. A separate paper shall be set in each of the seven subjects, and in addition to the two subjects in which they must of necessity elect to be examined, candidates shall be permitted to enter for all or for any number of the others.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed, together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits. Each successful candidate shall receive a certificate, setting forth the branches in which he has been examined.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor in Law, and has at any time passed the Honor Examination in four subjects at least, may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law without examination, provided that—

(1) Two members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors in Law shall testify, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that since graduating he has practised his profession with repute for five years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor, *and*

(2) He shall produce an Essay, approved by the President of the Faculty of Law for the time being, on some subject connected with Law or Jurisprudence.

2. A fee of Rupees one hundred shall be payable for the Degree of Doctor in Law. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

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*LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. An Examination for a Licence† in Medicine and Surgery shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second Licentiate Medical Examinations.

FIRST LICENTIATE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

2. Any undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to the Examination :—

a.—Of having completed his nineteenth year.

b.—Of having been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.

c.—Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two Courses of 70 Lectures.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica.
General Anatomy and Physiology.

One Course of 40 Lectures.

Botany.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

d.—Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

e.—Of having dissected during three winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve Dissections in each term.

* Candidates who enter on their Medical studies before June 1866, may, if they so desire, be examined under the former regulations (see Calendar 1863-64.)

† The holder of this Licence shall be styled Licentiate in Medicine.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of five Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of five Rupees on each occasion.

3. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Chemistry.

Botany.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

General Anatomy and Physiology.

Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits

The Syndicate shall notify, three months before the Examination, the portions of the subjects of Chemistry and Botany in which candidates shall be examined.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Any passed student of the Vernacular classes of any affiliated Medical College, or School of Medicine, if recommended by the Principal for distinguished merit, may be admitted to this Examination on producing certificates to the following effect :—

(*a*) Of having passed the Entrance Examination of the University.

(*b*) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(*c*) Of having subsequently to qualifying in the Vernacular classes, been engaged for one year in the study of Medicine and Surgery, and during that time of having attended, in a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in each of the following subjects :—

Anatomy.
Physiology.
Botany.
Chemistry.

Second Licentiate Medical Examination.

9. Any candidate, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a*) Of having passed the First Licentiate Medical Examination at least two years previously.

(*b*) Of having subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, attended the following Courses of Lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two Courses of 70 Lectures.

Medicine (including Hygiene and General Pathology).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

Two Courses of 50 Lectures.

Medical Jurisprudence

One Course of 20 Lectures.

Diseases of the Eye.

(*c*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical

operations during two winter sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d*) Of having conducted at least six Labors

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*e*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, viz —

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

(*f*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, six Medical and six Surgical cases, during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*g*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied

10. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

11. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

12. The Examination shall be written, oral and practical.

13. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects.—

Principles and Practice of Medicine
Do do of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery
Medical Jurisprudence.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the wards of a Hospital.

14. Every candidate shall be required —

To examine, diagnose and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Diseases to be selected by the Examiners, and to draw up careful histories of the cases, also, if required to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations of any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

15. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second M. B. Examinations.

First M. B. Examination.

2. Any Undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts; *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.**

(*b*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Examination in Arts, been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years.

(*c*) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate —

Two courses, each of 40 Lectures.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Chemistry.

Materia Medica.

General Anatomy.

Two Courses, each of 40 Lectures.

Botany.

One course of 40 Lectures.

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

(*d*) Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(*e*) Of having dissected during three Winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each term.

* The words here printed in Italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of ten Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of ten Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
General Anatomy and Physiology.
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.
Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

7. As soon as possible after the commencement of the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Scholarships of 32 Rupees a month, on the result of this Examination, and tenable for two years with the style of Junior University Scholar, shall be given in each of the following subjects:—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry
Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
Botany.
Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.

9. Scholarships shall be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners, and shall be held subject to good behaviour.

Second M. B. Examination.

10. Any candidate, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination:—

(*a*) Of having passed the First M. B. Examination at least two years previously.

(*b*) Of having subsequently to passing the First M B Examination, attended the following courses of Lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the University —

Two Courses, each of 70 Lectures.

Medicine (including Hygiene and General Pathology).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

Two Courses of 50 Lectures.

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 50 Lectures.

Diseases of the Eye.

(*c*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two winter sessions, the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d*) Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*e*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, viz :—

Three months of attendance at the out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

(*f*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, Medical and Surgical cases during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*g*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

11. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

12. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

13. The Examinations shall be written, oral, and practical.

14. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Principles and practice of Medicine.
Do. do. of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

15 Every candidate shall be required :—

To examine, diagnose and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Disease to be selected by the Examiners; and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations on any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

16. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in two divisions, each in alphabetical order.

17. Any Licentiate of three years' standing may be admitted to this Degree, on paying a fee of fifty rupees and producing certificates to the following effect :—

(*a*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts;* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

(*b*) Of having attended, at a School of Medicine recognized by the

* See next page, note. † *Idem.*

Syndicate, a Course of lectures in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, consisting of at least 40 Lectures.

(c) Of having passed an Examination in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology

18. Any candidate who has passed the Licentiate Examination before 1867, or the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College, may be admitted to this degree, without further Examination or fee, on producing a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

HONORS IN MEDICINE.

1. Any candidate who has been placed in the first division at the second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, may be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches:—

Surgery.
Medicine.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

2. The Examinations shall take place in the week following the completion of the second Examination, and shall be conducted by means of written papers and practical tests.

3. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit. Can-

* Any Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may proceed to the First Examination in Arts or to the B. A. Examination, without completing the two years' attendance at an affiliated Institution, required under para. 2 of the First Arts Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

didates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

4. Scholarships of sixty Rupees a month, on the result of this Examination, and tenable for two years, with the style of Senior University Scholar, shall be given in each of the following subjects :—

Midwifery and the diseases of women and children.
Surgery.
Medicine.

5. Scholarships shall be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners, and shall be held subject to good behaviour.

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*DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of April.

2. Any Bachelor in Medicine may be admitted to this Examination, provided he can produce certificates to the following effect :—

(*a*) Of having been admitted to the degree of † Bachelor of Arts.

(*b*) Of having subsequently to passing the M. B. Examination, completed—

Five years of certified practice of the Medical profession, *or*

Two years' Hospital practice and two years private practice; *or*

* Candidates, who enter on their Medical studies before June 1866, may, if they so desire, be examined under the former regulations (see Calendar 1863-64).

† Any Bachelor in Medicine may proceed to the B A Examination, without completing the two years' study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

Two years practice, either hospital or private, if the candidate be a Graduate in Medicine with Honors.

(c) Of good moral character, signed by two persons of respectability.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of one hundred Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of one hundred Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Medicine, including the practice of Physic.
Surgery.
Midwifery.
Hygiene and Pathology.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

8. Any candidate who is not a Bachelor in Medicine, may be admitted to the Examination for the degree of Doctor in Medicine, on producing certificates to the following effect :—

(*a*) Of having passed the Senior diploma Examination of the Medical College or the Licentiate Examination in Medicine and Surgery of the University.

(*b*) Of having attained the age of 35 years.

(*c*) Of having practised the Medical profession with repute for five years.

(*d*) Of fitness, moral and social, for the degree.

(*e*) Of having passed the B. A. Examination ;* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*† or

The following preliminary Examination, for those candidates only who had completed their Medical Education in or before the session of 1859 ;—

English.

Subjects of Examination shall not be appointed, but the answers of the candidates in all subjects must be such as to show a competent knowledge of the English language

Mental and Moral Science.

Mental Science ;—as contained in Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers.

Moral Philosophy ;—as contained in Payne and Abercrombie.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for a ‡Licence in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in May

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Engi-

* Any person, who has passed a University Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery in or before 1864, may proceed to the B. A Examination without passing the First Examination in Arts, or completing the two years of study at an affiliated institution required under para 2 of the B. A Regulations

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

‡ The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Civil Engineering.

neering recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty-five Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Drawing.
VI. Geodesy.

I. Mathematics.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, Ratio, Proportion and Variation, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.

Binomial Theorem.

Logarithms.

Euclid—Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 11 to Prop. 21, with deductions. Conic Sections, treated Geometrically.

Trigonometry.

As far as the solution of all cases of plane triangles.

Mensuration.

Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.

II. MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Statics.

Composition and Resolution of forces, Centre of Gravity.

Mechanical Powers.

Friction.

Dynamics.

General Laws of motion

Motion of Falling Bodies in free space and down inclined planes.

Vibration of simple pendulums.

Collision of Bodies.

Hydrostatics.

Equilibrium of Fluids.

Specific Gravity.

Equilibrium of floating bodies.

Centre of pressure.

Elastic fluids.

Principles of the Barometer and Thermometer, and application to determine heights of mountains, of the Air-pump, Condenser, Pump, Siphon, and Hydrostatic Press.

Hydrodynamics.

Motion of fluids through a small orifice.

Percussion and Resistance of Fluids.

Optics.

Laws of reflection, refraction, and radiation from Plane and Spherical Surfaces. Formation of Images; simple and compound Lenses; the Eye, Principles of the Sextant, Telescope, and Microscope.

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Chemistry.

The elements of inorganic Chemistry, as laid down in Chambers's Course, and as applied to the preparation of wrought-iron, steel and cements.

Heat

Elementary laws of Heat, with reference to steam and combustion of fuel.

Mineralogy.

Physical Characteristics of Minerals.

Physical Geography.

With special reference to that of India.

IV. CONSTRUCTION.

Materials.

Stones.

Preparation of Bricks and Tiles, Mortars and Cements, Paints, Iron and Steel, Preservation of Timber.

Practice of Building.

Earthwork.

Construction of Roads.

Construction of Railroads.

Selection of Line, Cuttings and Embankments, Tunnels, Gradients, Curves.

The practice of Bridge Building.

Carpentry.

Scarfs, Joints, Centres for Bridges, Roofs.

Hydraulic Works

Flow of water in pipes and open channels, and over Weirs; Tanks; Canals; Sluices; Locks.

Strength of Materials.

Resistance of Iron and Wood to compression, tension, transverse and longitudinal strains and detrusion. Deflection of Beams. Various forms of Beams, Solid, and Hollow.

Stability of Structures.

As applied to retaining walls, bridges, abutments, walls of Buildings, and framed structures.

Mechanism.

Motion; Machines; advantage and uses of.

Elementary forms; Levers; Cranks; Rolling contracts; Sliding contacts; Mechanism for modifying motion; Accumulation and Regulation of motion.

Sources of power—Gravity, Wind, Heat, Muscular action.

The Steam Engine in detail.

Hydraulic Machines—Water wheels and Turbines.

Designs.

An original design for a work on given data, with report, specification, and estimate.

V. Drawing.

Geometrical, Mechanical, Engineering and Architectural, Perspective, Isometrical perspective, Topographical and Landscape Drawing.

(Attested specimens, of each kind, to be submitted to the Examiners, in addition to the specimens to be executed during the Examination, to which marks will be assigned).

VI. Geodesy

Use of the Scales, Prismatic Compass, Level, Theodolite and Plane Table.

Topographical Surveying of limited areas.

Practice of levelling.

Route Surveying and laying out curves.

(Attested Surveys, executed by the candidate, will be submitted to the Examiners, to which marks will be assigned.)

6. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects—

Arithmetic and Algebra.

Geometry and Conic Sections.

Practical Trigonometry, Logarithms and Mensuration.

Statics and Dynamics.

Hydrostatics and Optics.

Chemistry and Heat

Mineralogy and Physical Geography.

Practice of Building.

Earthworks and Construction of Roads and Railways.

Carpentry and Mechanism.

Hydraulic Works.

Strength of Materials and Stability of Structures.

Drawing and Geodesy.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of May.

2. *Any candidate may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study at a school of Engineering, recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years, after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty Rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the subjects and in the manner ordered in paras. 5 and 6 of the Regulations for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

* Any Licentiate in Engineering may proceed to the First Examination in Arts and the Bachelor of Arts Examination without completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution, required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificato in the form entered in Appendix A.

7. The first candidate of the first class shall receive a gold medal to the value of one hundred Rupees

8. Any Licentiate in Civil Engineering who has passed the First Examination in Arts may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering without further Examination.

HONORS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

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1. An Examination for Honors in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week of June.

2. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering, or for a Licence in Civil Engineering, may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4 The Examination shall be written and oral.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Geodesy.

I. MATHEMATICS.

Spherical Trigonometry, as applied to Geodesy.
Descriptive Geometry.

II. MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Central Forces
Rotation and Oscillation of Bodies. Centrifugal Forces.
Motion of Fluids.
Geometrical Optics.
The Elements of Astronomy, and its application to Geodesy.

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Heat—with reference to Steam and Combustion.
Chemistry—as applied to Cements and preservation of Materials.
Practical application of Electrical Science.
General principles of Geology and Mineralogy, and their applications to Engineering.

IV. CONSTRUCTION.

Practice of Building.
Theory and practice of Bridge-building.
Roads and Railways.
Hydraulic Works.
Equilibrium of Structure, Theory of Machinss, with special reference to the Steam Engine.
Principles of Design.

V. GEODESY.

Surveying.
Topographical drawing.

6. The candidate's qualifications shall be tested by written papers on the first three and fifth subjects, and by written papers and *vivâ voce* Examination on the fourth subject.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in order of merit.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as B. C. E. and has at any time passed the Honor Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering without examination, provided that—

(1.) Two members of the Faculty of Engineering or two Masters in Civil Engineering shall testify to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that, since graduating, he has practised his profession with repute for four years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Master.

(2.) He shall produce an Essay approved by the President of the Faculty of Engineering for the time being, on some subject connected with Engineering.

2. A fee of Rupees one hundred shall be payable for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

GENERAL.

1. No question shall be put at any University Examination, so as to require an expression of religious belief on the part of the candidates; and no answer or translation given by any candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarities of religious belief.

2. The Syndicate shall have power in any case to admit to any University Examination in any Faculty, any person who shall present a certificate from any Institution authorised on that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, shewing that in such Institution he has attended courses of study, passed Examinations, or taken degrees corresponding to those which, in connection with such Examinations, are exacted from students of this University.

APPENDIX A.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The Entrance fee of 10 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

The certificate is to be signed by the Principal or Headmaster of the College or School at which the candidate has been or is being educated, if he be a private* student, by the Deputy Inspector of Schools of the District in which he resides

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has, to the best of my belief, attained the age of 16 years, that I know nothing against his moral character, that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, that there is in my opinion a reasonable probability of his now passing it, and that he has signed the above application.

The 186 }

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate :—

Name.

Age.

Religion.

Race *(i. e. nation, tribe, &c. &c.)*

Where educated.

Present position *(i. e. at School, or present occupation)*.

Town or village, where resident.

Name of Father or Guardian.

Where to be examined.

Language in which, besides English, to be examined.

* Private Student —one who has attended at no educational Institution for six months before the Examination

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts. In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the language.

The fee of 20 Rupees forwarded herewith.

I am, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University, that I know nothing against his moral character, that there is, in my opinion, a reasonable probability of his now passing the First Examination in Arts, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution,

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Age, ...
Race (i. e. nation., tribe, &c., &c.) ... ...
Religion, ...
Present occupation, ...
Date of Entrance, ...
Where to be examined, ...

Period or Periods of Study since passing the Entrance Examination.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous study.	Signature of Principal or Head Master of affiliated Institution.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

I am, &c &c.

CERTIFICATE.

The certificate to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate that he has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta, that I know nothing against his moral character, that there is, in my opinion, a reasonable probability of his now passing the B. A. Examination, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.—

Age.

Date of Entrance.

Date of passing First Examination in Arts.

Race (i. e Nation, tribe, &c &c)

Religion

Present Occupation.

Language in which, besides English, to be examined.

Optional subject.

Period or Periods of study since passing the First Examination in Arts.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous study.	Signatures of Principals or Head Masters of Affiliated Institutions.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in

I am, &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Age.
Date of Graduation in Arts.
Race.
Religion (i. e. nation, tribe, &c.)
Present occupation.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of his diploma, that he has passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the University of,
that I know nothing against his moral character, and that I believe the above account to be true.

LICENCE IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Law.

I am, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that ——— ——— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2, of the Regulations as to Law.

The certificate and application for the Degree of Bachelor in Law to be in the same form as the foregoing.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request to be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law.

I am, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the President of the Faculty of Law.

I certify that ——— ——— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 1, of the D. L. Regulations.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY. FIRST EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

I am, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that ——— ——— has, to the best of my belief, completed his nineteenth year; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2, of the Regulations as to Medicine.

The applications and certificates of the following Examinations to be in the same, as the foregoing :—

Licence in Medicine and Surgery, Second Examination.
Bachelor in Medicine, First Examination.
Bachelor in Medicine, Second Examination.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Doctor in Medicine.

I am, &c. &c.

Certificate to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Medicine.

I certify that ———— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 8, of the M. D Regulations.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that ———— ———— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2, of the Regulations as to Civil Engineering.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The certificate and application for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as the foregoing.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The certificate and application for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as for the Degree of Doctor in Law, with the exception that the certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Engineering.

CERTIFICATES OF PASSING.

Entrance.

I certify that ——— ——— duly passed the Entrance Examination held in the month of ——— 18 , and has been placed in the ——— Division.

The 18

Registrar.

First Examination in Arts.

Same form as foregoing.

Licence in any Faculty.

This is to certify that ——— passed the Examination for a Licence in ——— ——— at the Annual Examination in the year 18— and that he was placed in the ——— ——— Division.

———

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,

The 18

First Examination for Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

This is to certify that ——— ——— duly passed the First Examination for ——— ——— at the Annual Examination in the year 18— and has been placed in the ——— ——— Division.

———

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,

The 18

Bachelor in any Faculty.

This is to certify that ——— ——— obtained the Degree of Bachelor in ——— ——— in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18—, and that he was placed in the ——— Division.

———

Chancellor,

or Vice-Chancellor.

University of Calcutta,

The 18

Doctor or Master in any Faculty.

This is to certify that ——— ——— obtained the Degree of Doctor or Master in ——— ——— in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18

———

Chancellor,
or Vice-Chancellor.

University of Calcutta,
The 18

———

Honors.

This is to certify that ——— ——— ——— passed the Honor Examination in ——— ——— in ——— and was placed in the ——— Division.

———

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,
The 18

———

APPENDIX B.

SUBJECTS IN LANGUAGES.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1868.

English.

Tennyson,	...	Lord of Burleigh.
Macaulay,	..	Horatius Cocles.
Milton,	..	Extract from Book V of Paradise Lost.
Gray,	..	Hymn to Adversity. Ode on the Spring.
Wordsworth,	..	Heart-léap Well.
Goldsmith,	..	Traveller.
Robertson,	..	History of America, Book II.
Smiles,	..	Self-Help, Chaps. 12 and 13.

Greek.

Homer,	..	Iliad, Books I., II., and III.

Latin.

Cæsar de bello Gallico,		Book II.
Eton Electa ex Ovidio et Tibullo	..	Part II—Extracts XXI. to LI. inclusive.
Cicero,	..	De Senectute.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

Sanscrit.

Extracts in Rijupat, Part III. from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurana and Mahábharat.

Upakramaniká,

Bengali.

As in published Selections.*

Arabic.

Major Fuller's Selections.*

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul. Pages 1—105.

Iqd-i-Manzum.

Urdu.

Major Fuller's Selections, Part I.*

Hindi.

Vidyankur.

Ramayana, 3rd and 4th Books.

Oorya.

Hitopadesha,	..	Chaps. 2nd and 3rd.
Nobin Chunder Sarangee,	..	Universal History, Parts 1st and 2nd.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1869.

English.

Cowper,	...	Task, Book VI. Winter Walk at Noon.
Goldsmith,	..	Edwin and Angelina.
Scott,	..	Introduction to Lay of the Last Minstrel.
Byron,	..	Destruction of Sennacherib—Address to the Ocean.
Smith,	..	Address to the Mummy in Belzoni's exhibition.

* Sold by Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.

Defoe, .. Extracts from Robinson Crusoe.

Dixon, ... Extracts from Life of Admiral Blake.

Smiles, .. Self-Help. Chap. X.

Latin.

Virgil, ... Æneid, Books I and II.

Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Books I and II.

Greek.

Xenophon, .. Cyropædia, Books I and II.

Homer, ... Iliad, Book I.

Sanscrit.

As in 1868.

Arabic.

Major Fuller's Selections.*

Bengali.

Selections by Rev. K. M. Banerjea.*

Urdu.

Major Fuller's Selections, Part I.*

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul. Pages 1—105.

Iqd-i-Manzum.

Hindi.

Lallu Lal; Prem Sagar—2nd half Chap. 51-90.

Vidyankur.

Ramayan, 3rd and 4th Books.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Oorya.

Hitopadesha, Chaps. 1 and 2.
Nitibodh by W. Lacey.
Butrish Singhasun.

Hebrew.

As in 1868.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1870.

English.

Cowper,	...	Timepiece, as in 1861.
Goldsmith,	...	Deserted Village.
Campbell,		Battle of Hohenlinden, Lochiel's Warning. The Mother.
Pollok,	...	The Genius of Byron (from the Course of Time)
Byron,	..	Address to the Ocean, Battle of Waterloo)
Hemans,	...	Casabianca.
Wordsworth,	..	The Pet Lamb.
Montgomery,	..	Home.
Wolfe,	...	Burial of Sir J. Moore.
Browning,	...	How they brought the good news from Ghent.
Johnson,	..	Rasselas.

The Mirage of Life, as in 1861.

Addison,	...	Selected Essays from the Tatler and Spectator. Tatler, Nos. 81, 97, 161
		Spectator, Nos. 26, 69, 93, 94, 111, 120, 121, 135, 159, 195, 255, 256, 257, 381, 387.

Latin.

Cicero, .. First and Second Catiline.
Virgil, .. Æneid, Books I. and II.

Greek.

Xenophon, .. Anabasis, Books I and II
Homer, .. Iliad, Book I.

Sanscrit.

As in 1869.

*Arabic.**

Major Fuller's Selections, as in 1869.

Bengali.

Selections by Rev. K. M. Banerjea, as in 1869.

*Urdu.**

Major Fuller's Selections, Part I.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul, Pages 1—105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

Hindi.

Lallu Lal—Prem Sagur 2nd half chap. 51-90.
Vidyankur.
Ramayan, 3rd and 4th Books.

Oorya.

Hitopadesha, chap. 1 and 2.
Nitibodh by W. Lacey.
Butrish Singhasun.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

* Thacker Spink & Co.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1868.

English.

Thomson,	..	Castle of Indolence.
Addison,	..	The Campaign.
Tickell,	..	Elegy on Addison.
Cowper,	..	Table Talk.
Robertson,	..	History of America, Book I.
Paley,	..	Reasons for Contentment.
Helps,	..	Extracts from Companions of my Solitude, and Friends in Council.

Latin.

Horace,	..	Odes, Books I. and II. Ars Poetica.
Cicero,	..	The second Tusculan Disputation.
Livy,	...	Book XXIII.

Greek.

Thucydides,	...	Book III.
Plato,	...	Crito.
Sophocles,	...	Antigone.

Sanscrit.

Extracts in Rijupáth, Part 3, from Hitopadesha, Vishhnupurána, and Mahábhárata. Upakramaniká.

*Arabic.**

Mr. Kempson's Selections.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1869.

English.

Milton,	...	Paradise Lost, Bks. IV. V VI.
Byron,	...	The Siege of Corinth.
Macaulay,	...	Battle of the Lake Regillus.
Addison,	...	Spectator, (papers on Milton and on the Pleasures of the Imagination).
Johnson,	...	Lives of the Poets—(Milton and Addison).
Prescott,	...	Book III. Chaps. 4 and 5, vol. II. Philip II.

Latin.

Livy,	...	Book IV.
Cicero,	...	Pro Sestio.
Horace,	...	Book I. Epistles.

Greek.

Herodotus,	...	Clio.
Euripides,	...	Alcestis.

Sanscrit.

As in 1868.

*Arabic.**

Mr. Kempson's Selections.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1870.

English.

Milton,	..	Paradise Lost, Bks. I. and II.
Addison,	..	Cato, with Pope's Prologue.
Pope,	...	Essay on Criticism, as in 1864.

Macaulay,	...	Lay of Virginia.
Johnson,	...	Life of Pope.
Addison,	...	Papers on Paradise Lost from the Spectator, Nos. 267, 273, 279, 285, 291, 297, 303, 309.
Johnson,	...	Papers in the Rambler on Milton's Versification, Nos. 86, 88, 90, 94.
Robertson,	...	Charles V. Book I.

Latin.

Livy,	...	Book XXII.
Cicero,	...	De Finibus, Book I.
Horace,	...	Odes, Books III. and IV. Ars Poetica.

Greek.

Herodotus,	...	Euterpe, Book II.
Euripides,	...	Medea.

Sanscrit.

Kumára Sambhava.		
Veni Sánhára,	...	(Omitting 2nd Act).

*Arabic.**

Mr. Kempson's Selections.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1869.

English.

Shakspeare,	...	Midsummer Night's Dream.
Scott,	...	Rokeby.
*Wordsworth,	...	Egyptian Maid. Tintern Abbey.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

*Gibbon,	...	Rome, Chapters 1 and 2.
*Burke,	...	Speech on Financial Reform.
*Campbell,	...	Rhetoric, Book II. Chapters 5 and 6. Book III. Chapter I. Secs. 1 and 2.

Greek.

Sophocles,	...	Ajax.
Herodotus,	...	Euterpe, Book II.

Latin.

Tacitus,	...	Annals, Book I.
Cicero,	...	Pro Cluentio.
Juvenal,	...	Satires 1, 3, 4, 8, 14.
Horace,	...	Odes, Book IV.
Virgil,	...	Æneid, Books 7 and 8.

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms I.—XLI.
Isaiah I.—XXXIX.
Daniel I.—VII.
Proverbs.

Sanscrit.

Kumára Sambhava.
Veni Sanhára, ... (Omitting 2nd Act).

Arabic.†

Taríkh i Yamíní,
Hamásah, first 31 pages.
Mutanabbi,
} As contained in Selections by Major Lees.

* Published in one volume by Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co
† Thacker, Spink & Co.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1870.

English.

Shakspeare,	...	Julius Cæsar.
Milton,	...	Comus and Sonnets.
Chaucer,		Selections* from
Gower,		
Howard, Earl of Surrey,		
Spenser,		
Coleridge,		
Moore,		
Shelley,		
Keats,		
Pollok,		
Macaulay,		
Tennyson,		
Smith,		
Bacon,	...	Advancement of Learning, Book 1.
Macaulay,	...	Essays on Clive and Hastings.
*Campbell,	...	Rhetoric as in 1869.
*Gibbon,	...	Selections from Chaps. LI. and LII. of the Decline and Fall.

Latin.

Virgil,	...	Georgics, Book IV.
Juvenal,	...	Satires VII and X.
Tacitus,	...	Annals, Book I.

* Published in a separate volume by Thacker, Spink & Co.

Greek.

Thucydides,	...	Book I.
Sophocles,	...	Ajax.
Plato,	...	Crito.*

Sanscrit.

As in 1869.

*Arabic.**

Taríkh i Yamíní, Hamásah, first 31 pp. Mutanabbi,	As contained in Selections by Major Lees.

B. A EXAMINATION, 1871.

English.

Shakspeare,	...	Macbeth.
Milton,	...	Lycidas, L' Allegro and Il Penseroso.
*Collins,	...	Ode on the Passions.
*Pope,	...	On Virtue (from the Essay on Man).
*Gray,	...	The Bard.
*Scott,	...	Lines on Pitt and Fox, from the Introduction to Marmion, as in 1862.
*Byron,	...	Ancient and Modern Greece. The Isles of Greece. Midnight (from Manfred). Rome.
*Shelley,	...	Lines written among the Euganean Hills.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

*S. T. Coleridge,	...	The Ancient Mariner, Hymn before Sunrise.
*H. Coleridge,	...	The Nautilus.
*Keats,	...	Ode to a Nightingale. Ode to Autumn.
*Wordsworth,	...	Laodamia.
Bacon,	...	Essays. Wright's Edition.
Macaulay,	...	Essay on Bacon.
*Campbell,	...	Rhetoric as in 1870.
*Plutarch,	...	Lives of Alexander and Cæsar. Clough's Edition.

Latin.

Tacitus,	...	Historics, Book I.
Virgil,	...	Æneid, Books V. and VI.
Juvenal,	...	Satires, III. and X.

Greek

Thucydides,	...	Book I.
Sophocles,	...	Œdipus Rex.
Plato,	...	Republic, Book I.

Sanscrit.

Kumára Sambhava.		
Veni Sanhara,	...	(Omitting 2nd Act).

*Arabic.**

Taríkh-i-Yamíní,	As contained in Selections by Major Lees.
Hamásah, the first 31 pages,	
Mutanabbi,	

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1869.

English Poetry.

Chaucer,	..	Selections by Morris (Clarendon Press Series).

Spenser,	.. Faerie Queene, Book II. Chaps. I. and II.
Pope,	.. Dunciad, Book IV.
Collins,	.. As in Richardson's Selections.
Wordsworth,	Prelude, Books I. and II. Ode on the Intimations of Immortality, &c.
Tennyson,	.. Idylls of the King, the last.
Palgrave,	.. Golden Treasury, Book IV.
	The Drama.
Shakspeare,	.. Twelfth Night. Hamlet.
Ben Jonson,	.. The Fox.
Sheridan,	.. The Critic.
Byron,	.. Manfred.
Taylor,	.. Philip Van Artevelde, Part I.
	Prose.
Milton,	.. Areopagitica.
Burke,	.. Thoughts on the Cause of the present Discontents.
Gibbon,	.. State of Ancient Germany (being Chapter IX. of the Decline and Fall.)
Hume,	.. Reign of Edward I.
Scott,	.. Kenilworth.
Carlyle,	.. Heroes and Hero Worship, the part treating of Doctor Johnson.
Campbell,	... Rhetoric, Book II. Chapters IV. V. VI. VIII. and IX. and the whole of Book III.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1870 AND 1871.

English Poetry.

Chaucer,	..	Selections Edited by Morris, (Clarendon Press Series.)
Spenser,	..	Faerie Queene, Book I. Cantos 3, 4, 5.
Sackville,	...	Induction to the Mirror of Magistrates.
Dryden,	...	The Hind and the Panther.
Byron,	...	English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.
"	...	Ode to Napoleon Buonaparte.
Tennyson,	..	Idylls of the King.
Palgrave,	...	Golden Treasury, Book III.

Dramn.

Shakspeare,	...	As you like it.
"	...	All's well that Ends well.
"	...	Henry IV. Part 2.
Ben Jonson,	...	Catiline.
Shelley,	...	Hellas.

Prose.

Sir Thomas Malory, Knt.		La Mort D'Arthure, Wright's Edition, Vol. 3, Chap. 113 to end.
Sir Thomas Browne,	...	Hydriotaphia.
Burke,	...	Speech on Fox's East India Bill.
Scott,	...	The Antiquary.
Locke,	...	On the Conduct, of the Human Understanding.
De Quincey,	...	Confessions of an Opium Eater.

Greek.

Homer,	..	Iliad, first twelve Books.
Pindar,	..	Olympic Odes.
Æschylus,	...	Prometheus and Agamemnon.
Sophocles,	...	Œdipus Tyrannus and Antigone.
Euripides,	...	Hecuba and Medea.
Aristophanes,	..	Knights, Clouds and Frogs.
Herodotus,	..	Books II. and III. to the end of Chap. 66.
Thucydides,	...	Books VI. and VII.
Demosthenes,	...	Orations against Leptines and Meidias.
Plato,	...	Republic.
Aristotle,	...	Politics.

Latin.

Virgil,	...	Georgics; Æneid, first six Books.
Horace,	...	Odes, Epodes, Satires 1, (except 2 and 8) Epistles I. De Arte Poetica.
Juvenal,	...	Satires, (except 2, 6, 9).
Persius,	...	Satires.
Lucretius,	...	Books I. and VI.
Catullus,	...	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.
Plautus,	...	Aulularia.
Terence,	...	Andria.
Livy,	...	Books XXI to XXV.
Sallust,	...	Bellum Catilinarium.

Cicero,		Orations against Catiline, first book of letters to Atticus, and De Officiis.
Tacitus,	...	Histories.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1869.

Sanscrit.

Kálidása,	...	Meghaduta and Vikramorvási.
Bhavabhuti,	...	Viracharita and Uttararáma Charita.
Sudraka,	...	Mrichchhakatika.
Vána Bhatta,	...	Kadambari.
Bháravi,	...	Kiratarjuniya II. III. XI—XIV.
Mágha,	...	Sisupalabadha II. XIII.XVI.
Sriharsa,	...	Naishadha Charita III—VI. VIII—X. XVII.
Mammatha Bhatta,	...	Kávya Prakása.
Vishwanátha Turkapanchanana,	...	Bháshá Parichchheda and Siddhánta Muktávali.
Vachaspati Misra,	...	Tattwa Kaumudi.
Pánini,	...	Káraka, and Taddhita as in the Siddhanta Kaumudi.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1870.

Sanscrit.

Kálidása,	...	Vikramorvási.
Bhartrihari,	...	Bhatti Kávya I.—V.
Visákha Datta,	...	Mudrá Rákshasa.

Sudraka,	..	Mrichchhakatika.
Vána Bhatta,	...	Kadambari, first half.
Srí Harsha,	..	Naishadha, V. IX. XVII.
Mágha,	...	Sisupálabadha, I. III. XIV.
Vyasa and Sankara,	...	Vedánta Sutras with Sánraka Bháshya I. Adhyáya 2nd Páda.
Rig Veda Sanhita,	...	1 Ashtaka 1 to 4 Adhyáyas.
Mammota Bhatta,	...	Kávya Prakása, I.—V. Ullásas.
Vishwanátha Turkapanchanana,	...	Bháshá Parichchheda and Siddhánta Muktávali.
Vachaspati Misra,	...	Tattwá Kaumudi
Pánini,	...	Káraka, and Taddhita as in the Siddhánta Kaumudi.

Arabic.

Hammasoah,	The whole.
Motanabbi,	
Makamát-ī-Hariri,	
Saba-i-Moallakah,	

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1869 AND 1870.

History.

As a period :—

1. The History of Europe during the 16th century.

It is recommended that the following authors and books be consulted—

For History of England.—Hume, Froude, Charles Knight.

For France.—Michelet, Crowe.
„ Spain.—Robertson's Charles V. Prescott's Philip II.
„ Italy.—Roscoe's Leo X. Sismondi's Italian Republics.
„ Holland.—Motley's Rise of the Dutch Republic.
„ United Netherlands.
„ Germany.—Ranke's History of the Reformation.
„ Ferdinand I and Maximilian of Austria.

2. Constitutional History of England (as in Hallam).
3. History of Modern Civilization (as in Guizot).
4 Political Economy.
5. Taylor's Historical Evidence.

Text-books in Arts.

History.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Marshman's History of India, Vol. I.

Yonge's Landmarks of Ancient History (omitting Introductory Chapter).

FIRST EXAMINATION.

Student's Hume.

B A. EXAMINATION.

Elphinstone's History of India.

Macfarlane's "British India," or Marshman's Vol. 2 of History of India.

Schmitz's Greece and Rome.

History of the Jews, as in Taylor's Manual of Ancient History, Chapter 5, and Chap. 22, Section VII.

Mental and Moral Science.

Payne's Elements of Mental Philosophy.
Wayland's Moral Philosophy.
Whately's Elements of Logic.

Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

Milne Edward's Zoology, 2 parts.

V.

THE UNIVERSITY.

THE SENATE.

CHANCELLOR.

The Right Hon'ble Sir J. L. M. Lawrence, G. C. B. K. S. I.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr, C. S.

FELLOWS.

The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor, N. W. Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Lieut-Governor of the Punjab.
The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India.
The Hon'ble H. S. Maine, LL. D.
The Hon'ble G. N. Taylor.
The Right Hon'ble W. N. Massey.
Col. the Hon'ble Sir H. M. Durand, C. B., K. C. S. I.

Ex-Officio.

Prince Golam Mohammud.
William Gordon Young, Esq. C. S.
Frederick John Mouat, Esq., M. D., F. R C. S.
Major William Nassau Lees, LL. D.
Thomas Oldham, Esq., LL. D.
H. Woodrow, Esq , M. A.
The Hon'ble Prosonno Coomar Tagore, C. S. I.
The Rev. James Ogilvie, D. D.
Moulvie Mohammud Wuzeeh.
Pundit Eshwar Chunder Bidyasagur.
Henry Stewart Reid, Esq., C. S.
James Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A.
Captain E. C. S. Willams, R. E.
George Smith, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. R. Strachey, R. E.
Major George Chesney, R. E.
William Theobald, Esq.
The Venerable Archdeacon J. H. Pratt, M. A.
W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M. A.
The Rev. Krishna Mohan Banerjea.
F L. Beaufort, Esq., C. S.
The Hon'ble A. G. Macpherson.
The Hon'ble W. S Seton-Karr, C. S.
W. A. Montriou, Esq.
J. Fayrer, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. S. E.
Norman Chevers, Esq , M. D.
S. B. Partridge, Esq., F. R. C. S. E.
T. H. Cowie, Esq.
E H. Lushington, Esq., C. S.
Major W. E Warrand, R. E.
C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C. S.

F. N. Macnamara, Esq., M. D.
M. Kempson, Esq., M. A.
Rajah Kally Kissen Bahadoor.
J. W. McCrindle, Esq., M. A.
Baboo Rama Nauth Tagore.
Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor.
Baboo Rajendra Lala Mittra.
S. G. Chuckerbutty, Esq., M. D.
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The Rev J. P. Ashton, B. A.
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J. Sime, Esq., B. A.
Baboo Anukul Chunder Mookerjee.
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1868. Ashotos Mukerjee, ...Pres. Coll.

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1864. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A. *Officiating.*
1865. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A.

EXAMINERS FOR 1867-68.

Entrance Examination.

English, ...	R. Parry, Esq. J. Bruce, Esq. C. R. Cooke, Esq. J. Wilson, Esq..
Bengali, ...	Pundit Ramgoti Nyaratna Baboo Gopal Chandra Banerjee. Rev. Lal Behari De. Baboo Bipru Charan Chakarvati.
History & Geography,	D. Carnduff, Esq. J. K. Rogers, Esq. H. Roberts, Esq. Rev. B. Larcher.
Mathematics, ...	J. M Scott, Esq. W. G. Willson, Esq. M. Mowat, Esq. C. A Martin, Esq.

First Arts and B. A. Examinations.

English, ...	C. H. Tawney Esq., Rev. F. R. Vallings.
Bengali and Sanscrit,	Rev. K M. Banerjea. Pundit Mahes Ch. Nyaratna.
History, ...	Rev. W. C Fyfe. R. Hand, Esq.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy,	E. Willmot Esq. M. H. L. Beebee, Esq.
Mental and Moral Science, ...	A. W. Croft, Esq. George Smith, Esq
Physical Science, ...	S. B Partridge, Esq. H. F. Blanford, Esq.

Entrance, First Arts, and B. A. Examinations.

Classics, ...	Rev. L. Veys. J. Sime, Esq.
Hindi and Oorya, ...	Baboo Krishna Kamal Bhattacharjya.
Arabic, Persian & Hindi,	H Blochmann, Esq.

Honor and M. A. Degree Examinations.

English, ...	Rev. F R. Vallings. C. H. Tawney, Esq.
Sanscrit, ...	Rev. K. M. Banerjea. Pundit Mahes Chandra Nyayaratna
History, ...	Rev. W. C. Fyfe. R. Hand, Esq.
Mathematics, ...	E. Willmot, Esq. M H L. Beebee, Esq.
Mental and Moral Science, ...	A. W. Croft, Esq. George Smith, Esq.
Natural and Physical Science, ...	S B. Partridge, Esq. H. F. Blanford, Esq.

LAW.

B. L. and L. L. Examinations.

J. H. Branson, Esq.... C. J. Wilkinson, Esq.

MEDICINE.

L. M. and B. M. First and Second Examinations.

Anatomy, ...	S. B. Partridge, Esq.
Physiology and Comparative Anatomy,	J. A. P. Colles, Esq. M. D.
Botany and Materia Medica, ...	T. Anderson, Esq. M. D.
Medicine and Midwifery, ...	J. Ewart, Esq. M. D.
Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery, ...	J. Fayrer, Esq M. D.
Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence,	F. N. Macnamara, Esq. M. D.

L. C. E. and B. C. E. Examinations.

Captain Pemberton. Mr Ormsby. Mr. Sutcliffe.

Regulations regarding Academical Costume.

Graduates shall wear a European dress with a College Cap, or a white Chapkan and Trowsers with a Shawl Pagree and black Taz. They also shall wear Gowns and Hoods for the several degrees, as described below—

For the Degree of B. A.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hool shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of dark blue silk.

For the Degree of B. L.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of green silk.

For the Degree of B. M.

A black silk or stuff gown The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of scarlet silk.

For the Degree of B. C. E.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of orange-coloured silk.

For the Degree of Doctor or Master in any of the Faculties.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, with a lining of silk corresponding in colour with the inside border of the Hood for Bachelors of the Faculty.

Endowments.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIPS.

Premchand Roychand, Esq., of Bombay, in a letter to the Government of India, offered to make a donation of two lakhs of Rupees to the Calcutta University, and on the 9th February, 1866, paid over this amount to the Government of India, to be transferred to the University, and held by it as a Body Corporate under Section 2, of Act II. of 1857. Mr. Premchand Roychand further expressed a hope, "that the money should be devoted to some one large object, or to a portion of some large object, for which it might in itself be insufficient."

The Senate, at a Meeting on the 21st July, 1866, accepted Mr. Premchand Roychand's munificent donation, and directed that it should be invested in 5 per cent. Government Securities. The Senate also sanctioned the following plan for appropriating the proceeds of the donation—

1. Five Studentships, to be called Premchand Roychand Studentships, of Rupees 2,000 a year each, to be founded and maintained by the interest of the two lakhs, and its accumulations during the next five years.

2. Any M. A. of this University to be eligible for one of these Studentships during eight years from the time that he passed the Entrance Examination.

3. Such Studentship to be tenable for five years, and one election to be made annually after Examination.

4. Candidates to give notice of intention to appear six months before the Examination, and to select not more than five of the following subjects, each to receive a maximum of 1,000 marks:—

1. English.
2. Latin.
3. Greek.
4. Sanscrit.
5. Arabic.
6. History of Greece, Rome, England and India; and a general view of the History of Modern Europe from Guizot, Hallam, &c. To include Political Economy.
7. Moral Sciences:—viz. Ethics, Mental Philosophy, Logic.
8. Pure Mathematics.
9. Mixed Mathematics.
10. Physical Science.

5. The names of the Students to be printed in the Calendar after the Fellows, and after them the names of Ex-Students.

DUFF SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Subscribers to a Fund, raised for the purpose of commemorating the services of the Rev. Dr. Duff, directed the investment of the amount collected (Rupees 20,000) in Government Securities; and offered

to transfer the same to the University of Calcutta on the following conditions :—

1. The interest of the money shall be applied to establish—

I. A Scholarship of Rupees 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student, who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Languages.

II. A Scholarship of Rupees 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student, who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Mathematics.

III. A Scholarship of Rupees 15 a month, tenable for one year by the Student, who, having been educated for at least one year in the Free Kirk Institution, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

IV. A Scholarship of rupees 15 a month, tenable for one year by the Student, who, being a Christian in religion and having been educated for at least one year in any of the affiliated Institutions for the education of Europeans and Eurasians, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

2. The above Scholarships shall be called "Duff Scholarships," and shall be tenable with any other Scholarships.

3. The surplus of the Funds, after paying any small incidental expenses, shall be suffered to accumulate, and used for the purpose of giving rewards to any students of the University, who shall pass with credit

in the Evidences of Revealed Religion, Natural Theology, and Moral Philosophy in the Examination for Honors, or for the degree of M. A., such rewards to be called "Duff Prizes."

4. Should the accumulations appear to the Syndicate greater than is necessary to carry out Rule 4, they may add to the value of the Duff Scholarships or increase their number.

5. The Syndicate shall have the power of putting a fair interpretation on any doubtful point in the above rules.

The Senate, at a Meeting on the 21st July, 1866, accepted this benefaction from the Subscribers of the Duff Memorial Fund.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

(Connected with Government.)

1. Presidency College, Calcutta, (In Arts, Law, and Civil Engineering)
2. Medical College, Calcutta.
3. Hooghly College, (In Arts and Law)
4. Dacca College, (In Arts, and Law)
5. Kishnaghur College, (In Arts and Law.
6. Berhampore College, (In Arts and Law.)
7. Agra College.
8. Benares College.
9. Saugor School.
10. Sanscrit College.
11. Ajmere School.
12. Bareilly College.
13. Patna College, (In Arts and Law.)
14. Thomason College, Roorkee.
15. Lahore Government College.
16. Delhi Government College.
17. Gowhatty School.
18. Calcutta Mudressa.
19. Cuttack School.

(Unconnected with Government.)

20. Canning College, Lucknow.
21. Bishop's College.
22. Doveton College, Calcutta.
23. St Paul's School.
24. Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
25. La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
26. London Missionary Society's Inst., Bhowanipore.

27. Serampore College.
28. Queen's College, Colombo.
29. St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
30. St. John's College, Agra.
31. Joy Narain's College, Benares.
32. St. Thomas's College, Colombo.
33. St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
34. General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.
35. Lahore Mission School.
36. Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta.
37. Victoria College, Agra.
38. Church Mission School, Umritsur.
39. Bishop's School, Simla.
40. Christ Church School, Cawnpore.
41. Sehore School.

AFFILIATION.

1. Institutions, or departments of Institutions, may be affiliated in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering.

2. The power of affiliating rests, under the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar.

In the case of a Government Institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction, or other Chief Educational officer of the province in which the Institution is situated.

In the case of any other Institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such Institution.

Every application must be countersigned by two Members of the Senate, and, if thought necessary in the

case of distant Institutions, by the Secretary to the Government of the Province in which the Institution is situated.

3. The application must contain :—

(*a*) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated.

(*b*) A statement shewing the provision made for the instruction of the students up to the same standard.

(*c*) Satisfactory assurance that the Institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for 5 years at least.

4. The Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, at any time, withdraw the privilege of affiliation from any Institution.

Presidency College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The Presidency College was established on the 15th June, 1855, under orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in their Despatch No. 62, dated 13th September, 1854, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction of Bengal.

The College is open to all classes of the community, and the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the University for Degrees in Arts, Law and Civil Engineering.

General Department.—Students who have passed the University Entrance Examination are admissible to this Department.

There is an admission fee of 10 Rs. and the monthly tuition fee is 12 Rs., except in the case of students holding Junior Scholarships, who pay only 5 Rs. a month.

Seven Scholarships, founded in commemoration of the donors whose names they bear, are attached to the College, and are tenable by Graduates in Arts for one year after taking the Degree of B. A. viz.

The Burdwan Scholarship,...	value	50 Rs.	a month.
„ Dwarkanath Tagore „ ...	„	50 Rs.	„
„ Bird Scholarship, ...	„	40 Rs.	„
„ Ryan „	„	40 Rs.	„
Three Hindu Coll. Scholarships,	„	30 Rs.	„

Law Department.—Students are admissible to this Department who have passed the First Examination in Arts. Candidates for admission, who are not already members of the General Department, are required to pay an Entrance fee of 10 Rs. During the first two years, students pay a monthly tuition fee of 5 Rs., and during the third year they pay 10 Rs. a month.

Civil Engineering Department.—Students are admissible to this Department, who have passed the University Entrance Examination The Entrance fee is 10 Rs and the monthly tuition fee 5 Rs. There are two Scholarships, each worth 10 Rs. a month, attached to this Department, which were founded in memory of the late Major General Forbes. These Scholarships are tenable for one year, and are awarded after the annual College Examination in May to the most deserving students in the second year class. Five Government Scholarships, each worth 50 Rs. a month and tenable for two years, are available

annually for students who pass the University Examination for the Licence in Civil Engineering, or the degree of B C. E. Holders of these Scholarships receive practical training, (1) in the Government Survey Department for six months; (2) in Government workshops for six months; (3) in Government works in progress for one year. Other students, who pass the University Examination but for whom no Scholarships are available, are allowed to go through the same course of practical training free of charge.

Instructive Staff.

General Department.

Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M. A., Principal and Professor of Mathematics.

Mr. J. Sanders, Professor of English Literature.

Mr. A. W Croft, M. A., Offg. Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic.

Mr. H. F Blanford, Professor of Natural Science.

Mr. C. H. Tawney, M. A., Professor of History.

Mr. M. L. Beebee, B. A., Professor of Nat. Phil. and Astronomy.

Baboo Kisto Comul Bhuttacharjee, B. A., Professor of Sanscrit.

Dr. Robson, Assist. Prof. of Eng. Literature.

Mr. E R. Ives, B. A. ditto ditto.

Baboo Peary Churn Sircar, Assist. Prof. of History.

Baboo Raj Krishna Banerjee, Assist Prof. of Sanscrit.

Law Department.

Mr. H. C. Marindin, Professor of English Law.

Mr T. D. Ingram, Professor of Jurisprudence and Indian Law.

C. E. Department.

Mr. F. Hill, C. E, Professor of Civil Engineering.
Mr J. M. Scott, C. E, B A., Assist. Prof. of C. Eng.
Mr. C. Grant, Drawing Master.

Medical College of Bengal.

AFFILIATED 1857.

1. The Medical College of Bengal was founded by Lord William Bentinck, in the year 1835.

The government of the College and Hospital is vested in the Principal, aided by a Consultative Council, composed of all the Professors, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction.

THE PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

This class consists of Scholarship-holders, free Students and paying Students. The number of free Students in the College, at one time, is limited to 50, and nomination to the free list has been left, by the Director of Public Instruction, in the hands of the Principal.

Free presentations are made entirely with reference to the ability of applicants, as shown by the position they may have held at the Entrance Examination in Arts of the University, or by possession of Scholarships from other Colleges.

Paying Students are required to pay an admission fee of Rs. 15, and 5 Rs. per mensem during their stay in the College.

They are required to follow the curriculum of the College as laid down for the primary or English class, and are subject to the same rules regarding discipline.

Students who do not intend to graduate at the Calcutta University, or who are desirous of attending single courses of lectures, may enter as casual students; they are not required to follow the College curriculum, but in other respects are amenable to the College Regulations If they enter for more than a single course of lectures, they are required to comply with the rules which regulate the admission of other applicants to the primary class.

Casual students pay in advance fees of Rs 40 for each course of lectures, and Rs. 60 for each six months' attendance on the different departments of hospital practice.

The expenditure on Scholarships of the primary class is limited to Rupees (400) four hundred a month, and this sum is ordinarily distributed among the students of the five years as follows:

To *Students of the 4th and 5th years, 14 Senior Scholarships at 12 Rupees a month,	168	0	0
To Students of the 3rd year, 8 Junior Scholarships at 8 Rs. a month, ...	64	0	0
To Students of the 3rd year, 5 augmentation Scholarships at 8 Rs. a month, ...	40	0	0
To Students of the 2nd year, 8 Junior			

* For Students of these two years, University Scholarships are also available, and, for those of the 5th year, the Goodeve Scholarship likewise.

Scholarships at 8 Rs. a month, ...	64	0	0
To Students of the 1st year, ditto ditto ditto,	64	0	0
Total, per mensem, ...Rs.	400	0	0

The Senior Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the "First Licentiate Examination." But they are not awarded to Students who gain University Scholarships at such Examination. They are tenable for two years, on condition that the conduct and progress of the holder are satisfactory.

The Junior Scholarships are awarded either upon the published results of the University Entrance Examination, or on a Special Examination to be held for the purpose, according as may be found from time to time most convenient. They are tenable for three years, on the like condition as above.

In the event of a Scholarship being forfeited, the amount already drawn is not liable to be refunded by the holder.

Any Scholarship falling vacant by the death, resignation, &c. of the holder, may be awarded to Students of the same term, next in order of merit, who may be without a Scholarship, and may be possessed of the requisite qualifications.

The Goodeve Scholarship (value Rs. 12 a month) may be held in conjunction with any Scholarship awarded under these Rules.

Students of this class, excepting casual students, are required to follow the subjoined curriculum, which is framed for obtaining the Calcutta University Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

Curriculum of Studies for the Primary Class.

1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year	4th year.	5th year.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Dissections. Chemistry. Botany.	Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Dissections Chemistry. Botany. Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy.	Comparative Anatomy and Zoology. Dissections. Materia Medica. Practical Chemistry.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations) Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dissection of regions and performance of Surgical operations on the dead body.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations.) Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery. Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dentistry. Dissection of regions and performance of Surgical operations on the dead body.
		Hospital and Dispensary attendance.		*Practical Midwifery*
		Medical Wards 6 months. Surgical Wards ditto. } With Clinl Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.	Medical Wards 6 months. Surgical Wards ditto. } With Clinl Lecture and Clinl. Instruction	Medical Wards 3 months Surgical do do., Eye Infirmary ditto. Outdoor Dispensary do. } With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.

NOTE —Students are recommended also to attend Lectures on Surgery and Medicine, or any of the Junior Subjects, with which they may not feel themselves familiar, during their third year,

MILITARY OR HINDUSTANI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in Urdu.

2. The course of Study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the order of the Government of India, and is as follows.

First year.	Second year.	Third year.
Anatomy. Dissection. Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy.	Anatomy. Dissection. Materia Medica. Medicine. Surgery. Practical Pharmacy.	Clinical Medicine. Clinical Surgery. Dissection of Surgical Regions.
	Hospital attendance.	
	Medical Wards, months, 4 Surgical Wards, months, 4 Outdoor Dispensary, months, 4	Medical Wards, months, 6 Surgical Wards, months, 6

3. If duly qualified, the Student receives a certificate, signed by the Principal, the Professors of Medicine, Surgery, Materia Medica, and Anatomy, and by the native teachers of these subjects, declaring that he is sufficiently versed in Anatomy, Materia Medica, Practice of Medicine and Surgery, to qualify him for the office of native Doctor.

4. The Students of this class are all natives, chiefly Mussulmans, and are duly enlisted as Soldiers from the date of their joining the College. They are destined for employment chiefly in Military, but also in civil hospitals and Dispensaries.

THE BENGALI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in the Bengali language.

The course of Study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the orders of Government.

The course of Study of this class is precisely similar to that of the Hindustani class, the only difference being that the Bengali language is employed, instead of the Urdu, as a medium of communication.

The Students remain the same time in the College, undergo similar Examinations, and obtain the same description of certificate of qualification.

The Students of this class are destined for employment as native doctors in the civil hospitals of Bengal, whilst many engage in private practice, instead of entering Government service.

PRESENT STAFF OF PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

Principal,	N. Chevers, M. D.
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology and Curator of the Museum,	J. Ewart, M. D.
Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology,	J. Ewart, M. D.
Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery,	S. B. Partridge, F. R. C. S.
1st Demonstrator of Anatomy,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Nilmadhub Mookerjee.
2nd ditto ditto ditto.	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Chunder Mohún Ghose, M.B.
Professor of Botany,	T. Anderson, M. D.

Professor of Materia Medica,	S. G. Chuckerbutty, M. D.
Professor of Chemistry,	F. N. Macnamara, M. D.
Professor of Medicine,	N. Chevers, M. D.
Professor of Surgery,	J. Fayrer, M. D., F.R.C.S.
Professor of Midwifery,	T. E. Charles, M. D.
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence,	C. T. O. Woodford, M. D.
Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery,	N. C. Macnamara.
Professor of Dentistry,	J P. Smith, M. D.
Professor of Hygiene,	J. M. Cunningham, M. D.

STAFF OF SECONDARY OR VERNACULAR CLASSES.

Teacher of Anatomy,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Jugobhundo Bose, M. D.
Teacher of Materia Medica,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Doorga Doss Kur.
Teacher of Medicine,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Tumiz Khan.
Teacher of Surgery,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Ram Narain Doss.

SUCCESSION LISTS.

Principals.	*Secretaries.*
1835 M. J. Bramley.	1837 David Hare.
1856 J. McRae, M. D.	1841 F. J. Mouat, M. D.
1856 T. W. Wilson, M. D.	1854 E. Goodeve, M. B.
1857 W.C.B. Eatwell, M.D.	1855 F.N Macnamara, M.D.

1860 S. B. Partridge, F.R.C.S. (officiating.)

1861 N. Chevers, M. D.

1865 C. R. Francis, M. B. (offg.)

1866 J. Ewart, M. D., (offg.)

Sanscrit College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1860,

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. It was founded in 1824, for the encouragement of the study of the Sanscrit language and literature, and at first Sanscrit was studied exclusively.

The College is open to all respectable Hindus, without any distinction of caste. The Schooling fee is three Rupees per month. The upper students read the University Course. There are twenty senior Scholarships, varying from ten to twenty Rupees per month, and ten Junior Scholarships of eight Rupees each.

All the students, with the exception of the last class, learn Sanscrit and English.

A valuable Sanscrit Library of Manuscripts and printed works is attached to the College, and a Government grant of 600 Rupees per annum is applied to the purchase of standard English and Sanscrit works.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

ENGLISH.

Principal, ... Babu Prasana Kumar Sarvadhicari.
Head Master,... ,, Tarinicharn Chatterjya.
Second ditto, ... ,, Dinanath Mookerjee, B A.
Lecturer, ... ,, Dwarkanath Bhuttacharjee, M.A.
,, ... ,, Shyama Charan Ganguli, B A.
And three other English Masters.

SANSCRIT.

Professor of Philosophy, Joynarayan Tarkapanchanana.
Ditto of Law, ... Bharatchandra Siromani.
Ditto of Rhetoric, ... Mohes Chundra Nyayaratna
Ditto of Literature,..... Dwarkanath Vidyabhushana.
Ditto of Grammar, ... Taranath Tarkabachuspati.
And eight other Grammar Pundits.

Hooghly College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1836, and is mainly supported from funds bequeathed by Mohammed Moshim, a wealthy Mahommedan gentleman, who, dying without heirs in the year 1806, left his large property, yielding an annual income of 45,000 Rupees, to Mahomedan Trustees "for the service of God." Owing to the misappropriation of the Funds, Government assumed the office of Trusteeship. The right of assumption was opposed by the original Trustees, but upheld both by the Courts in India and by the Privy Council in England. The period of litigation extended over many years, during which the annual income accumulated, forming a surplus of Rs 861,100. This fund was devoted to the foundation and endowment of the Hooghly College, and was further increased by a portion of the original Zemindari that became available on the death of one of the Mootawallees of the Hooghly Imambarah, an Institution which also derives its support from Mahomed Moshim's Legacy. Another source of increase to the College endowment has been the accumulation of unexpected income, so that at present it yields not less than Rs. 51,000 per annum.

The College consists of three Departments, an English, an Arabic, and a Law Department, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. The English Department is open to all students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, the fees being one rupee per mensem for Mahomedans, and Rs. 4 for all others. In the Law Department, the fee is Rs. 2 per mensem.

Scholarships.

In 1846 a sum of Rr. 5,000 was given by Kanee Kuttianee, a large landed proprietress, for the foundation of a Senior Scholarship in the Hooghly College, to be competed for by the students of this Institution alone. Owing to some misapprehension, the Scholarship remained unawarded for some years, during which the principal was considerably increased by the accumulation of interest, so that it now yields an income of about Rs. 320 per annum; this being more than sufficient to support the existing Scholarship of Rs. 16 per mensem, it has been determined to open another, equal in value, as soon as the yearly savings afford an adequate fund.

Zemindary Scholarship.

Two Junior Scholarships of 8 rupees per mensem are attached to the Collegiate and Branch Schools; preference being given to students of the latter. These Scholarships were founded in 1843, and are supported by the surplus of the liberal contributions made by wealthy Zemindars* of the district for the purpose of building the Branch School.

Besides these, there are several Government Scholarships belonging to the Mudressa or Arabic Department.

* D. C. Smyth, Esq
Maharaj Dhiraj Matab Chunder Bahadoor.
Baboo DwarkaNathTagore
„ Cally Nath Moonshee.
„ Pran Chunder Roy.
„ SreeNarayanChowdry.
„ RamNaraimMookerjee.*

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

COLLEGE.

... ...waytes, B. A., ...	Principal (on leave).
S. Lobb, M. A., ...	Offg. Principal.
C. W. V. Bradford, M. A., ...	Professor.
Baboo Eshan Chunder Banerjee,	Professor.

Baboo Troylokho Nath Mitter,
M. A. and B. L., ... Law Lecturer.
Baboo Gopal Chunder Gupto,... Asst. Professor of Sanscrit and Bengali.
Gobind Chunder Seromonee, ... Head Pundit.

Arabic Department.

Moulvee Obeydoolah, ... Professor of Arabic.
Vacant, ... Head Moulvee.
Moulvee Mohomed Mussaqim, 2nd Moulvee.
Two Arabic Teachers (Moulvees).

Dacca College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was originally opened as a School, by the General Committee of Public Instruction, in the year 1835. In 1841, it was converted into a College, when a Principal was appointed, and an increase made to the staff of teachers. The College building was erected, partly by public subscription, in the same year, at a cost of Co.'s Rs. 36,679.

Any person, who has passed the University Entrance Examination, may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rupees 3-8.

A silver Medal, called the Donnally prize, is awarded annually, of the value of the interest on Rs. 1,000, subscribed by the native assistants of the late Abkarree Commissioner's office, in memory of the late Mr. A. F. Donnally.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

W. Brennand, Principal.
G. Bellett, M. A., Professor.
C. Martin, B. A., Professor.
Shomanath Mookerjee, Assistant Professor.
Opendronath Mitter, M. A. & B. L., Law Lecturer.

Kishnaghur College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College was founded by Government, in 1845, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

Any person, who has passed the University Entrance Examination, may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rupees 3-8.

The College building is a noble edifice, standing upon 3 beegahs of land, and surrounded by an enclosed compound of upwards of 100 more. It was erected at a cost of Rs. 66,876; Rs. 17,000 of which was collected by private subscription. In consideration of the liberality thus manifested in the district, a donor of Rs. 1,000 is allowed to place a boy, free of expense, at the College in perpetuity, and another, for every Rs. 500 additional he may have subscribed. Part of the ground occupied was purchased by Government; for the remainder, the College is indebted to the munificence of the Maharajah of Nuddea and the Rani Surnomye of Cossimbazar.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal,—Alfred Smith, M. A.

Professor,—W Masters.

Professor,—J. C. Nesfield, M. A.

Head Master,—Baboo Omesh Chunder Dutt.

Nine native teachers and two Pundits.

Lecturer in Law, Prosunno Coomar Bose, M. A. and B. L.

PRINCIPALS.

1845 Captain D. L Richardson.

1846 Marcus Gustavus Rochfort.

1855 Edward Lodge, B. A.

1857 James Graves, M. A. (officiating).

1857 Leonidas Clint, B. A.

1858 Alfred Smith, M. A.

Berhampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College, founded in 1853, is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal. A building is in course of erection, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Hon'ble Cecil Beadon, the Lieutenant-Governor, on Wednesday the 29th July, 1863.

The College is open to all classes of the community. Students in the General Department pay a monthly fee of Rs. 4, and in the Law Department of Rs. 2.

Any Student, who has passed the University Entrance Examination or who passes an examination at the College of the same standard, is admissible.

Annual prizes to the amount of Rs. 150 are given by Government, and the Native community usually contribute from three to four hundred rupees more.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal, Robert Hand.

Professor, D Carnduff.

J W. McClaren Smith

Head Master, Rev. Lal Behari Dé.

Lecturer in Law, Baboo Gooroo Doss Banerjee, M. A. and B L.

Assr. Proft. of Sanscrit and Bengali, Ram Guti Shurma.

Eleven Assistant English Teachers and three Pundits.

Patna College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was opened as a Collegiate School in 1862, and raised to a College in 1864. Instruction is given up to the standard of the Examination B. A. of the University of Calcutta, in Science, History, English, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Sanscrit, Hindi, and Bengali.

A Law Department was added in May, 1864, and a Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

J. W McCrindle, ... Principal.

J. K. Rogers,..... Professor.

A. L. V Ewbank, B. A , Professor.

J. Behrendt, ... Head Master.

L. F. LeFeuvre, ... 2nd Master.
T. P. Manuel, ... 3rd Master.
Denesh Chunder Roy, B. A. 4th Master.
Choto Ram, ... Asst. Profr of Sanscrit.

Eight Junior English Masters, four Moulvees, and two Pundits (Hindi and Bengali).

Law Department.

Nobin Chunder Dey, B. A. and B. L., Law Lecturer.

Agra College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

Agra College is partly supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces. It was established by the direction of the General Committee of Public Instruction in 1823-4, and placed under the superintendence of a local Committee, consisting of the Government officials of the place, with a paid Secretary, who also acted as overseer of the Institution.

It was opened to all classes of the population, and "was designed to diffuse more widely than Native Schools the possession of useful knowledge, to give a command of the language of ordinary life, and of official business—to teach, principally, Hindee and Persian, with the native mode of keeping accounts (Leelavattee) and to have instruction in Sanscrit and Arabic. It was not designed to impart an elementary education: the pupils were expected to have made considerable progress before their admission."

Separate teachers of Sanscrit, Hindee, Persian, and Arabic were appointed. All were taught gratuitously,

and more than two-thirds of the whole received stipendiary allowances.

Subsequently, in successive years, the introduction of new subjects, and the addition of new teachers gradually changed the character of the Institution, from that of a purely Oriental School to that of an Anglo-Vernacular College, with upper and lower departments of study, having a Principal, and containing (1862) no pupil who does not study English with Urdu or Hindee.

ENDOWMENTS, &c.

The College is endowed by a fund in the districts of Agra and Allyghur, amounting to about a lakh and a half of rupees, from villages formerly held by Gungadhur Pundit, (who held his jagir, under Educational services, from a late Rajah of Gwalior): the interest of which fund and the annual collections from the villages exceeded 20,000 Rupees. To this have been added, from time to time, by Government, additional allowances for Teachers, Scholarships, &c., both sources of revenue amounting annually to about 35,000 Rupees. There are also Scholarships endowed by various private benefactors, amounting to one hundred Rupees a month.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal.—K. Deighton, B A.

Officiating Professor of Literature and History.—R. A. Lloyd, B. A.

Professor of Mathematics.—(Vacant.)

Head Master.—S. E. Marston.

FEES.

The fees of Students vary with the income of the parents. Those whose monthly income is Rs. 100, pay

Rs. 5, those who have Rs. 70, pay Rs. 3; and those who have only Rs. 30, pay one Rupee · all incomes under Rs. 30 are charged 8 annas per month. An Entrance fee of 2 Rupees is paid by all.

Queen's College, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

The Benares Sanscrit College was founded by Government in 1791, for the cultivation of the language, literature, and (as inseparably connected with these) the religion of the Hindus. In 1830, an English Institution was established, distinct from the Sanscrit College at first, but incorporated with it in 1853.

MONTHLY AMOUNT OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

English Scholarships, ...	Rs.	365	0	0
Sanscrit ditto, ...		113	0	0
Anglo-Sanscrit ditto,.....		185	0	0
Total Rupees,		663	0	0

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

English Department.

Ralph T. H. Griffith, M. A., Principal.
E. E. Rogers, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
D. Tresham, Lecturer in Chemistry (temporary).
Kali Nath Mozoomdar, ditto Physiology (temporary).
E. H. H. Goulding, Head Master.
E. R. Watts Supernumerary Master.
A. S. Philips, B. A., Assistant ditto.
C. S. Platts, Assistant to Principal.
Sixteen Native Masters.

Sanscrit Department.

H Kern, Ph. D., Anglo-Sanscrit Professor.
Pramada Doss Mittra, Assistant ditto.
Thirteen pundits.
Two English Teachers.

FORMER SUPERINTENDENTS AND PRINCIPALS.

Captain Fell.
John Muir, C. S.
Major Thoresby.
Rev. A. W. Wallis, M A.
James R. Ballantyne, LL. D.

Bareilly College.

AFFILIATED 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North Western Provinces. It was opened as a school in 1836, and constituted a College in 1852.

The average number of pupils attending the College in 1864 was 329.

The College is open to all classes, on payment of an Entrance and monthly tuition fee; the latter varies from eight annas to five Rupees, according to the income of the parents or guardians of the boys. Seven senior and seventeen junior Scholarships were gained by pupils in the Departmental and University Examinations of 1863.

The Boarding house for district students, under the charge of Pundit Kedar Nath, accommodates 60 lads.

A new large and handsome building has been erected, with the view of furnishing a comfortable home and

careful superintendence for the sons of native gentlemen studying at the College.

COLLEGE ESTABLISHMENT.

H. Templeton,—Principal.

E. Baron, M A.—Mathematical Professor.

J. Graves,—Head Master.

Sixteen junior Masters and teachers.

Saugor School.

(FOUNDED, 1836)

AFFILIATED, 1860

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces.

Instruction in languages is given in English, Urdu and Hindi,—the first of which is compulsory on all students.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Nine Government scholarships, of the annual aggregate value of Rs. 360.

FEES.

The fees are regulated by the income of the parents; and range from 4 annas a month upwards for each student.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master,.....	J. Kibble.
Second Master, ...	W. H. Bachman.
Assistant Master, ...	J. H. Firth.
Head Pundit, ...	Beharilal
Head Moulvee, ...	Khalilullah.

And seven junior English and Vernacular Masters.

Ajmere Collegiate School.

AFFILIATED, 1861.

This Institution, after having been closed for many years, was re-established in the early part of 1851, under the management of the late Dr. Buch, who was subsequently appointed to the Principalship of the College at Bareilly. In 1861 it was converted into an Anglo-Vernacular School.

FEES.

Students are admitted on the payment of an Entrance fee, equivalent to the tuition fee at which their parents' income may be rated.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The endowment is the "Thomason Scholarship" of Rs. 8 per month for the most proficient scholar in Mathematics. An annual donation of Rs. 500 from His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore is distributed into 12 junior scholarships, which are conferred on those whose merits are not quite such as to entitle them to the higher Government stipends.

Connected with the school are an Observatory, which is used for giving instruction in practical Astronomy, and a Lithographic Press. A well supplied library, which owes many of its most valuable works to the munificent bequest of the late lamented Col. Dixon, Commissioner of Ajmere, is accessible alike to residents of the station and pupils of the school.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

J. F. Goulding. Superintendent.

J. Statham, Head Master.

Pundit Amoluk Chund, teacher of Mathematics and 2nd English Master.

Vacant, 1st Persian Teacher.

Pundit Sheo Narain, 1st Hindi Teacher.

Ten assistant Teachers.

Queen's College, Colombo, Ceylon.

AFFILIATED, 1859.

This Institution was founded, under the name of the Colombo Academy, in the year 1836, during the government of the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, and is supported by the Government of Ceylon, who pay all the salaries and other necessary expenses; these are in part repaid by the fees received from the students, which vary from £1-15 annually, in the lowest classes, to £7-10 in the highest.

The only endowment is the "Turnour Prize," which was instituted in 1843, from a fund raised for the purpose of testifying respect for the memory of the late Hon'ble George Turnour, at which time the following resolution was passed by the subscribers.

"That the interest of the money raised (£190) be devoted to give one prize yearly in the Colombo Academy to the most advanced and best conducted scholars; that the sum so awarded be called 'The Turnour Prize,' and be placed under such regulations as the Central School Commission may estabtlish."

In the year 1861, a Resolution was passed by the Central School Commission of Ceylon, establishing seven Queen's Scholarships in connexion with Queen's College; three being junior Scholarships, of the value of £12 per

annum, tenable for three years by students in the Upper School of the Academy, to be awarded to the best answerers at the annual competitive Examinations open to all Candidates; and four being senior Scholarships, of the value of £20 per annum, tenable for four years by students in Queen's College, Colombo, one to be awarded each year to that student who, at the University Entrance Examination, shall stand first of the Ceylon candidates in the order of merit in the first division.

The Colombo Academy was, for many years, the only Institution in the Island, with the exception of one supported by the American Board of Missions at Batticotta near Jaffna, which professed to give a liberal education to its alumni. Several of its former students have filled and are now filling high offices on the Bench of the Supreme Court, in the Executive and Legislative Councils of Ceylon, and in other important positions.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1836 Rev. Joseph Marsh.
1838 Rev. John Fearby Haslam, A. M., Cambridge.
1842 Rev. Barcroft Boake, A. B., T. C. D.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal.

Rev. Barcroft Boake, A. B., T. C. D.

Professors.

John Henry Marsh, Edinburgh.
G. S Steward, M A. Ch. Ch. Ox.

Assistants.

Edwin Ludovici.
Daniel Gogerly.
John Perera.
Adrian de Zoysa.
Marcellus Perera.
Egbert Ludikens.

— Jansz. — Fritsz.
Gabriel Fernando. Vincent Siding.

Bishop's College.

(FOUNDED, 1820.)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This College was designed by Bishop Middleton, primarily as an aid to evangelistic work; which its members were to labour to promote as well by the education of native and other youths, to be employed as missionaries, catechists or school-masters, as by the composition of books and tracts. In 1830, the statutes were modified so as to allow of the admission of lay or general students, not intended for clerical or educational work.

FOUNDATION.

One fellowship, founded by the late Rev John Natt.

Twenty-one Scholarships, founded by various societies and individuals.

The holders of scholarships have rooms, boarding and tuition, free of charge.

TRUSTEES.

The Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts

VISITOR.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

MEMBERS.

T. Skelton, M. A. *Principal.*

Krishna Mohan Banerjea,* *Professor.*

Member of the Board of Examiners for the Civil Service

PRINCIPALS.

1821 William Hodge Mill.
1841 George Udny Withers.
1849 William Kay.

Doveton College.

(FOUNDED, 1855.)

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College is attached to the Parental Academic Institution, a boarding and day-school, which was established on the 1st March, 1823, by a body of Christian parents who were anxious to secure for their children the benefits of a liberal education —In 1855 a legacy of two lakhs and 30,000 Rupees, was bequeathed to the Institution, by the late Captain John Doveton.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

Two scholarships, varying in value from Rs. 15 to 25 per month, are annually given to the two students who pass highest in the First division in the Entrance Examination or First Examination in Arts. The number which may be held simultaneously is restricted to eight. If held along with a Government Scholarship, its amount is deducted from the above sums. Each scholarship carries with it the privilege of free education.

A gold medal, of the value of Rs. 120, is annually given to the best scholar in one of the advanced classes.

VISITOR.

THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Chairman of Committee of Management.—H. Andrews.

Secretary.—G. Livesay.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Theology, Philosophy and Logic, J. Sime, B. A., Principal.
English Literature, History and Physiology, H Roberts.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, A. Pirie.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1850 Rev. A. Morgan.
1855 George Smith.
1856 J. W. McCrindle, M. A.
1866 J. Sime, B. A.

St. Paul's School.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1845, and is under the control of a Committee, of which the Bishop of Calcutta is President, and the Venerable the Archdeacon, Vice-President.

FOUNDATION, SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

1. *Foundation.*—One boarder and four day-boys are on the foundation; the first receives his board and education free, and the other four, their education. The nomination to these is with the Bishop of Calcutta.

2 *Bishop Wilson's Scholarships.*—Two scholarships of 20 Rupees a month have been endowed in memory of the late Bishop Wilson, each to be held for two years. According to the terms of the endowment, these scholarships are competed for by the whole of the Christian boys in the school, whether boarders or day-boys, one being given every year. They were instituted in the hope that the higher boys may be induced to extend the period of their studies, and become fitted to graduate in the University.

3. *Prizes.*—Two silver medals, one for proficiency, the other for general good conduct, are awarded at the annual Christmas Examination. Prizes in books are also given to the most proficient in each class.

Course of Study.

The subjects of Examination for Entrance into the University of Calcutta form the basis of instruction in the first class.

The study of the remaining five classes is arranged in a gradual proportion down to the first elements of learning. The whole course assigned for each class is so adjusted as to occupy one year.

In addition to the above school course, there is in operation a course of training for the B. A. Degree in the University of Calcutta. This is done in conformity with the conditions of affiliation to the University. The subjects appointed to be read are divided in such a way as to embrace a distinct course for each year.

List of Rectors.

1847 Rev. J. Kyd, M. A.
1849 Rev. S. Slater.
1852 Rev. J. Richards, M. A.
1855 Rev. G. Pridham, B. C. L.
1859 Rev. W. Ayerst, M. A.
1862 Rev. F. C. Cardew, M. A.
1864 Rev. J. C. Nesfield, M. A.

PATRON.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General.

Visitors.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta.

The Rev. the Principal of the Bishop's College.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rector, Rev. G M. Wilson, M A.

Divinity and Classics, Rev. G. M. Wilson, M. A.

History and English Literature, J. Gilchrist, Cheltenham Training College.

Mathematics, G. H. Simmons, Cheltenham Training College

Free Church Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

Originally established by Dr. Duff in August, 1830, for the education of native youth, under the name of the General Assembly's Institution, and since 1843 designated the Free Church Institution, being supported by the Free Church of Scotland.

The Institution, since 1857, has been in a handsome new edifice, Nimtollah Street, which has been erected at a cost of upwards of £15,000.

It consists of two departments, a College Department, and a Preparatory and Normal School.

In the College department all the branches of a higher education in English Literature, Science, and Philosophy, with Bengali and Sanscrit, are taught, in immediate connection with systematic instruction in the doctrines and evidences of Natural and Revealed religion.

For the last 20 years, the average number of pupils has exceeded a thousand; of whom about a hundred and fifty belong to the College department.

SCHOLARSIHPS.

1. There is an endowment of Rs. 100 per month for small scholarships of 5 or 6 Rupees per month each, which are allotted only to those who pass the University Entrance Examination.

2 There are two endowed Theological Scholarships, of Rs. 16 per month each, called "the Duff Scholarships," designed for students who are candidates for the Christian ministry.

3. There is also an endowed "Hawkins Scholarship," of Rs. 8 per month, founded by the liberality of the gentleman whose name it bears.

4. A few Senior and Junior Government Scholarships have been granted to those who most successfully pass the University Examinations.

ANNUAL PRIZES

1. Endowed prizes :—The Hawkins gold medal of Rs. 100 to the most successful student in the Institution.

The Macdonald Prize.

The Ewart Memorial Prize of Rs. 50.

The Kelloe Prize of 40 or 50 Rupees, founded by the late Mr. Buchan of Kelloe.

These are usually allotted for the best essays on prescribed subjects.

2. Besides these, prizes for General scholarship and regular attendance are awarded in all the classes ; with several more for especial exercises or essays.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. W. C. Fyfe, Superintendent.
" K. S Macdonald, M. A.
" Murray Mitchell, D. D.

Mr. Martin Mowat, M. A.
„ James Bruce.
„ Kalicharn Banerjee, M. A.
„ Umesh Chandra Chatterjea.
„ Banimadub Pal, B A.
„ Krishna Chandra Das, B. A.
„ Dhone Kristo Ghose, B A.
„ Brajanath Sarma, with upwards of 20 native Teachers and Pundits in the School Department.

La Martiniere College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded by Claude Martin, a native of Lyons in France and a Major-General in the service of His Majesty, the King of Oude. By his will he bequeathed a sum of three hundred and fifty thousand Sicca Rupees, afterwards considerably augmented, to be devoted to the establishment of a school for the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, under the direction of the Government of the Supreme Court.

GOVERNORS.

The Governor-General, the Members of Council, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Bishop of Calcutta, and the Advocate-General for the time being, together with four additional Governors to be elected by them annually. The four Governors so elected, with one of the ex-officio Governors, form a board of Acting Governors, to whom the general control of the Institution is entrusted.

Foundation Boys.

The Governors from time to time select from among the Christian population of Calcutta, a sufficient number of poor boys, of an age of not less than 4, nor more than 10 years, so that there may always be at the least 75 boys on the establishment of the school. These boys are entirely educated and supported out of the funds of the school. Boarders and day-scholars may be admitted at the discretion of the Governors, provided that they are not a burden on the charity.

The Institution was opened on the 1st March, 1836. It is divided into two departments, College and School. The Educational Staff consists of a Head Master, and five assistant Masters, together with Surveying, Drawing and Music Masters and a Pundit.

Prizes and Scholarships.

A gold medal is annually awarded on the 13th of September, the anniversary of the death of the Founder, to the head boy of the College Department, and prizes of books are given in all the classes.

Two Scholarships are also then awarded, tenable for two years, one in the College Department, of Rs. 20 a month, one in the 1st class of the school, of Rs. 16.

Acting Governors.

The Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr.
The Hon'ble J. B. Phear.
T Bruce Lane, Esq. C. S.
The Ven. Archdeacon Pratt.
The Rev. W. C. Bromehead.
Secretary and Medical Officer, F. N Macnamara, M. D.

PRINCIPALS

1844 A. M. W. Christopher, B. A.
1848 H. Woodrow, M. A.
1854 W. S. Atkinson, M. A.
1860 L. Ewbank, M. A.
1862 C. W. Hatten, B. A.

Head Master.

J. A. Aldis, M. A.

Assistant Masters.

G. Davis. H. Gick. J. Hodges. E. R. Forbes. Drawing Master, C. Augier. Surveying Master, T A. Jones. Music Master, G. B. Lissant. Pundit, Ramcoomar Chatterjea.

London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded by the London Missionary Society in the year 1838. In 1854 the large and handsome building now used, consisting of a Library, a Hall, and sixteen class-rooms, was first opened.

The Institution is divided into three departments, viz. a College department for undergraduates of the University, a School department, and a Theological class for training Christian natives for Missionary work.

The course of study comprehends English, Sanscrit and Bengali Literature, Mental and Moral Philosophy,

Mathematics, History and Geography, together with the Sacred Scriptures and Christian Evidences.

The number of students and scholars amounts to more than 500. A branch school at Behala, four miles to the south-west of Calcutta, contains 150 boys.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. J. P. Ashton, M. A. Principal.
Rev. J. Naylor, B. A.
Rev. T. E. Slater.
Baboo Bhogoban Chunder Chatterjea, B. A.
Baboo Mathoora Nath Bose, B. A.
Baboo Parbutty Churn Banerjea, Evangelist.
Fourteen native teachers and three pundits.

St. Xavier's College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This Institution was established under the direction of the Society of Jesus, in January, 1860, in the large building formerly appropriated by the late Dr. Carew for St. John's College. It is mainly intended for the liberal education of Catholic youth, but is open alike to pupils of other religious persuasions, on the same principle of non-interference as in the old St. Xavier's College which broke up in 1846.

Besides the paying boarders and day-pupils, some free scholars are admitted, especially for the higher studies, as hitherto no scholarships have been founded.

The course of study is similar to that followed in the European Colleges of the same Society, but adapted to

the wants of this country. One or two years' training in the elementary division is generally required, before a student can enter the first year's or lowest class. The successive higher classes are organized in accordance with the University curriculum, and with a plan of gradual development extending over four years.

Medals and prizes in books are awarded to the best scholars, at the Christmas Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Very Rev. H. Depelchin, Rector.
Rev. L. Veys, Prefect of Studies.
Rev. Charles de Pennaranda, Prefect of Discipline,

Professor and Masters.

Rev. J. Carbonelle, Ph. D.
Rev. F. Carette.
Rev. J. Carvan.
Rev. J. Devos.
Rev. H Everard.
Rev. J. Hicberding.
Rev. H. Shea.
Rev. A. Stockman.
Rev. H. Vanderstuyft.
Rev. A. Brisack
Rev. J. Heniy.
Rev. B. Larcher.
Rev. E. Hent.
Mr. P. Cauty.
Mr. E. Coutto.
Mr. J. Hyland.
Moonsheee, Wahed Khan.
Pundit, Gopal Chuuder Ghose.

Drawing Master, Mr. Bennett.

Music Masters, ... { Mr. Desterbecq.
Rev. B. Larcher.

Sub-prefects, ... { F. Coremans.
A. Eeckman.
A. Koppes.
D. Vandamme.

Serampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1818, under the patronage of the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General of India, by the Rev. Dr. Carey, Dr. Marshman and W. Ward, who, together with Col. Krefting, the Danish Governor of Serampore, and J. C. Marshman, Esq., formed the first Council.

In 1821, it received a munificent donation from the King of Denmark, consisting of certain premises to the northwest of the College, and this act of liberality was followed in 1828 by the grant of a Royal charter giving perpetuity to the Institution and its endowments. At the cession of Serampore to the East India Company, this charter was confirmed, at the especial request of the Danish Sovereign.

The ground on which the College stands was purchased chiefly by subscription; the entire expense of the buildings, amounting to about £15,000, was met out of the private funds of the Serampore Missionaries, who were the first promoters of the undertaking. After the death of Dr. Marshman, the funds for carrying on the operations of the College were provided partly by the endowments, but chiefly by the liberality of J. C. Marsh-

man, Esq., the only surviving member of the original Council. On his departure from India in 1856, the College was placed under the general direction of the Baptist Missionary Society, which has since contributed towards its support and become identified with its operations.

It is conducted by two European Professors and a European Superintendent of the lower school, assisted by twelve native teachers. The number of youths in the College department is about *thirty*, in the school *five hundred.*

The interest of funds raised by Mr. Ward in Europe and America supports wholly, or in part, several European youths, connected with the Mission or wishing to become so, and also a boarding School for the children of native preachers. Scholarships to the amount of about 40 Rs. monthly are distributed amongst the most deserving of the native students in the College classes.

An education fee, exacted from the European students, contributes to the preservation and improvement of the Library.

The course of study is intended to impart a liberal education, and special attention is paid to the principles of Christianity.

The present members of the Council are J. C. Marshman, Esq, M. Townsend, Esq., M. Wylie, Esq., Revs. J. Sale and J. Trafford.

The education is conducted by the Rev. J. Trafford, A. M., Principal, (on leave) Rev. J. H. Anderson, offg. Principal, Rev. T. Martin, Tutor, Baboo Biprodoss Chatterjea, B. A. Mathematical Teacher, and E. Dakin, Esq., Head Master of the school.

St. John's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1861.

This College was established in 1850, in connection with the mission of the Church Missionary Society at Agra, chiefly at the instance of an influential body of Civilians and Military Officers then forming the Committee of the Local Church Missionary Association, who wished to have an Educational Institution of a high order connected with the Mission.

The large and handsome gothic building, in which the classes are now held, erected from the design of Major Kitto, was completed in 1853; and at the outbreak of the mutiny in 1857, the number of students on the rolls had reached 330, under the able superintendence of the Rev. T. Valpy French, M. A. the first Principal.

Scholarships.

1. The College is endowed with two scholarships founded in memory of the late Mr. Thomason and bearing his name, value Rs. 10 per month each, and tenable for one year. These scholarships are assigned at the annual Christmas examination to the two most proficient students in English literature.

2. There are also two endowed theological scholarships, founded in 1861, value Rs. 5 per month and tenable for one year, assigned to the two students who shew themselves best acquainted with the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion.

3. Other scholarships, to the value of nearly Rs. 40 per month, are given from the general funds of the

College for proficiency in English, Mathematics, Hindee, and Persian.

4. A scholarship, of the value of Rs. 5 per month at least, is awarded to each student who has passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination.

FEES.

Every student is required to pay entrance and schooling fees, ranging from 4 annas to Rs 3 per month, according to the income of his parents or guardian

PRINCIPALS.

1850 Rev. T. Valpy French, M. A.
1858 Rev. H. W. Shackell, M. A.
1861 Rev. J. Barton, M. A.
1863 Rev. C. Ellard Vines, B. A.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal, Rev. C. Ellard Vines, B. A. The Rev. H. W. Shackell, M. A., ex-principal, although he has declined for the future the responsible charge of the College, still continues to assist in giving instruction in various branches of study.

Head Master, R. J. Bell, Esq.

ENGLISH TEACHERS.

Mr. Williams.
Baboo Harry Churn Chuckerbutty.
Baboo Hira Lal.
Baboo Muttra Das, and others,

URDU, PERSIAN AND ARABIC TEACHERS.

Moonshee Kamer Uldin.
" Nur Allah, and others.

Joy Narain's College, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

A free school was founded in the year 1818 by Rajah Joy Narain Ghosal, Bahadoor, in gratitude for his recovery from a protracted illness.

He endowed it with a monthly sum of Rupees 200, increased by Government to Rupees 452, and appointed the Committee of the Calcutta Church Missionary Association for the time being trustees, with directions that they should "appoint such members as shall be able to satisfy the enquiries of the learned of this ancient city on subjects of Science, History and Religion"

In 1853, the spacious school room provided by Joy Narain having been found insufficient for the number of students, the present building was erected; at the same time the school was raised to a College, and named after the founder.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Thomason, ...	Rs.	102
Vankatacharya's, ...		260
Munshi Situl Sing's, ...		200
Rajah Sutt Churn Ghosal's, ...		160

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. H D. Hubbard, M. A.....	*Principal.*
Rev. James Erhardt,.....	*Vice-Principal.*
Rev. W. Hooper, M. A., ...	*Sanscrit Lecturer.*
Baboo Timothy Luther,.....	*Head Master.*

Nine English Teachers and eighteen Teachers for the Classical and Vernacular Languages of India.

St. Thomas's College, Colombo.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded by Bishop Chapman, in 1851, and consists of two parts; the College and Collegiate School.

The College instruction comprehends two courses of study; one adapted to those who desire a general education; the other, to those who intend to devote themselves to the ministry.

The former course consists of Lectures in Divinity Logic, Classics, Mathematics, History, Natural Science, and the study of the English language.

The instruction in the Theological Course is in strict conformity with the principles of the Church of England.

No scholar of the School, who has passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, is permitted to continue in the School; he must either enter the College, or cease his connection with the Institution.

There is also an Orphan Asylum appended to the Institution.

Visitor, ...	The Lord Bishop of Colombo.
Warden,..... ..	Rev. George Bennett, M. A.
Lecturer in Divinity,...	Ditto ditto.
,, Classics, &c.	Ditto, (*pro tem.*)
,, Singhalese,.	Rev. C. Alwis.
,, Tamil, ...	
,, Music, ...	Mr. H. C. Hancock.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Head Master, ...	(Vacant).

Assistant Masters, ... Messrs. H. C. Hancock, Tocke, Rae, F. H. Perera, Elders, and C. Perera.

Supdt. of Orphan Asylum, Mr S. Dias.

General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded in 1830. It is supported by the Church of Scotland, and is under the control of the General Assembly's Foreign Mission Committee.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. James Ogilvie, D. D., *Principal.*
James Wilson, Esq.
Baboo Nilambora Mookerjee, M. A., B. L.
„ Mohendro Nauth Mitter, M. A.
Pundit Bireshwar Bidyaratna.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

The Thomason College was founded in 1847, under the auspices of the Hon'ble James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Provinces. It is designed to supply the Public Works and Survey Departments with Assistant Engineers, Overseers and Sub-Surveyors or Sub-Overseers.

The College is divided into Senior, First, Second and Third departments. The Senior consists of officers of the Army, the First of Civilians (English and Native), both of these departments pursuing the same

course of study. The students remain for three terms, and on the successful completion of their studies receive certificates and appointments as Assistant Engineers or Surveyors in the Government service. Senior department students pay 10 rupees a month, instruction is gratuitous to the rest; and in the native class are 6 Scholarships of 50 Rs. a month, open to natives of the Upper Provinces only. Candidates for the 1st Department must be 18 years of age, and must have passed the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University.

The second department consists chiefly of English soldiers, but there is also a Civilian class (English and Native) attached. The students remain one term, and are passed out as Overseers in the Public Works Department. Instruction is gratuitous, and there are six Scholarships of 30 Rs monthly in the English Civil class, and six of 10 Rs. monthly in the native class. The Entrance Examination comprises Arithmetic, Practical Geometry, and Mensuration, with English Dictation and Reading.

The instruction in both the above departments is entirely in English.

The third department is for natives only, (the instruction being in the Vernacular) who remain two terms, and are passed out as Sub-Overseers or Sub-Surveyors of the 1st and 2nd class. In this department, there are ten Scholarships of 10 Rs., and forty of 5 Rs. monthly. The Entrance Examination comprises Arithmetic, Geometry, and Mensuration, with Urdu Dictation and Reading.

The course of study varies in the different depart-

ments, but includes Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying and Drawing for all, besides instruction for the higher departments in Chemistry, Mineralogy and Photography.

The following is the detail of the four principal subjects for the two higher departments.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics, Conic Sections, Differential and Integral Calculus, Spherical Trigonometry.

Civil Engineering.

Building materials, their nature, uses and strength, principles of general construction, including earthwork, masonry and carpentry. Special constructions, such as Roads, Bridges, Buildings, Irrigation works, and Railways, applied Mechanics, Machinery, Designing, Estimating, Laying out work.

Surveying.

Use and adjustment of instruments, viz., Chain, Compass, Sextant, Level and Theodolite, taught practically in the field. Execution of Surveys with the Chain and the compass. Theodolite and plane Table. Trigonometrical Surveying, Levelling, Contouring, Practical Astronomy.

Drawing.

Construction of Scales, making Plans and Sections from actual measurements. Mapping, and a regular course of Engineering. Architectural, Mechanical and Perspective Drawing.

The subjects taught to the two lower departments are of course both fewer and are more restricted.

The preceptive Staff of the College is as follows:—

Major J. G. Medley, R. E., Principal.

Lieutenant J. Browne, R. E., Assistant Principal.

Lieutenant A. Cunningham, R. E. ditto ditto, officiating.

Murray Thomson, Esq., M. D., F. R. S. E., Professor of Experimental Science.

Mr. P. Keay, Head Master.

Sergeant Graham, Assistant ditto.

W. Scotland, Esq. Drawing Master.

Serjeant G. Pearce, Assistant Drawing Master.

Behari Lall, 1st Native Master.

Sheikh Becha, 2nd ditto ditto.

Fusseh Ooddeen, 3rd ditto ditto.

Shumbhoo Dass, Native surveying Master.

Guneshee Lall, Drawing Master.

Futteh Chund, ditto ditto.

Lahore Mission School.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded on the 19th December, 1849, soon after the annexation of the Punjab, and is the oldest English school in the Province.

In the College department there are two classes; in the first of which there are eight students, and in the second six, all of whom have passed the Entrance Examination. Of these one is a Musulman, four are Christians, and nine Hindus.

The four religions represented in the school are the Hindu, Musulman, Sikh and Christian. The greater part are Hindus. The number of Sikhs is small, owing to the fact that they compose a small part of the community.

The Instructive Staff consists of the Rev. J. Newton, M. A, the Rev. C. D. Forman, M. A., Principal, J. Newton, Jr., M. D., Mr. D. Maitra, Head Master, and fourteen other Teachers.

Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1865.

This College was established by the Church Missionary Society in 1865, and is especially designed for the education of Native Under-Graduates of the University.

It takes its name from the circumstance of the Missionaries, who take part in the work of instruction within its walls, being mainly supported by the Cathedral Endowment Fund, originally raised by Bishop Wilson for the support of a body of Missionary Canons in connection with his new Cathedral, with the view of thereby exercising a directly Christian influence upon the upper classes of native society. When, however, he failed to obtain a charter for the foundation of a Cathedral Chapter, he resolved to carry out the object he had at heart, by employing the agency of the two Missionary Societies already labouring in Calcutta in connection with the Church of England, and accordingly a considerable portion of the interest of the Fund was placed at the disposal of the Church Missionary Society for this purpose.

The course of study is that prescribed by the University for its Examinations for degrees in Arts, with the addition of the Bible and the Evidences of Christianity.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

1. There are five endowed Scholarships, varying in value from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 each, founded by the liberality of the friends of Native Education in England, and designed to encourage more especially the study of the Christian Revelation and Evidences. The elections to these Scholarships take place annually.

2. Several other Scholarships, in value from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 each, are allotted from the general fund of the College to those students who acquit themselves best in the several College Examinations.

3. Ten Exhibitions of the monthly value of Rs. 5 each, and tenable for one year, are given annually to the ten best students from the various Schools maintained by the Church Missionary Society in Lower Bengal, who have passed the Entrance Examination, and wish to continue their studies in the College.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. J. Barton, M. A., Principal and Professor of English Literature.

Rev. E. C. Stuart, B. A. Professor of Philosophy.

Rev. A. P. Neele, Professor of History.

W. G. Willson, Esq., B. A., Professor of Mathematics.

C. Miller, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Joint Professor of English Literature.

Baboo Joy Gobindo Shome, M. A. Asst. Professor of Philosophy, Baboo Kanti Chunder Banerjee, Professor of Sanskrit.

Dehli College.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

An Oriental College founded in 1792, and supported by voluntary contributions of Mahomedan gentlemen, acquired a large accession of income in 1829 by the munificent gift of 170,000 Rupees of the late Nawab Ilmad-ud-Dowlah, formerly minister at Lucknow. The College was then divided into two departments, an oriental and an English: and in 1841 Mr. F. Boutras was appointed first Principal. In 1855 the Institution, up to that time under the supreme direction of a managing Committee, was placed under the control of the D. P. Instruction for the N. W. P. In 1857, the very valuable oriental Library was plundered and destroyed by the Mutineers, after which in 1858 a new School was founded, which is now, by affiliation to the Calcutta University, the present Dehli College. Students pay a fee of two rupees.

INSTUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal, ...	C. R Cooke, B. A.
Offg. Professor,.....	Crampton Doran.
Offg. Arabic Professor, ...	Moulavi Ziyauddin.
Offg. Head Master, ...	C. Kirkpatrick.
2nd Master, ...	Saugor Chund, B. A.

&c. &c.

The College has connected with it, under the management of the Principal, a Zillah School educating 450 boys, and 11 Branch Schools educating 860 boys, besides 6 indigenous Schools educating some hundred boys.

Former Principals.

F. Boutras.
J. Sprenger, M. D.
J. Cargill, B. A.
F. Taylor, M. A
E. Willmot, B. A.

Lahore Government College.

AFFILIATED 1864.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. It was opened in 1864.

The College is open to all classes on payment of a monthly tuition fee of Rupees 2.

The sum of Rs. 100 has been annually allotted by Government for Scholarships.

Attached to the College and under the supervision of the Principal are the Lahore Zillah School and five Branch Schools in various parts of the city of Lahore.

The average number of pupils during the year 1865-66, was in the College 12, who have passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, in the Zillah School 129, and in the Branch Schools 566.

The Zillah School was opened in March 1860, and since December 1862, fifteen students have matriculated from it in the Calcutta University.

The sum of 125 was given in Scholarships in the School in the year 1865-66. In addition to scholarships free quarters are given to scholars from a distance.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

G W. Leitner, Ph. D. ...	Principal.
W. Crank,.....	Professor of Mathematics,
Moulavi Alumdar Hosein,	Asst. Professor of Arabic,
I. C. Beddy, ...	Head Master of the School.
D. W Thompson, ...	Second ditto ditto.

And 21 other Masters in the Schools.

Canning College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED, 1867.

This College, founded by the talooqdars of Oudh in memory of the late Earl Canning, was opened on the 1st of May, 1864. The institution comprises three departments, the College proper, an English School, and an Oriental department, in which only Sanscrit, Persian and Arabic are taught.

Canning College is supported by the talooqdars of Oudh, aided by Government. By a *sunud* duly executed the talooqdars unanimously endowed the College in perpetuity with a percentage of the revenues of their talooquas. This sum, amounting on an average to twenty-seven thousand rupees per annum, is collected by the officers of Government, as a part of the revenue due to Government, and is deposited in the Government treasury for the use of the College. A Government Grant-in-aid, equal in amount to the talooqdars' subscriptions, is also enjoyed by the College, so that its total income from

endowment, Grant-in-aid, and fees, aggregates sixty thousand rupees per annum.

The institution is open to all classes, and its object, as declared by the rules, is to impart instruction in the English Language and Literature, in Mathematics and Science, in the Oriental classical Languages and the Vernacular Languages of the province of Oudh. Its management is vested in a Committee consisting of the Commissioner of Lucknow, Director of Public Instruction in Oudh, the Civil Judge, and representatives of the talooqdars.

At the end of 1867 the number of pupils was 560, upwards of 430 of whom belonged to the English School. Monthly fees vary with the income of parents or guardians. In the Oriental department, they range from one anna to four annas, and in the English School from eight annas to ten rupees.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

R. Boycott, ...	Principal.
M. A. White, M. A. ...	Head Master.
J L. Macarthur, ...	Second Master.
Rajcomar Surbhadichar-ry. B. A.	Professor of Sanscrit.
Syud Hossain, B. A. ...	Professor of Arabic.

Ten English Teachers.

Five Moulvies.

Two Pundits.

GRADUATES.

LAW.

In Alphabetical order.

	B. L.	
Bandyopádhyáy, Avináschandra, ...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Bámácharan, ...	1866	Ditto
„ Bhairavchandra, ...	1863	Ditto
„ Gopináth, ...	1864	Ditto
„ Gurudás, ...	1866	Ditto
„ Hemchandra, ...	1866	Ditto
„ Paresnáth, ...	1864	Ditto
„ Pramathanáth, ...	1867	Ditto
„ Sattyadayál, ...	1867	Ditto
Bardan, Mohinímohan, ...	1866	Ditto
Basu, Amarnáth, ...	1865	Ditto
„ Amvikácharan, ...	1863	Ditto
„ Chandranáth, ...	1867	Ditto
„ Dakhináprasád, ...	1864	Ditto
„ Devendralál, ...	1864	Ditto
„ Devendranáráyan, ...	1859	Ditto
„ Prasannakumár, ...	1866	Ditto
„ Rajendrakumár, ...	1867	Ditto
„ Rakhálchandra, ...	1867	Ditto
„ Rameschandra, ...	1864	Ditto
„ Sasibhushan, ...	1862	Ditto
Bhatta, Nafarchandra, ...	1864	Ditto
Bisi, Kesavnáth, ...	1867	Ditto
Biswás, Rudrakánta, ...	1866	Ditto
Chakravarti, Giríschandra, ...	1865	Ditto
„ Iswarchandra, ...	1863	Ditto
„ Syámácharan, ...	1866	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Amritalál, ...	1862	Ditto
„ Jadunáth, ...	1861	Ditto
„ Krishnachandra, ...	1865	Ditto
„ Pratápchandra, ...	1860	Ditto
„ Sivchandra, ...	1867	Ditto

Chaudhuri, Giríschandra,	...	1865	Presidency College.
Dás, Chandrakumár,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Párvatícharan,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Táráprasanna,	...	1863	Ditto
Datta, Akhaychandra,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Bhavanicharan,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Kálikádás,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Lálgopál	...	1865	Ditto
„ Táraknáth,	...	1861	Ditto
De, Jadávchandra,	...	1860	Ditto
„ Navinchandra,	...	1862	Ditto
Gangopádhyáy, Navinchandra,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Ravichandra,	...	1864	Ditto
Ghosh, Anantarám,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Agharnáth,	...	1863	Ditto
„ Devendrachandra,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Govindachandra,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Rásvihári,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Tárinícharan,	...	1867	Ditto
Goswámi, Herambalál,	...	1865	Ditto
Guha, Piárilál,	...	1865	Ditto
Háldár, Syámlál,	...	1865	Ditto
Maitra, Rádhágovinda,	...	1860	Ditto
Majumdar, Jagatdurlabh,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Kedárnáth,	...	1863	Ditto
Mallik, Atulcharan,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Balarám,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Srikánta,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Upendrachandra,	...	1866	Ditto
Mitra, Benimádhav,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Dwárikanáth,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Giríschandra,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Mahendralál,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Mahendranáth,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Narasinhachandra,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Purnachandra,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Rameschandra,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Tárávilás,	...	1865	Ditto

Mitra, Trailakyanáth,	...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Trailakyanáth,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Upendranáth,	...	1862	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Giríschandra,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Haragovinda,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Jadunáth,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Jageswar,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Jánokínáth,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Kailáschandra,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Káliprasanna,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Kánáilál,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Khetraprasád,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Krishnamohan,	...	1863	Ditto
„ Navinkisan,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Nilámbar,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Piárimohan,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Rájmohan,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Ramlál,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Sasibhushan,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Táráprasanna,	...	1861	Ditto
Nandi, Ramánáth,	...	1862	Ditto
Pál, Baikunthanáth,	...	1862	Ditto
Ráy, Benimádhav,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Dineschandra,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Harináráyan,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Prasannachandra,	...	1866	Ditto
Sandyal, M. L.	...	1867	Ditto
Sarkár, Matilál,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Pareschandra,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Umeschandra,	...	1862	Ditto
Sen, Baikunthanáth,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Guruprasád,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Rádhakrishna,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Rájkisan,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Sasibhushan,	...	1866	Ditto
Síl, Brajendrakumár,	...	1863	Ditto
„ Govindachandra,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Mahendralál,	...	1863	Ditto

Sing, Surjyanáráyan,	...	1861 Presidency College.
Twidale, G.	...	1867 Ditto

1868.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Chakravartí, Gríndramohan,	..	Presidency College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Rájkrishná,	..	Ditto
Yusuf, Mahammad,	..	Patna College.
Ráy, Prasannakumár,	..	Presidency College.
Bhattácharya, Dwárikánáth,	..	Ditto
Sing, Búdhsen,	..	Ditto
Sen, Akhilchandra,	..	Ditto
Pál, Amirtalál,	..	Ditto

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Basu, Birajáprasád,	..	Presidency College.
Sen, Chandramohan,	..	Dacca College.
De, Gaurisankar,	..	Presidency College.
Ráy, Dhaneschandra,	..	Patna College.
Basu, Karunádás,	..	Presidency College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Nilmádhav,	..	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Navinkrishna,	..	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Umákánta,	..	Ditto
Nág, Sambhuchandra,	..	Dacca College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Avináschandra,	..	Presidency College.
Sarkár, Akhaychandra,	..	Ditto
Dás, Krishnachandra,	..	Ditto
Sarkár, Krishnachandra,	..	Berhampore College.
Chattopádhyáy, Giríschandra, No 2,		Presidency College.
Singha, Jaygopál	..	Ditto
Dhar, Syámchand,	..	Hooghly College.
Dás, Jadunáth,	..	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Dhankrishna,	..	Ditto
Bandyopádhyáy, Kailáschandra,	..	Ditto

Chattopádhyáy, Amarendranáth,	..	Presidency College.
„ Bhagavánchandra,		Ditto
Majumdár, Syámácharan,	..	Ditto
Ráy, Kálíprasanna,	..	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Kálíprasanna,	..	Ditto
Dattá, Umácharan,	..	Ditto
Bhattachárya, Táriníkanta,	..	Ditto
Ráychaudhuri, Khetramohan,	...	Ditto
Som, Baradáprasanna,	...	Ditto
Basu, Gopálchandra,	...	Ditto
Ráy, Krishnanáth,	...	Hooghly College.
Síl, Jádavchandra,	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Mathuránáth,	...	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Hemchandra,	...	Hooghly College.
Sámanta, Nilmádhav,	...	Presidency College.
De, Sivchandra,	...	Ditto
Bhar, Trailakyanáth,	...	Ditto
Som, Devendralál,	...	Hooghly College.
Mendies, H.	..	Presidency College.
Chattopádhyáy, Giríshchandra,	...	Ditto
De, Sambhuchandra,	...	Ditto

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B. L. EXAMINATION AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE, SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

In alphabetical order.

Bandyopádhyáy, Amirtalál,	...	1858	Presidency College.
Basu, Nilmádhav,	...	1858	Ditto
„ Upendrachandra,	...	1862	Ditto
Chakravarti, Dwárikánáth,	...	1858	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Kedárnáth,	...	1858	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Matilál,	...	1860	Ditto
Dás, Girijásankar,	...	1858	Ditto
„ Kálímohan,	...	1860	Ditto
Datta, Kedárnáth,	...	1860	Ditto
Dhar, Asutosh,	...	1858	Ditto

Forbes, Thomas,	...	1858	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Kálícharan,	...	1859	Ditto
„ Prabháchandra,	...	1858	Ditto
„ Ratnalál,	...	1858	Ditto
Gregory, C.	..	1860	Ditto
Gregory, G.	...	1860	Ditto
Mitra, Giríschandra,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Srínáth,	...	1858	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Bhuvanchandra,	..	1860	Ditto
„ Harihar,	..	1858	Ditto
„ Jadunáth,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Matilál,	...	1860	Ditto
Pálit, Ánandagopál,	...	1859	Ditto
Sarkár, Gopálchandra,	...	1862	Ditto
Sen, Prasannakumár,	...	1862	Ditto

LICENTIATES IN LAW.

In Alphabetical order.

Ách, Sivchandra,	...	1868	Presidency College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Amvikácharan,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Gopálchandra,	...	1867	Ditto
Barál, Navinchánd,	...	1867	Ditto
Bardan, Mohinímohan,	...	1866	Ditto
Basu, Abhayádás,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Amarnáth,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Haramohan,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Sasibhushan,	...	1866	Ditto
Chákí, Rámgopál,	...	1866	Ditto
Chakravarti, Mádhavchandra,	...	1867	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Gaurisankar,	...	1866	Ditto
Dás, Nilmaní,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Párvatícharan,	...	1866	Ditto
Datta, Durgádás,	...	1863	Ditto
De, Pratápchandra,	...	1865	Ditto
Gángopádhyáy, Jagavandhu,	...	1868	Ditto
Ghosh, Atulchandra,	...	1867	Ditto
Ghoshál, Kálícharan,	...	1866	Ditto

Guha, Gangádás,	...	1866	Presidency College.
Háldár, Bíreswar,	...	1866	Ditto
Kirkpatrick, C,	...	1866	Ditto
Majumdár, Sarveswar,	...	1868	Ditto
Mallik, Nityagopál,	...	1867	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Kuladáprasad,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Sasibhushan,	...	1867	Ditto
Munshi, Rámgopál,	...	1867	Ditto
Pálit, Táraknáth,	...	1868	Ditto
Ráy, Dinabandhu,	...	1868	Ditto
Rooke, H,	...	1867	Ditto
Sarkár, Jádavchandra,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Maheschandra,	...	1866	Ditto
Sen, Nalitchandra,	...	1864	Ditto
Sing, Isánchandra,	...	1865	Ditto

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE L. L. EXAMINATION, AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE LICENCE, SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

Bandyopádhyáy, Bhuvanchandra,	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Matilál,	...	1863	Ditto
„ Umeschandra,	..	1863	Ditto
Basu, Lakhicharan,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Maheschandra,	...	1863	Ditto
„ Nilmádhav,	...	1863	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Kálidás,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Manulál,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Sivchandra,	...	1862	Ditto
Dás, Durgámohan,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Govinchandra,	...	1861	Ditto
Gangopádhyáy, Khetramohan,	...	1861	Ditto
Ghosh, Chandrakáli,	...	1861	Ditto
Majumdár, Sivchandra,	...	1863	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Atulchandra,	...	1863	Ditto
„ Nilmádhav,	...	1862	Ditto

Mukhopádhyáy, Pramathanáth,	...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Rámchandra,	...	1862	Ditto
Ráy, Jadunath,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Kisandayál,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Mritunjay,	...	1862	Ditto
Sen, Bansidhar,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Nilmádhav,	...	1861	Ditto
Síl, Ramánáth,	...	1863	Ditto
„ Tulsídás,*	...	1863	Ditto

Gold Medals to the value of 100 *Rs. each, awarded at the B. L. Degree Examination.*

Bandyopádhyáy, Gurudás,	...	1868	Presidency College.
Chakravarti, Giríndramohan,	...	1868	Ditto
Ghosh, Rásvihári,	...	1867	Ditto
Mitra, Upendrânáth,	...	1862	Ditto
Sen, Baikunthanáth,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Guruprasád,	...	1865	Ditto

ENGINEERING.

B. C. E

Chattopádhyáy, Sátkari,	...	1864	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Amvikácharan,	...	1864	Ditto
Majumdár, Rámratán,	...	1868	Ditto

Theoretical part of the Examination for the Licence in Civil Engineering.

In alphabetical order.

Adams, H. M.	...	1861	Cal. C. E. College.
Atkinson, A D.	...	1865	Presidency College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Rájkisan,	...	1864	Cal. C. E Coll.
Chandra, Mahendralál,	...	1862	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Hemchandra,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Mathuránáth,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Sátkari,	...	1862	Ditto

* Obtained Special prize for superior merit.

Chaudhuri, Kunjavihárí,	...	1862	Cal. C E. College.
Dás, Bholánáth,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Kedárnath,	...	1864	Ditto
De, Baikunthanáth,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Jádavchandra,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Matilál,	...	1862	Ditto
Ghosh, Rameschandra,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Umeschandra,	...	1861	Ditto
Kumár, Rájkrishna,	...	1864	Ditto
Mitra, Ásutosh,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Párvátícharan,	...	1862	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Binadchand,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Rámkrishna,	...	1862	Ditto
Pandit, Surjyakumár	...	1862	Ditto
Ráy, Dhaneschandra,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Mádhavchandra,	...	1862	Ditto
Sarkár, Púrnachandra,	...	1865	Presidency College.
Sen, Dinanáth,	...	1861	Ditto

1867.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Lackersteen, M R.	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Khetranáth,	...	Ditto
Chauduri, Amirtalál,	...	Ditto
Basu, Bhuvanmohan,	...	Ditto

SECOND DIVISION

In order of merit.

Bandyopádhyáy, Priyanáth,	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Anádinath,	...	Ditto

Gold medals to the value of Rs. 100 *each. At L. C. E. Examination.*

Sen, Dinanáth,	...	1861	Cal C E. College.
Majumdár, Rámratan,	...	1862	Ditto

Honors in Arts.

1865.

In Sanskrit.

CLASS I	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
Mukhopádhyáy, Nilambar, Sanskrit College.	...	

In Hebrew.

Blochmann, H.	...	...

In History.

...	Sandel, Manilál, Dov. Coll.	...
...	Sing, Chandranáráyan, Presy. Coll.	...
...	Mitra, Mahendralál, ditto	...

In Mental and Moral Philosophy.

..	..	Som, Jaygovinda, Cal. F. C Inst.

In Mathematics.

Bandyopádhyáy, Gurudás, Presy. Coll.	Dás, Lakhináráyan, Presy. Coll.	Mallik, Atulchandra, Presy. Coll.

In Natural and Physical Science.

Ráy, Prasannachandra, Presy Coll.	..	...

1866.

In English.

Ghosh, Rásvihárí, Presy. Coll.

..

Mukhopádhyáy, Kapáliprasanna. Presidency College.

In History.

Basu, Chandranáth, Presy. Coll.

Bandyopádhyáy, Sasibhushan, Presy. Coll.

Chandra, Jogeswar, Presy. Coll.

De, Benimádhav, Presy. Coll.

In Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Bandyopádhyáy, Kálícharan, Calcutta F. C. Inst.

Ghosh, Govinchandra, Presy. Coll

Mukhopádhyáy, Niváranchandra, do.

Chattopádhyáy, Umákánta, Presy. College.

In Mathematics.

Bhattacharya, Dwárikánáth, Teacher.

..

In Natural and Physical Science.

Gupta, Kalípada, Medical College.

..

1867.

In English.

Mukhopádhyáy, Ásutosh, Presy. Coll.

..

In Sanskrit.

Mukhopádhyáy, Nilmaní, Sanskrit Coll.
Mukhopádhyáy, Krishnachandra, Sanskrit College

In History.

Chakravarti, Giríndramohan, Presy. College.
Sarkár, Kisarílál, Presy, Coll.
Hálḍár, Rámchandra Presy. Coll.
Basu, Karunádás, ditto
Sen, Prasannakumár, ditto
..
..
..
Ráy, Kálíprasanna, ditto
Mukhopadhyáy, Bechárám, ditto
Bhattáchárya, Táriníkanta, ditto

In Mental and Moral Philosophy

Mukhopadhyay, Rájkrishna, Presy. College.
Ghosh, Dhankrishna, Cal. F C. Lust
Sen, Kásikánta, Presy. Coll.
Síl, Jádavchandra, Presy. Coll.
..

In Mathematics.

De, Gaurisankar, Presy Coll.
Biswás, Piárimohan, Dacca Coll.
Ghosh, Harichaítanya, Dacca Coll.

1868.

In English.

..
Bandyopádhyáy, Saratchandra, Presy College.
Basu, Jogendranáth, Presy Coll.

	In Sanskrit.	
	..	Chattopádhyáy, Harikrishna, Sanskrit College.
	In History	
	Mukhopádhyáy, Gopálchandra, Presidency College.	Bandyopádhyáy, Táráprasanna, Presidency College.
	Ámír Ali, Hooghly College.	
	In Mathematics.	
Basu, Ánandmohan, Presy. Coll.	..	Mitra, Rámcharan, Presy Coll.
..	..	Ráychaudhuri, Matilál, ditto
	In Mental and Moral Philosophy.	
Dutta, Benimádhav, Presy Coll.	De, Krishnadás, Cal Free. Ch. Instn.	Basu, Trailakyanáth, Cal. Free. Ch. Instn.
..	...	Chattopádhyáy, Nafarchandra, Hooghly College.

M A.

Bandyopádhyáy, Avináschandra, ...	1868	Presidency College.
„ P. N. ...	1868	Doveton College
„ Rámlál, ...	1866	Presidency College
Basu, Prasannakumár, ...	1863	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Hemchandra, ...	1867	Teacher.
Gun, Sivchandra, ...	1867	Ditto
Mitra, Bireswar, ...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Trailakyanáth ...	1864	Ditto
„ Upendranáth, ...	1863	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Jogeswar, ...	1863	Ditto
„ Navinkrishna, ...	1863	Ditto
„ Navinkrishna, ..	1863	Ditto
„ Piárimohan, ...	1865	Ditto
Nág, Sambhuchandra, ...	1866	Dacca College
Nandi, Ramánáth, ...	1863	Presidency College.
Pál, Bholánáth, ...	1867	Teacher.
Sen, Akhilchandra, ...	1866	Dacca College.
„ Guruprasád, ...	1864	Presidency College.
Twidale, G. ...	1867	Doveton College.

B. A.

Á'li, Á'mir, ...	1867	Hooghly College.
Á'mad, ...	1861	Presidency College.
Atmárám, ...	1865	Agra College.
Bágchi, Harischundra, ..	1867	Teacher
Bandyopádhyáy, Avináschandra, No. 1, ..	1866	Presidency College.
„ Avináschandra, No. 2,	1866	Ditto
„ Bámácharan, B. L. ...	1862	Ditto
„ Bhairavchandra, B. L.	1862	Ditto
„ Gupináth, B. L ...	1861	Ditto
„ Gurudás, B L. ...	1864	Ditto
„ Hemchandra, B. L. ...	1859	Ditto
„ Kálícharan, ...	1865	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Kailáschandra, B. L.	1867	Presidency College.
„ Karunámay, ...	1867	Ditto
„ Nilmádhav, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto
„ P. ...	1867	Doveton College.

Bandyopádhyáy, Paresnáth, B L....	1862	Presidency College.
„ Pramadácharan, ...	1867	Ditto
„ Pramathnáth, ...	1866	Ditto
„ Purnachandra, ...	1867	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Rámlál, ...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Saratchandra, ...	1867	Ditto
„ Sasibhushan, ...	1865	Ditto
„ Satyadayál, ...	1866	Ditto
„ Táráprasanna, ...	1867	Ditto
Bardan, Mahinímohan, B. L. ...	1865	Dacca College.
Basák, Govindchandra, ...	1867	Ditto
„ Rádhánáth, ...	1861	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Rahinikumár, ...	1864	Dacca College.
Basu, Amarnáth, B. L. ...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Ambikácharan, B. L. ...	1862	Ditto
„ Ánandmohan, ...	1867	Ditto
„ Birajáprasad, B. L. ...	1867	Ditto
„ Chandranáth, ...	1865	Ditto
„ Dakhináprasad, B. L. ...	1863	Ditto
„ Devendralál, B. L. ...	1863	Ditto
„ Devendranáráyan, B. L. ...	1860	Ditto
„ Dinanáth, ...	1863	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Gopálchandra, B. L. ...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Jadunáth, ...	1858	Ditto
„ Jogendranáth, No. 2, ..	1867	Ditto
„ Karunádás, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto
„ Khetramohan, ...	1860	Civil Eng. College.
„ Mathuránáth, B. L. ...	1866	Cal. F C. Instn.
„ Prasannakumár B. L. ...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Rájendrakumár, ...	1866	Ditto
„ Rákhálchandra, ...	1866	Ditto
„ Rameschandra, B. L. ...	1863	Ditto
„ Rámeswar, ...	1866	Ditto
„ Rámkamal, ...	1866	Cal. F C Instn.
„ Sasibhushan, B. L. ...	1865	Dacca College.
„ Sitalnath, ...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Trailakyanáth, ...	1867	Cal. F. C Instn
Bhar, Trailakyanáth, B. L. ...	1865	Presidency College.

Bhatta, Nafarchandra, B. L. ...	1863	Presidency College.
Bhattáchárya, Dwárikánáth, B. L. ..	1865	Ditto
„ Jadunath, ...	1867	Kishnaghur College.
„ Krishnakamal, ...	1860	Sanskrit College.
„ Mahendranáth, ..	1866	Presidency College.
„ Tárinikánta, B. L....	1866	Ditto
Bhumik, Krishnachaitanna, ..	1866	Ditto
Bisi, Kesavnáth, ...	1866	Ditto
Biswas, Piárimohan, ...	1866	Ditto
„ Rudrakánta, B. L. ...	1865	Ditto
Blochman, H. ...	1865	Professor, Doveton Coll.
Chakravarti, Giríndramohan, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
„ Giríschandra, B. L. ...	1864	Ditto
„ Harachandra, ...	1866	Ditto
„ Harimohan, ...	1866	Ditto
„ Iswarchandra, B. L...	1862	Ditto
„ Syámácharan, B. L...	1865	Ditto
Chánd, Ságar, ...	1864	Agra College.
Chandra, Brajendranáth, ...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Jogeswarchandra, ...	1865	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Amarendranáth, B.L.	1867	Ditto
„ Amritalál, B. L. ...	1861	Ditto
„ Anukúl ...	1867	Ditto
„ Avinaschandra, ...	1866	Ditto
„ Bankimchandra, B.L.	1858	Ditto
„ Bhagwanchandra,	1866	Teacher.
„ Bipradás, ..	1867	Calcutta F. C. Instn.
„ Giríschandra, B. L.	1865	Ditto
„ Giríschandra, B. L.	1867	Ditto
„ Harikrishna, ...	1867	Ditto
„ Hemchandra, B. L.	1865	Teacher.
„ Jadunáth, B. L. ...	1860	Presidency College.
„ Kálínáth, ...	1867	Dacca College
„ Kálíprasanna, B. L.	1866	Calcutta F. C. Instn.
„ Kisarimohan, ...	1865	Doveton College.
„ Krishnachandra, B. L. ...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Mahimáhandra, ...	1867	Dacca College.

Chattopádhyáy, Nafarchandra,	...	1867 Hooghly College.
„ Pratápchandra, B. L.		1859 Presidency College.
„ Rajanínáth,	..	1862 Teacher.
„ Sivchandra,	...	1864 Presidency College.
„ Syámácharan,	...	1866 Medical College.
„ Taráprasád,	...	1859 Presidency College.
„ Umákánta, B. L.	...	1865 Ditto
Chaudhuri, Girischandra, B L	...	1863 Ditto
Dás, Chandrakumár, B. L.	...	1865 Ditto
„ Dámadar,	...	1866 St. John's College, Agra.
„ Harischandradás,	...	1866 Calcutta F. C. Instn.
„ Jadunáth, B L.	...	1867 Ditto
„ Krishnachandradás, B. L.	...	1866 Ditto
„ Lakhináráyan,	...	1864 Presidency College.
„ Nilmaní,	..	1865 Ditto
„ Párwaticharan,	...	1867 Teacher.
„ Sarwánanda,	...	1865 Presidency College.
„ Táráprasanna, B. L.	...	1862 Ditto
Datta, Akhaychandra,	...	1866 Ditto
„ Benimádhav,	...	1867 Ditto
„ Chárúchandra,	..	1865 Ditto
„ Durgádás,	...	1862 Ditto
„ Kálíkádás, B. L.	...	1860 Ditto
„ Lálgopál, B. L.	...	1859 Ditto
„ Taraknáth, B. L.	...	1860 Ditto
„ Umácharan, B. L.	...	1867 Calcutta F. C. Instn.
„ Umeschandra.	...	1867 Teacher.
D'Cruz, L. W.	...	1865 Doveton College.
De, Amritalal,	...	1867 Calcutta F. C. Instn.
„ Benimádhav,	...	1865 Presidency College.
„ Gaurisankar, B. L.	...	1866 Ditto
„ Jádavchandra, B. L.	...	1866 Ditto
„ Krishnadás,	...	1867 Calcutta F. C. Instn.
„ Matilal,	...	1864 Medical College.
„ Navinchandra, B. L.	...	1860 Presidency College.
„ Rájmohan,	..	1867 Dacca College.
„ Sambhuchandra, B. L.	...	1866 Calcutta F. C. Instn.
„ Sivchandra, B. L.	...	1866 Presidency College.

Dev, Mádhavchandra,	1865	Queen's College, Benares.
Dhar, Kálináth,	1866	Dacca College.
„ Nilmaní,	1866	Teacher.
„ Syámchánd, B. L.	1867	Hooghly College.
Dáem, Mohámad,	1865	Presidency College.
Evans, R. W.	1861	Bishop's College.
Forbes, A. H.	1864	Doveton College.
Gangopádhyáy, Jagabandhu,	1867	Presidency College.
„ Navinchandra, B. L.	1860	Ditto
„ Ravichandra, B. L.	1863	Ditto
„ Syámácharan,	1860	Ditto
Ghosh, Avináschandra,	1863	Ditto
„ Anantarám, B. L.	1863	Ditto
„ Aghornáth, B. L.	1863	Ditto
„ Chandramohan,	1865	Medical College.
„ Devendrachandra,	1865	Presidency College.
„ Dhankrishna, B. L.	1866	Calcutta F. C. Instn.
„ Govindachandra,	1866	Presidency College.
„ Harichaitanna,	1866	Dacca College.
„ Jaygopál,	1866	Calcutta F. C. Instn.
„ Pratápchandra,	1865	Presidency College.
„ Rásvihári,	1865	Ditto
„ Shrischandra,	1859	Ditto
„ Tárinicharan,	1866	Ditto
„ Táriníkumár,	1866	Ditto
Goswámi, Heramwalál, B. L.	1864	Ditto
Guha, Piárilál, B. L.	1863	Ditto
Gui, Sivchandra,	1866	Teacher.
Gupta, Kálípada,	1865	Medical College.
Háldár, Brajalál,	1866	Calcutta F. C. Instn.
„ Mahimchandra,	1862	Presidency College.
„ Rámchandra,	1866	Ditto
„ Syámlál, B. L.	1864	Ditto
Harris, F.	1866	Agra College.
Hosen, Sáed,	1867	Presidency College.
Islám, Sirájal,	1867	Dacca College.
Lethbridge, W M.	1859	Bishop's College.
Maitra, Radhagovinda, B. L.	1859	Ditto

Majumdár, Jagaddurlabh, B L.	...	1865	Teacher.
„ Kailáschandra,	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Pratápchandra,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Rámratan,	...	1861	C. E College.
„ Syámácharan, B. L.	...	1867	Presidency College.
Mallik, Atúlcharan, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto
„ Balarám, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto
„ Premchánd,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Srikánta, B. L.	...	1863	Ditto
„ Upendrachandra, B. L.	...	1865	Ditto
Mendies, H. E, B. L	...	1866	Doveton College
Mitra, Benimádhav, B. L.	...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Bíreswar,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Dwárikánáth,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Gíríschandra,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Jadunáth,	...	1867	Calcutta F C. Instn.
„ Mahendralál,	...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Narsingchandra, B. L.	...	1863	Ditto
„ Prasannabadan,	...	1865	Queen's Coll. Benares.
„ Púrnachandra, B. L.	...	1866	Teacher
„ Rámcharan,	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Rameschandra, B. L.	...	1860	Ditto
„ Tárávilás, B. L	...	1863	Ditto
„ Trailakyanáth, B. L.	...	1863	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Ásutosh,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Byácharám,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Dinanáth,	...	1863	Teacher.
„ Gangáprasád,	...	1861	Presideney College.
„ Gíríschandra,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Gopálchandra, No 1,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Haragovinda,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Jadunáth, B. L.	...	1861	Ditto
„ Jadunáth,	...	1867	Kishnaghur College.
„ Jánokínáth,	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Jagneswar, B. L.	...	1862	Ditto
„ Kailáschandra, B.L.		1863	Ditto

Mukhopádhyáy,	Kálíprasanna, B. L.	1863	Presidency College.
„	Kánáilál, ...	1864	Ditto
„	Kapáliprasanna, ...	1865	Ditto
„	Khetraprasád, B. L.	1862	Ditto
„	Krishnamohan, B L.	1862	Ditto
„	Narsingchandra, ...	1866	Ditto
„	Navinkisan, B. L....	1863	Ditto
„	Navinkrishna, ...	1860	Ditto
„	Nilámbar, B. L. ...	1864	Ditto
„	Nilmaní, ...	1866	Ditto
„	Nivăranchandrá, ...	1865	Ditto
„	Piárimohan, B. L.	1862	Ditto
„	Rájkrishna, B L....	1866	Ditto
„	Rajmohan, B. L. ...	1862	Ditto
„	Rámlál, B. L. ...	1859	Ditto
„	Sasibhushan, B. L.	1863	Ditto
„	Satyánáth, ...	1867	Teacher.
„	Táráprasanna, B. L.	1860	Presidency College.
Nág, Sambhuchandra, B. L.	...	1865	Dacca College.
Nandan, Hemchandra,	...	1867	Teacher.
Nandi, Ramánáth, B. L.	...	1861	Presidency College.
Pál, Amritalál, B L.	...	1863	Ditto
„ Baikanthanáth, B. L.	...	1861	Ditto
„ Benimádhav,	...	1866	Calcutta F. C. Instn.
„ Bholánáth,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Pálit, Táraknáth,	...	1866	Ditto
Pánre, Jánokínáth,	...	1867	Berhampore College.
Parel, Bhúvanmohan,	...	1865	Calcutta F. C. Instn.
Phillips, A. S.	...	1863	Teacher.
Ráy, Akhaykumár,	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Baikanthanáth,	...	1867	Dacca College.
„ Báránasi,	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Benimádháv,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Bholánáth,	...	1867	Queen's Coll. Benares.
„ * Chandrakumár,	...	1867	Teacher.
„ Dhaneschandra, B L.	...	1866	C. E College.
„ Dineschandra,	...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Haralal,	...	1862	Ditto

Ráy, Harihráyan, B L.	...	1864	Teacher.
„ Kalíprasanna, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Kesavchandra,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Kisannáth, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
„ Mádhavchandra,	..	1862	C. E. College.
„ Madhusudan,	...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Párwatícharan	..	1862	Teacher.
„ Piárilál,	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Prasannachandra, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto
„ Prasannakumár, B. L.	...	1867	Calcutta F. C. Instn.
„ Rájchandra,	..	1867	Presidency College.
Ráychaudhuri, Khetramohan, B. L.		1866	Caláutta F C. Instn.
„ Matilál,	...	1867	Presidency College.
Sámanta, Nilmádhav, B. L.	...	1866	Calcutta F. C. Instn.
Sándel, M. L , B. L.	...	1864	Doveton College.
Sániál, Chandrásekhar,	...	1866	Queen's Coll. Benares.
„ Umeschandra,	...	1866	Ditto
Sarkár, Akhaychandra, B. L.	...	1867	Hooghly College.
„ Kálíprasanna,	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Kisarilál,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Krishnachandra, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
„ Matílál, B L.	...	1862	Ditto
„ Pareschandra,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Umeschandra, B. L.	...	1861	Ditto
„ Umeschandra,	...	1859	Calcutta F. C. Instn.
Sarvádhikári, Rájkumár,	...	1864	Presidency College.
Sen, Akhilchandra, B L	...	1864	Ditto
„ Baikanthanáth, B. L.	...	1863	Ditto
„ Chandramohan, B. L.	...	1866	Dacca College.
„ Dinanáth,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Guruprasád, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Kasikánta,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Prasannakumár,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Rádhákrishna, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto
„ Rájkisan,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Sáradáprasád,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Sasibhushan, B L.	...	1866	Ditto
Sen, Sasibhushan,	...	1867	Dacca College.

Síl, Brajendrakumár, B. L.	...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Govindachandra, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Jádavchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Kánáilál, ...	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Mahendralál, B. L.	...	1862	Ditto.
Simmons, W. J.	...	1864	Doveton College.
Sing, Budhsen, B. L.	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Chandranáráyan,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Ramáprasanna,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Suryanaráyan, B. L.	...	1860	Ditto
„ Jaygopál, B. L.	...	1867	Calcutta F. C. Instn.
Som, Baradaprasanna, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
„ Brajavihárí,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Devendralál, B. L.	...	1867	Hooghly College,
„ Jaygovind,	...	1865	Calcutta F. C. Instn.
Tiery, F. T. H.	...	1862	Doveton College.
Twidale, G. A	...	1865	Ditto
Yusoof, Mahámad, B. L.	...	1867	Presidency College.

1868.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Datta, Jagatbandhu,	...	Presidency College.
Ráy, Chandrakumár,	...	General Assembly's Institution
Dev, Upendrachandra,	...	Presidency College.
Chakravarti, Taránáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Láhá, Jagabandhu,	...	Dacca College.
Chattopádhyáy, Pratulchandra,	.	General Assembly's Institution
Bandyopádhyáy, Kailaschandra	...	Patna College.
Datta, Mahendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
Mitra, Upendranáth,	...	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Mathuránáth,	...	Dacca College.
Ghosh, Khetrachandra,	...	Presidency College.
Sáhá, Gopalchandra,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.

Basák, Jagaddurlabh,	...	Presidency College.
Dás, Jagatchandra,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Bandyopádhyáy, Sivchandra,	...	Patna College.
„ Jádavchandra, B. M.	...	Medical College.
Basu, Mahendranáth,	...	Hooghly College.
Gupta, Gopálchandra,	...	Presidency College.
Ratanchand,	...	Agra College.
Basu, Syamkisar,	...	Dacca College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Áddya, Ásutosh,	...	Hooghly College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Haricharan,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Mahendranáth,	..	Presidency College.
„ S. N.	...	Doveton College.
„ Tárápada,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Bháranprasád,	...	Delhi College.
Bhanja, Kálidás,	...	Presidency College.
Bhuttáchárya, Haranáth,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Basu, Biháriláll,	...	Presidency College.
„ Durgákumár,	...	Teacher
„ Jogendranáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Khetramohan,	...	Presidency College.
„ Udaychandra,	...	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Pitamwar,	...	Hooghly College.
Chaudhuri, Jogendranáth,	..	Presidency College.
„ Kálíkrishna,	...	Ditto
Chakravarti, Isánchandra,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Dás, Baikanthanáth,	...	Dacca College.
„ Dinanáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Govidachandra,	...	Dacca College.
Datta, Bipinvihári,	...	Presidency College
„ Baláichand,	...	Ditto
„ Harisankar,	...	Ex-Student, Hooghly College.
Dhar, Dinanáth,	...	Teacher.

Ghosh, Mahimchandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Rámrup,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Ghoswámi, Jádavchandra,	...	Presidency College.
Gupta, Rádháraman,	...	Ditto
Khán, Ramdurlabh,	...	Teacher.
Láhuri, Rameschandra,	...	Presidency College.
Lewis, George,	...	Lahore Mission School.
Mitra, Avináschandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Rajaníináth,	...	Hooghly College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Gopálchandra,	...	Presidency College.
Obed-al-Rahmán,	...	Berhampore College.
Pál, Kártikchandra,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Srínáth,	...	Ditto
Páṭhak, Rámratan,	...	Ditto
Ráy, Kisurimohan,	...	Presidency College.
Sen, Baradágovinda,	...	Ditto
„ Jaykrishna,	...	Ditto
„ Kamalákanta,	...	Ditto
„ Krishnavihari,	...	Ditto
„ Navinchandra,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Tiery, E. R. T.	...	Doveton College.
Talápátra, Rámjádav,	...	Berhampore College.
Younan, J.	...	Presidency College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Ámud, Hámid Uddin,	...	Teacher.
Bágchi, Durgánáth,	..	Berhampore College.
„ Hirálál,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Bandyopádhyáy, Priyanáth,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Rámmohan,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Siddheswar,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Nepálchandra,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Basu, Nimaichandra,	...	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Binadvihári,	...	Ditto
Dás, Kálikumár,	...	General Assembly's Institution.

Dás, Thákur,	...	Lahore Mission School.
Datta, Bháratchandra,	...	General Assembly's Institution
„ Rámgopál,	...	Berhampore College.
„ Sasibhushan,	...	Presidency College.
Gangopádhyáy, Binadvihári,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Ghosh, Atalvihari,	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Becháram,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Umeschandra,	...	Patna College.
Gupta, Rámgati,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Háldár, Matilál,	...	Teacher.
Jordár, Mahimchandra,	...	Berhampore College.
Maitri, Harivallabh,	...	Teacher.
Mal, Sanjhi,	...	Lahore College.
Mallik, Bihárilál,	...	Hooghly College.
Mitra, Binodvihári,	...	Presidency College.
„ Púrnachandra,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Mukhopádhyáy, Bipradás,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Gopimohan,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Ráy, Sudhánsubhushan,	...	Ditto
Sen, Ánandagopál,	...	Teacher.
„ Dinavandhu,	...	Ditto
„ Kamalákánta,	...	Ditto

Moharaja Vizianagram's Scholarship of Rs 50 per month, tenable for one year, awarded at the B. A Degree Examination.

Chakravarti, Giríndramohan,	...	1866	Presidency College.
Basu, Ánandmohan,	...	1867	Ditto
Datta, Jagatbandhu,	...	1868	Ditto

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1866.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Mitra, Kártikchundra,	..	Presidency College.
Datta, Rameschandra,	...	Ditto
Blochmann, J.	...	Doveton College.

Bandyopádhyáy, Sivnáth,	..	Kishnaghur College.
Chattopádhyáy, Bireswar,	...	Sanskrit College.
Baruá, Ánandarám,	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Trailakyanáth,	...	Ditto
„ Kunjavihári,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Set, Rájendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Rájendranáth,	...	Ditto
Sankara, Lakshmi,	..	Queen's College, Benares.
Younan, E.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Gupta, Biháriláll,	...	Presidency College.
Páín, Chandrakanta,	..	Kishnaghur College

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Bandyopádhyáy, Indranáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
„ Jaygopal,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Púrnachundra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Syámácharan,	...	Patna College.
Basu, Bipinvihári,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Mahitchandrá,	...	Presidency College.
„ Rajaníináth,	...	Dacca College.
Bhattachárya, Adityarám,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Srínáth,	...	Sanscrit College.
Bradley, R.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Chattopádhyáy, Akhaykumár,	...	Patna College.
„ Kedárnáth,	..	Presidency College.
„ Srígopál,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Umeschandra, II.	...	Hooghly College.
Dás, Lálmohan,	...	Dacca College
Datta, Gopálchandra,	...	Teacher.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Rámkamal,	..	Kishnaghur College.
„ Roger,	...	Bishop's College.
„ Trailakyanath,	...	Presidency College.
De, Nityánanda,	...	Ditto
Gangopádhyáy Kisarimohan,	...	Ditto

Ghosh, Ambikácharan,	...	General Assembly's Inst.
„ Bholanáth,	...	Presidency College.
„ Nandalál,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Priyanáth,	...	Ditto
„ Ráícharan,	...	Ditto
„ Tárinícharan,	...	Calcutta F. C. Inst.
Guha, Piárimohan,	...	Dacca College.
Láhiri, Umeschandra,	..	General Assembly's Instn.
Majumdár, Bimalacharan,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Mitra, Mahendrachandra,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Manmohan,	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyáy, Bhagavanchandra,		Hooghly College.
Ramnáráyan, P.	...	Lahore College.
Ráy, Nagendranáth,	...	Berhampore College.
„ Nilmádhav,	...	Patna College.
Read, A. J.	...	Presidency College.
Sarkár, Sasibhushan,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sen, Kálípada,	...	Presidency College.
„ Satyakinkar,	...	Ditto
Sing, Hardayál,	...	Delhi College
Thompson, J. B.	...	Bishop's College.

THIRD DIVISION

In Alphabetical order.

Baksi, Kedárnáth,	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Biháríláll,	...	Serampore College.
„ Dinanáth,	...	Ditto
„ Durgácharan,	..	Sanskrit College.
„ Gopálchandra, II.		Kishnaghur College.
„ Hemchandra,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Jadunáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Kisarimohan,	...	Presidency College.
„ Sáradáprasád,	..	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Sasibhushan,	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Kálikumár,	...	Berhampore College.

Basu, Kumadbandhu,	...	Dacca College.
„ Sasibhushan,	...	Hooghly College.
Bhattacharya, Avináschandra,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Jivánand,	...	Sanskrit College.
Biswas, Hiralál,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Chakravarti, Gopálchandra,	...	Dacca College.
„ Tárakbandhu,	...	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Annadáprasád,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Atulchandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Rájendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
Dán, Parmeswar,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Binadvihárí,	...	Presidency College.
„ Hariprasád,	...	Dacca College.
„ Jamná,	...	Delhi College.
Datta, Syámácharan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
De, Govindachandra,	...	Ditto
„ Maheschandra,	..	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Nandalál,	...	Hooghly College.
Ford, A.	.	St. Xavier's College.
Gangopádhyáy, Bhagavatícharan,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Chandrakumár,	...	Ditto
Ghosh, Bhuvanmohan,	...	Berhampore College.
„ Gopálchandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Rakhálchandra,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Umácharan,	...	Ditto
Gray, J.	...	Doveton College.
Khán, Dost Mohammad,	...	St. John's College, Agra.
„ Mohammad Syed,	...	Bareilly College.
Lál, Basí,	...	Delhi College.
„ Mákhan,	...	Agra College.
„ Piáre,	...	Bareilly College.
Majilá, Sastidás,	...	Hooghly College.
Majumdár, Upendránáráyan,	...	Presidency College.
Mallik, Akhilcharan,	...	Ditto
Mitra, Ásutosh,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Bankovihárí,	...	Presidency College.
„ Gopállál,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Piárilál,	...	Ditto

Mukhopádhyáy, Avináschandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Biharílál,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Dinanáth,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Hirálal,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Hariprasanna,	..	Kishnaghur College
„ Nandalál,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Nág, Mahendranáth,	...	Ditto
Nandi, Jaharilal,	..	Hooghly College.
Prasád, Shio,	...	Presidency College.
„ Tulsí,	...	Patna College.
Ráy, Jogendranáth,	..	Berhampore College.
„ Prakáschandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Samádhár, Rájendranáth,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Sarkár, Jogendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
„ Jogeschandra,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Kedárnáth,	..	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Krishnagopál,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Sáradáprasád,	...	Presidency College.
Sarmá, Kálímohan,	...	Dacca College.
Sen, Kálicharan,	...	Presidency College.
„ Kalikumár,	...	Hooghly College.
Sing, Khirodákumár,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Priyanath,	...	Ditto
Súr, Kálidás,	...	Hooghly College.

1867.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Mitra, Sáradácharan,	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Girijabhushan,	...	Ditto
Sarkár, Golápchandra,	...	Sanscrit College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Umákálí,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Basu, Bipinkrishna,	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Nilratna,	...	Hooghly College.
Dás, Brajendramohan,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.

Majumdár, Chandramohan,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Chakravarti, Chandramohan,	...	Berhampore College.
Ráy, Bámácharan,	...	Ditto
Basu, Giríschandra,	...	Presidency College.
Másanta, Parvatícharan,	...	Ditto
Ráy, Syamchánd,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Datta, Baidyanáth,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Chattopádhyáy, Priyanáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Basu, Akhaykumár,	...	Dacca College.
Datta, Bipinvihárí,	...	Presidency College.
Ráy, Rádhánáth,	...	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Srishchandra,	...	Ditto
Ghosh, Sureschandra,	...	Ditto
Bandyopádhyay, Jogendranáth,	...	Sanskrit College.
Mukhopadhyáy, Bípinvihárí,	...	Kishnaghur College.
O'Sullivan, E.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Datta, Priyanáth,	...	Patna College.
Ghosh, Devendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
Sinha, Khirodnath,	...	Sanskrit College.
Gupta, Jagadiswar,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Ghosh, Chandrakumar,	...	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Aghornáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Bandyopadhyáy, Binodviharí,	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Balakkrishna,	...	Ditto
Chattopadhyáy, Jogeschandra,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sharman, S. T.	..	St John's College, Agra.
Áchárya, Bálkrishna,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Mitra, Madanmohan,	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Gopálchandra,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sen, Lálgopál,	...	Ditto
Bandyopádhyáy, Gangádhur,	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Durgárám,	...	Ditto

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Ámad, Niaz,	...	Bareilly College.
Áli, Yousuf,	...	Delhi College.

Bandyopádyáy, Binadvihárí,	...	Patna College.
„ Nabakishun,	..	Berhampore College.
„ Revaticharan,	...	Dacca College.
Bári, Abdul,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Basu, Basantakumár,	...	Dacca College.
„ Fanindramohan,	...	L. M. S. Instn Bhowanipore.
„ Jogendrachandra,	...	Cathedral Mission College
„ Umeschandra,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Upendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
Chattopádhyáy, Jitendranáth,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Presidency College.
Chakravarti, Mahimchandra,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Priyanáth,	...	Serampore College.
„ Srináth,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Chandhuri, Annadaprasad,	...	Berhampore College.
„ Nitaigovinda,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Rajaníkanta,	...	Dacca College.
Chitty, J. C.	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
Constantine, A	..	St Xavier's College.
Dás, Ishwarchandra,	..	Dacca College.
„ Madhusudan,	...	L M S Instn Bhowanipore.
Datta, Chandrabhushan,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Ishanchandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Narasingha,	...	Doveton College.
„ Priyanáth,	...	Presidency College.
„ Rádhakrishna,	...	Patna College.
De, Gaurcharan,	...	Dacca College.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
„ Abhayácharan,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Dev, Tripurácharan,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Ellis, J. H.	...	Doveton College.
Gangopádhyáy, Chintámani,	...	Presidency College.
„ Rajaníkánta,	...	Hooghly College
„ Upendranáth,	..	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Ghosh, Amirtalál,	...	Presidency College.
„ Atulkrishna,	...	Ditto
„ Lálmohan,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Nilmani,	...	Presidency College.

Ghosh, Prasannakumár,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Rámlál,	...	Berhampore College.
„ Srídhar,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Ghoshál, Gopálchandra,	...	Ditto
„ Pudmánáná,	...	Hoogly College.
Gomes, W.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Goswámi, Mahendralál,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Guha, Brajendrakumár,	...	Dacca College
Kar, Kailásnáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Khán, Mohommed Ali Rezá,	...	Agra College.
„ Ramgopál,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Kishor, Nand,	...	Delhi College.
Lál, Chidá,	...	Bareilly College.
„ Kishen, II.	...	Ditto
Majumdár, Ánandanáth,	...	Dacca College.
Mandal, Hemantalál,	...	Presidency College.
Mitra, Bhavánicharan,	...	Patna College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Chandrabhushan,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Kánáilál,	..	Presidency College.
„ Khetramohan,	...	Ditto
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Berhampore College.
„ Rámdhan,	...	L. M S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Sricharan,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Murray, C M.	...	Doveton College.
Náth, Dina,	...	Lahore Mission College.
Nág, Bámácharan,	...	Presidency College.
„ Jagatbandhu,	...	Dacca College.
Pál, Rádháballabh,	...	Hooghly College
„ Tej,	...	Agra College.
Prámánik, Jasadánandan,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Ráy, Bipinvihárí,	...	Dacca College.
„ Devendranáth,	...	L.,M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Syamácharan,	...	Dacca College.
Sahay, Jadunáth,	...	Presidency College.
Sarkár, Madangopál,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sen, Bhuvanmohan,	...	Dacca College.
„ Haricharan,	...	Ditto

Sen, Krishnakumár,	...	Ditto
„ Shasibhushan,	...	Ditto
„ Trailakyanáth,	...	Hooghly College
Singha, Ánandachandra,	...	Ditto
„ Madhusudan (Junior,)	..	Berhampore College.
Sarmá, Gyanchandra,	...	Presidency College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Bágchi, Gopálkrishna,	...	Berhampore College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Bhuvanmohan,	...	Presidency College.
„ Gurunáth,	...	Dacca College.
„ Jadupati,	...	Berhampore College.
„ Khetranáth,	...	Teacher.
„ Syámácharan,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Basák, Panchkauri,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Basu, Bahárilál,	...	Medical College.
„ Hemchandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Pratápchandra,	...	Ditto
„ Umeschandra,	...	Hooghly College.
Barát, Chaitannaprasád,	..	Patna College.
Bardalay, Mádhavchandra,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Bhattachárya, Mahendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
Chandra, Upendranáth,	...	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Kásipati,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Chuttopadhyay, Kírtichandra,	...	Patna College.
Das, Fatikchandra,	...	Teacher
„ Hemnáth,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Janaki,	...	Delhi College.
Datta, Janakínath,	...	Presidency College.
„ Piárilál,	...	Serampore College.
„ Shambhunáth,	...	Dacca College
Dev, Jogendranáth,	..	Presidency College.
Dhar, Murálı,	..	St. John's College, Agra.
Gangopádhyáy, Chandramohan,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Goswami, Gyánpatgiri,	...	Joynarain's College, Benares.
Guha, Basantakumar,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.

Gupta, Mahánanda,	...	Hooghly College.
Kisor, Jugal,	...	Bareilly College
Kumár, Piánkríshna,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Lál, Dari,	...	Bareilly College.
„ Hazári,	...	Ajmere School.
„ Kishen, I.	...	Bareilly College.
Maitra, Bhuvanmohan,	...	Berhampore College.
„ Syámácharan,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Majumdár, Gungadhar,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Rámdayál,	...	Patna College.
Mallik, Mahendranáth,	...	St. Xavier's College.
Misri, Lachináráyan,	...	L M S Instn. Bhowanipore.
Mukhopádhyáy, Akhaykumár,	..	Hooghly College.
„ Matilál,	...	Ditto
„ Nagendranáth,	...	L M. S Instn Bhowanipore.
„ Paresnáth,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Umácharan,	...	Queen s College, Benares.
Náth, Bholá,	...	St. John's College, Agra.
„ Shio,	...	Delhi College.
Neugi, Nandalál,	...	Pupil Teacher, Hooghly Normal School.
Palit, Harináth,	...	Hooghly College.
Panjá, Nirsinghamurári,	..	Ditto
Prasád, Deo,	...	Agra College.
Rahím, Abdur,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Ráy, Bipinchandra,	...	Dacca College.
„ Brajanáth,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Harkumár,	...	Presidency College
Raychaudhuri, Rámchandra,	...	L M. S Instn. Bhowanipore.
Rudra, Ásutosh,	...	Presidency College.
Sánial, Prasannakumár,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Sen, Bipinvihári,	...	Hooghly College
„ Harináth,	...	L M. S. Instn Bhowanipore.
„ Harischandra, II.	...	Dacca College.
„ Kánailál,	...	Presidency College.
„ Rákháldás,	...	Ditto
Síl, Chunilál,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Wigeyesakere, H. D.	...	Queen's College, Colombo.

DUFF SCHOLARS.

1868.

Mitra, Sáradácharan,	...	Presidency College.
Majumdár, Chandramohan,	...	Kishnaghur College.
O'Sullivan, E.	...	St Xavier's College.
Chattopádhyáy, Aghornáth,	...	Free Church Institution.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1866.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Ali, Wajod,	...	Lahore Govt College, School.
Bandyopádhyáy, Kedárnáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Lakhináráyan,	...	Ooterparah School.
Basák, Govindachandra,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Rasamay,	...	Ditto
Basu, Bijaykisan,	...	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Isánchandra,	...	Howrah School.
„ Jogeschandra,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Priyanáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Bhattáchárya, Jogendranáth,	...	Kishnaghur Coll School.
„ Rámnáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Sasibhushan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Sivnáth,	...	Sanskrit College
Bremner, A G.	...	La Martiniere College.
Chattopádyháy, Amritalál,	...	Ditto
„ Annodacharan,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Atalvihári,	...	Bhagulpore School.
„ Kasiswar,	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Táraknáth,	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Trailakyanáth,	...	Hindu School.
Chandhuri, Apurbakrisha,	...	Andul School.
„ Gyánchandra,	...	Hindu School.
Dás, Bhairavchandra,	..	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Nandalál,	...	Hindu School.
„ Rámeswar,	...	Salkea A. School.

Datta, Aparnácharan,	...	Howrah School.
„ Baláichánd,	...	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Surendrakisan,	...	Ditto
De, Bhaváni Sankar,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Sahadev,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School
Deefholts, R. F.	...	St Xavier's College.
De Noronha, D. F.	..	Dacca Collegiate School.
Dhar, Ásutosh,	...	Hindu School
Didárám,	...	Mooltan Government School.
Ghosh, Avinaschandra,	...	Hindu School.
„ Birajkisán,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Jogendranáth,	...	Hindu School.
„ Rádháramaṅ,	...	Dacca Collegiate School
„ Rámsakhá,	...	Khanakool Kishnaghur A S.
	...	School.
Ghoshál Saratkumár,	...	Hindu School
Gupta, Kunjavihari,	..	Colootollah Branch School.
Harvey, C.	...	Doveton College.
Hogan, C. P	...	Private Student.
Jayesinghe, E.	.	Queen's College, Colombo
Khán, Baidyanáth,	...	Bhagulpore School.
Kheár, Ábul,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Láhiri, Priyanáth,	...	Bauleah School.
McMillan, C.	...	St Paul's School.
Mallik, Lalitmohan,	...	Hindu School.
Mitra, Rájendrachandra,	...	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Srináth,	...	Hindu School.
„ Surendranáth,	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Mukhopádhyáy, Adhanáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Biháriláł,	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Jaygopál,	...	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Kálíprasanna,	...	Ooterparah School
„ Párvaticharan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Náth, Harihar,	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Obeyesekere, S. C.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Pál, Biháriláł,	...	Cossipore Aided School.
Pandít, Joálánáth,	...	Metropolitan Institution
Pratáp, Shio,	...	Patna Collegiate School.

Rahim, Abdul,	...	Patná Normal School.
Ráy, Birjpat,	...	St John's College.
„ Kedarnáth,	...	Midnapore School.
„ Kuraram,		Beerbhoom School.
„ Satíschandra,	..	Hindu School.
Saran, Ganga,	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Sarkár, Dinanáth,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Jagatchandra,	...	Mymensing School.
Sarmá, Káláchánd,	...	Pogose School.
Seetal, W.	...	St Xavier's College.
Som, Murárilál,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
St. Romaine, R	...	Bengal Academy.
Weerasooria, J. C.	...	Queen's College, Colombo.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abeye Sinhe, W. De A.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Adhikári, Lalitmohan,	...	Pubna School.
Ali, Mobárak,	...	Dinagepore School.
Asdak, Golám,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Bágchi, Harimohan,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Táráprasanna,	...	Ditto
Bálmokund,	...	Umritsur Collegiate School.
Bandyopádhyáy, Adharnáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Adharnath,	...	Konnugger School.
„ Aghorchandra,	...	Howrah School.
„ Aghornáth,	...	Hindu School.
„ Bámácharan,	...	South Baharoo School.
„ Bámápada,	...	Khanakool Kishnaghur A. S. School.
„ Bidhusekhar,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Brajanáth,	...	Serampore College.
„ Durgácharan,	..	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Gaganchandra,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Giríschandra,	...	Pogose School.
„ Karunámay,	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Khetramohan,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.

Bandyopádhyáy, Rámdás,	...	Serampore College.
„ S N.	...	Doveton College.
Bármana, Haranáth,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Basak, Sasibhushan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Basu, Baidyanáth,	...	Commillah School
„ Brajanáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Girischandra,	...	Boroe Seminary.
„ Jádavchandra,	...	Gya School.
„ Jádavchandra,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	Bhagulpore School.
„ Sasibhushan,	...	Dushghura Aided School
„ Trailakyanáth,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Bhar, Mánikchandra,	...	Hooghly Branch School
Bhattáchárya, Álaknáth,	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Amritalál,	...	Metropolitan Institution
„ Harihar,	...	Pogose School.
„ Jadunáth,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Radhákisar,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Burrell, A.	...	Free School.
Chaudhuri, Bhútnáth,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Jogendralál,	...	Bograh School.
„ Prasannanáth,	...	Ditto
„ Taráprasanna,	...	Hooghly Branch School
Chakravarti, Akhilchandra,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Gopálchandra,	...	Dinagepore School.
„ Kálíprasanna,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Rámdás,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Rámgopál,	...	Kishnaghur A V. School.
„ Rámtrahi,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Sasibhushan,	...	Ditto
„ Syámsundar,	...	Pogose School.
„ Syámaldás,	...	Monghyr School.
„ Trailakyanáth,	.	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Chánd, Hari,	...	Umritsur Collegiate School.
„ Hukám,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Mymensing School.

Chánd, Uday,	...	Ajmeire School.
Chandra, Benimádhav,	...	Howrah School.
„ Khetra,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
Chattopádhyáy, Akhaykumár,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Ambikácharan,	...	Medical College.
„ Devendranáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Gaganchandra,	...	Kishnaghur Coll School.
„ Jogendranáth,	...	Hooghly Coll. School.
„ Kisarimohan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Baraset School.
„ Matilál,	...	Goburdangah School.
„ Niláknta,	...	Bancoorah School.
„ Niranjan,	...	L M. S. Instn Bhowanipore.
„ Piárimohan,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Rajaníkumár,	...	Agurparah School.
„ Sáradáprasád	...	Serampore College.
„ Sidheswar,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Sitalprasád,	...	Queen's College, Benáres.
Christian, A.	...	Doveton College.
„ J.	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
D'Abren, J. H.	...	Ditto
Dás, Bijaykrishna,	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Brindávanchandra,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Durgánanda,	...	Mymensing School.
„ Girischandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Govindchandra,	...	Bangla Bazar School.
„ Harischandra,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Jánakinath,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Notandas,	...	Mooltan School.
„ Púrnachandra,	...	Juggutbullubhpore School.
„ Ratneswar,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Srikrishna,	...	Berhampore Coll. School.
Datta, Baishnavcharan,	...	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Govardhan,	...	Hindu School,
„ Gaúrmohan,	...	Howrah, School.
„ Isánchandra,	...	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Kálikisan,	...	Metropolitan Instn.
„ Mahendranáth,	..	Hindu School.

Datta, Navinchandra,	...	Hooghly Coll School.
„ Priyanáth,	...	Bally Seminary.
„ Ramánáth,	...	Andool School.
„ Táraknáth,	...	Burdwan C M. S Instn.
Dán, Giríschandra,	...	Konnugger School.
Dayál, Bissambhar,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Rám, II.	...	Agra Collegiate School.
De, Bikartan,	...	Hindu School.
„ Binadvihári,	...	Paikparah School.
„ Golakchandra,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Gupináth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Harischandra,	...	Konnugger School.
„ Nilmádhav,	...	L. M. S. Instn, Bhowanipore.
„ Púrnachandra,	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Ráimohan,	...	Tagoria Ad School.
„ Umeschandra,	...	Howrah School.
„ Upendrachandra,	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Deefholts, C. T.	...	St Xavier's College.
DeSilva, A.	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
Dev, Ásutosh,	...	Konnugger School.
„ Dhananjay,	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Enáyat, Ullah,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Gangopádhyáy, Bhagavatícharan,	...	Culna F. C. Branch School.
„ Rajaníkumár,	...	Bally Seminary.
Ghattak, Jánakináth,	...	Mymensing School.
„ Joginchandra,	...	Chinsurah F. C. Instn.
Ghosh, Aghorchandra,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Amirtalál,	...	Calcutta Training Instn.
„ Avináschandra,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Bisseswar,	...	Burranugger School.
„ Girindranáth,	...	Calcutta F. C Instn.
„ Hirálál,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Jadunáth,	...	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
„ Jogendranáth,	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Mahendráchandra,	...	Burrisaul School.
„ Mathuránáth,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Sasimohan,	...	Mymensing School.
„ Sivkisan,	...	Hindu School.

Ghosh, Srikrishna,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Tulsidás,	...	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Upendrachandra,	...	Hindu School
Ghoshál, Dinanáth,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Goswámi, Prángopál,	...	Seal's Free College.
Graham, J M.	...	Free School.
Gregory, J.	...	Doveton College.
Green, T. A.	...	La Martiniere College.
Guha, Chandramohan,	...	Mymensing School.
„ Devendranáth,	...	Hindu School,
„ Navinchandra,	...	Mymensing School.
„ Rásvihári,	...	Furreedpore School.
„ Syámácharan,	...	Pogose School.
„ Tárakchandra,	...	Noacolly School.
Gupta, Krishnagovinda,	...	Pogose School.
„ Pránsankar,	...	Hindu School.
„ Sarúpchandra,	...	Pogose School.
Háfiz-ullá,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Háldár, Presutosh,	...	Bhastarah School.
Harris, W. A.	...	Lahore Govt. Coll. School.
Hollingbery, F. E.	...	Doveton College.
Hosen, Mohámad,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Jivan, Rám,	...	Ajmere School.
Kánjilál, Kailáschandra,	...	Furreedpore School.
Karmakár, Brindavanchandra,	...	Garden Reach School.
Khálik, Abdul,	...	Jessore School.
Khán, Bazl-al-Rahmán,	...	Private Student.
„ Mahámad Afzal,	...	Goojerat Govt. School.
Kisan, Rám,	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Kumár, Raj,	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
Kundu, Jadunáth,	...	Berhampore Coll. School.
Lála, Chhati,	...	Sarun School.
„ Manahar,	...	Agra Coll. School.
„ Rádhì,	...	St. John's College, Agra.
„ Sankar,	...	Victoria College, Agra.
Majumdár, Baradákánta,	...	Noral School.
„ Rajaníkánta,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Táránáth,	...	Pogose School.

Mal, Budhá,	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
Mallik, Cháruchandra,	...	Hindu School.
„ Kálidás,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Mandal, Natabar,	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Maulik, Jogendrachandra,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Menos, J P.	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Miller, W E M.	...	Doveton College.
Mitra, Akhaykumár,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Amritalál,	...	Bhagulpore School.
„ Bhagavatícharan,	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Bhuvanmohan,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Biháríláł,	...	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Chaitannacháran,	...	Garden Reach School.
„ Devendranáth,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Haricharan,	...	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Syámlál,	...	Hindu School.
Moorugyah, W.	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
Mukhopádhyáy, Bholánáth,	...	Serampore College.
„ Biháríláł,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Chandrasekhar,	...	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Chandrasekhar,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Dakhináranjan,	...	Bhagulpore School.
„ Dúrgádás,	...	Culna F. C Mission School.
„ Govindadev,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Guruprasanna,	...	Konnugger School.
„ Hemchandra,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Jadunáth,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Jogendranáth,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Jyotírmoy,	...	Howrah School.
„ Káliprasanna,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Kártikchandra,	...	Garden Reach School.
„ Kesavchandra,	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Krishnapada,	...	Howrah School.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Boroe Seminary.
„ Mákhanlál,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Nivéranchandra,	...	Colootollah Branch School.

Mukhopádhyáy, Nilmani,	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Pramathanáth,	...	Khanakul Kishnaghur A. S. School.
„ Priyanáth,	...	Jonye Training School.
„ Rájendranáth,	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Rámchandra,	...	Howrah School.
„ Ramprasanna,	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Sasibhushan,	...	Bullagurh School.
„ Satyatárá,	...	Bauleah School.
„ Súryyakumár,	...	Ootorparah School.
„ Syámácharan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Syamácharan,	...	Rowile School.
Mumford, T.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Nág, Nilmani,	...	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Rákhaldás,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
Nandi, Jogendranáth,	...	Hindu School.
„ Kailáschandra,	...	Pogose School.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Ramanchandra,	...	Ditto.
Nath, Báseswar,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
„ Priṭhí,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Pain, Nandadulál,	...	Hindu School.
Pál, Abhaycharan,	...	Ditto.
„ Benimádhav,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Gopálchandra,	...	Baraset School.
Panre, Umacharan,	...	Metropolitan Instn.
Prasád, Baldia,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Hardia,	...	Agra Collegiate School.
„ Joálá,	...	Ditto.
Ráhá, Kamalkrishna,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Rahim, Abdul,	...	Lahore Mission School.
„ Abdur,	...	Private Student.
Rám, Bhásu,	...	Mooltan School.
„ Tulsi,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
Ratan, Rám,	...	Ajmere School
Ráy, Akhaykumár,	...	Kalliparah Aided School.
„ Chandrakanta,	...	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
„ Dineschandra,	...	Pogose School.

Ráy, Girischandra,	...	Rowile School.
„ Golápchandra,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Jadunáth,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Khetranáth,	...	Juggutbullubpore School.
„ Piárimohan,	...	Metropolitan Instn.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	Pogose School.
„ Pratápchandra,	...	Pubna School.
„ Pulinvihári,	...	Burdwan C. M. S. Instn.
„ Rámmay,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Saratchandra,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Sirischandra,	...	Barrackpore School.
Ráychaudhuri, Jadavkisan,	...	Ooterparah School.
Sahây, Baldio,	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
„ Chaturbhuj,	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Naráyan,	...	Ajmere School.
„ Raghunáth,	...	Sarun School.
Sáhá, Syamácharan,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
Sándel, Avináschandra,	...	Bhagulpore School.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Sandys, E. F.	...	Doveton College.
Sánial, Bhuvanmohan,	...	Kandee School.
Sarkár, Bipinvihári,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Surendranáth,	...	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Sureschandra,	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Táraknáth,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Sen, Akhaykumár,	..	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Durgádás,	...	Noral School.
„ Girischandra,	...	Gregory's School.
„ Jánakínáth,	...	Chittagong School.
„ Kumadbandhu,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Rámchandra,	...	Tagoria Aided School.
„ Umeschandra,	...	Pogose School.
„ Umeschandra,	...	Noral School.
Shircore, J A.	...	Doveton College.
Sing, Ámir,	...	LahoreGovt. Collegiate School.
„ Durgácharan,	...	Cuttack School.
„ Indradianaráyan,	...	Sarun School.
„ Kisri,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.

Sing, Ranjit,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
,, Seva,	...	Umritsur Mission School.
Slater, J. S.	...	Bishop's School Simla.
Som, Girischandra,	...	Horinavi, School.
Tevári, Sivsankar,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Thákur, Birendranáth,	...	Bengal Academy.
Thomson, J J. B.	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Wahullah, Sayed,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa
Yackjee, J.	...	St. Xavier's College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adharji, Bholánáth,	...	Bancoorah School.
Avásthi, Shiaprasád,	...	Patna Normal School.
Bákar, Marjá Mahamad,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Bandyopádhyáy, Avináschandra,	...	Jonye Training School.
,, Bámácharan,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
,, Bámácharan,	...	Ooterparah School.
,, Chandramohan,	...	Pogose School.
,, Harakánta,	...	Ditto.
,, Jogeswar,	...	Goberdangah School.
,, Káliprasanna,	...	Konnugger School.
,, Kumadchandra,	...	Kallyparah School.
,, Nagendranáth,	...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Rájkrishna,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
,, Rajkumár,	...	Private Student
,, Surendranáth,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Syámácharan,	...	Agurparah School
,, Trailakyanath,	...	Teacher.
Basu, Aghornáth,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
,, Ásutosh,	...	Jugguthullubpore School.
,, Baikanthanáth,	...	Boroe Seminary.
,, Basantakumár,	...	Colootollah Branch School.
,, Bhavendranáth,	...	Calcutta Training Instn.
,, Durgádás,	...	Kallyghat Hindu Academy.
,, Dwárikánáth,	...	Tagoria Aided School,

Basu, Harináth,	...	Khanakul Kishnaghur A. S. School.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Murárimohan,	...	Konnugger School.
„ Púrnachandra,	...	Andool School.
„ Rasamay,	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Rasiklál,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Surjyakumár,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Syámácharan,	...	Mymari C. M. S. Instn.
Bhadra, Háránchandra,	...	Teacher.
Bháduri, Pratápchandra,	...	Private Student.
Bhar, Biháriláll,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Nandalál,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Bhattáchárya, Durgádás,	...	Howrah School.
„ Jadunáth,	...	Khanakool Kishnaghur A. S. School.
„ Srínáth,	...	Horinavi School.
„ Upendranáth,	...	Oriental Seminary.
Biswás, Amritalál,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Ánandachandra,	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
„ Avináschandra,	...	Konnugger School.
„ Chandramádhav,	...	Pogose School.
„ Devendranáth,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Nimáichandra,	...	Agurparah C M S. Instn.
„ Umeschandra,	...	Gobindpore A. School.
Chakravarti, Abhaycharan,	...	Pogose School.
„ Baikanthachandra,	...	Ditto.
„ Harakumár,	..	Mymensing School.
„ Nemáicharan,	..	Jonye Training School.
„ Ramánath,	...	Paikparah School.
Chandra, Purna,	...	Ajmere School.
„ Rám,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Chattopádhyáy, Annadáprasád,	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Annadáprasád,	...	Pogose School.
„ Baradáprasád,	...	Howrah School.
„ Benimádhav,	...	L. M S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Benimádhav,	...	Queen's College, Benares
„ Bidhináth,	...	Burdwan Maharajá's School.

Chattopádhyáy, Bipendranáth,	...	Hindu School.
„ Durgádás,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Girindranáth,	...	Sibsagor School.
„ Maheschandra,	..	Ajoodhia School.
„ Pránkisan,	...	Cossipore Aided School.
„ Purnachandra,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Rámtáran,	..	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Suránáth,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Surjyakumár,	...	South Baharoo School.
„ Táraknáth,	...	Hindu School.
Dás, Achchutánanda,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Báburám,	..	Teacher.
„ Bhagaván,	...	Lahore Govt. Collegiate School.
„ Chandrakumár,	...	Chittagong School.
„ Chandranáth,	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School.
„ Chandicharan,	...	Burrisaul School.
„ Isanchandra,	...	Noakholly School.
„ Jagatmohan,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kálikumár,	...	Burrisal School.
„ Makundalál,	...	Pogose School.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	Kallyparah School.
„ Sáradámohan,	...	Sylhet Mission School.
„ Saratchandra,	...	Pogose School.
Datta, Amwikácharan,	...	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Annadáprasád,	...	Mymensing School.
„ Avináschandra,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Avináschandra,	...	Kallyghat Hindu Academy.
„ Batakrishna,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Bihárilál,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Giríschandra,	...	L. M S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Haralál,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Hirálál,	...	Batrah Seminary.
„ Kásichandra,	...	Chittagong School.
„ Khetranáth,	...	Burdwan C. M. S Instn.
„ Mahendranáth,	. .	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Navinchandra,	...	Chittagong School.

Datta, Rájendranáth,	...	Calcutta Training Instn.
„ Upendranáth,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Dáyál, Rám, I.	...	Agra Collegiate School.
De, Hemchandra,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Nandalál,	...	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Sádhucharan,	...	Seal's Free College.
DeCruze, P.	...	Chittagong School.
Dev, Bhutnáth,	...	South Baharoo School.
„ Gangadás,	...	Pogose School.
„ Sureschandra,	...	Queen's College, Benares
Dhar, Bausi,	...	Hume's High School Etawah,
„ Uditchandra,	...	Banglabazar School.
Gaffur, Abdul,	...	Private Student.
Gangopádhyáy, Dinabandhu,	...	Patna Normal School.
„ Dharanídhar,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Rájmohan,	...	Jonye Training School.
Ghosh, Apurwakisan,	...	Hindu School.
„ Banamáli,	...	Paikparah School.
„ Girischandra,	...	Jessore School.
„ Hirálál,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Isánchandra,	...	Patna School.
„ Jadunáth,	...	Metropolitan Instn.
„ Jadunáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church. Instn.
„ Rádhikaprasád,	...	Cutwa School
„ Rámlal,	...	Pulwa Magoorah School.
„ Saradaprasád,	...	Tallygunge School.
„ Sasibhushan,	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Syamácharan,	...	Pogose School.
Goswámi, Bhagavanchandra,	...	Serampore College.
„ Hemchandra,	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Binadvihárí,	...	Calcutta College.
„ Jogendranáth,	...	Syedpore School.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Hájrá, Baikunthanáth,	...	Useful Arts School.
Hossen, Khádam,	...	Colingah Branch School.
„ Syed Badruddin,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Kar, Giríschandra,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Khán, Akbár,	...	Queen's College, Benares.

Khán, Kázim,	...	Colingah Branch School.
„ Oálimohámad,	..	Delhi Govt. Collegiate School.
Kumár, Amarendrakrishna Dev,	...	Hindu School.
„ Barendrakrishna Dev,	...	Ditto.
Lahuri, Jogendranáth,	...	Cossipore Aided School.
Lál, Channi,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Chandan,	...	Bareilly College.
„ Mahan,	...	Umritsur Coll. School.
„ Sivtahal,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Maitra, Rámdás,	...	Ooterparah School.
Maitri, Benimádhav,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Haricharan,	...	Bauleah School.
Majumdár Harischandra,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Srínáth,	...	Private Student.
Mallik, Bankavihárí,	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Biháríláll,	...	Howrah School.
„ Bipinvihárí,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School
„ Bipinvihári,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Jogendranáth,	...	Private Student.
„ Ramupéndra,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Mitra, Atulchandra,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Bipinvihárí,	...	Ditto.
„ Lakhichandra,	...	Pogose School.
„ Pramathanáth,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Rájkrishna,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Syamácharan,	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Umeschandra,	...	Burranugger Hindu School.
Mukhopádhyáy, Aghornáth,	..	Goberdangah School.
„ Akhilchandra,	...	Hindu School.
„ Amwikácharan,	..	Ranaghat School.
„ Avináschandra,	..	Howrah School.
„ Chandramohan,	...	Kallyparah School.
„ Dinanáth,	...	Ilsoba Mondly A. School.
„ Durgapada,	..	Salkea Aided School.
„ Gnánendranath,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Harischandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Hemchandra,	..	Howrah School.
„ Jadunáth,	...	South Baharoo School.

Mukhopádhyáy, Jogendranáth,	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Kálípada,	...	Bally Seminary.
„ Kisarilál,	...	Jonye Training School.
„ Kisarimohan,	...	Hindu School.
„ Matilál,	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
„ Pramadánáth,	...	Jessore School.
„ Priyanáth,	...	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Rádhánáth,	...	Jonye Training School.
„ Rámchandra,	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Rámlál,	...	Calcutta College.
„ Saradápiasád,	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
„ Tejchandra,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Umácharan,	...	Baraset School.
Nág, Gurudayál,	...	Pogose School.
Neugi, Chandranáth,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Chandicharan,	...	Hindu School.
„ Umeschandra,	...	Chundernugger Night School.
Nundy, A.	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Ohlmus, J A.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Pal, Amritalál,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Bihárilál,	...	General Assembly's Inst.
„ Indramohán,	...	Bangla Bazar School.
„ Jánakínáth,	...	Goberdangha School.
„ Srínáth,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Tárinícharan,	...	Calcutta Training Instn.
Pálit, Khetramohan,	..	Tallygunge School.
„ Syámácharan,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School
Pátnáyak, Antarjámi,	...	Cuttack School.
Pereirá, S H.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo
Prasád, Baldeo,	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
„ Mahesha,	...	Queen's College, Benares
Rahim, Abdur,	...	Joynarain's College.
Rahmán, Azizár,	...	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
Ráy, Abhaycharan,	...	Mymensing School.
„ Aghorchandra,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Balabhadra,	...	Cuttack School.
„ Chandramohan,	..	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
„ Devkanta,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.

Ráy, Devendranáth,	...	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Hemchandra,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School
„ Janakínáth,	...	Khajah Abdul Gunny's Free School
„ Karálicharan,	...	Myapore School.
„ Kártikchandra,	...	Satragachee Evening School.
„ Khagendranáth,	...	Hindu School.
„ Khetramohan,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Kuladakinkar,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kuladánandan,	...	Pubna School.
„ Maheschandra,	...	Bancoorah School
„ Nilámwar,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	Bagnan School.
„ Purnachandra,	...	Pogose School.
„ Rajaníkánta,	...	Khajah Abdul Gunny's Free School.
„ Sasibhushan,	..	Furreedpore School.
„ Surendradev,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Umásankar,	...	L M. S Instn. Bhowanipore.
Ráychaudhuri, Adharchandra,	...	Private Student.
„ Annadáprasád,	...	Calcutta Training Instn.
„ Narendranáth,	...	Cossipore Aided School.
Sáhá, Janakínáth,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Sáhibrám,	...	Victoria College, Agra.
Sándel, Jogendranáth,	...	Howrah School.
Sarkar, Bámácharan,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Binadlál,	...	Paikparah School.
„ Gopálchandra,	...	Govindpore School.
„ Nilmání,	...	Burranugger Hindu School.
„ Rájendranáth,	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Sarun, Rám,	.	Umritsur Collegiate School.
Sarvádhikári, Anantakumár,	...	Sanskrit College.
Sen, Abhayácharan,	...	Burrisaul School.
„ Abhayákumár,	...	Jessore School.
„ Girijásankar,	.	Pogose School.
„ Govinchandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Haridás,	...	Khajah Abdul Gunny's Free School.

Sen, Isánchandra,	...	Calcutta Training Instn.
„ Kálíprasanna,	...	Kallyghat Hindu Academy.
„ Kámaníkumar,	...	Pogose School.
„ Krishnadás,	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
„ Navinchandra,	...	Khajah Abdal Gunny's Free School.
„ Syámkisar,	...	Mymensing School.
„ Syámlál,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Sengupta, Chandrasikhar,	...	Maldah School
Set, Mihirlál,	...	Agurparah C M. S Instn.
„ Rádhánáth,	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Rajanílál,	...	Calcutta Model School.
Shircore, J. C.	...	Medical College.
Sing, Mahendranáráyan,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Vernieux, E. O.	...	Doveton College.

1867.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Arunasalem, Ponnambalem,	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
Bandyopádhyáya, Bihárílál,	...	Hare School.
„ Dwárikánáth,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Khetramohan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Lálgopál,	...	Hare School.
„ Rasíkmohan,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Srishchandra,	...	Hare School.
Barckley, W. C. G.	...	La Martiniere College.
Basu, Baíkanthanáth,	...	Hare School.
„ Baradáprasád,	...	Howrah School.
„ * Bholánáth,	...	Ditto
„ * Dharmadás,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Manmathkumár,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Paresnáth,	...	Hare School.
„ Rájendrachandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.

Basu, Tárinícharan,	...	Hare School.
Beg, Khodádád,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Bhuttáchárya, Bámácháran,	...	Jonye Training School.
„ Naráyanchandra,	...	Serampore College.
Brown, W. D'Routh,	...	Bishop's School, Simla.
Chattopádhyáy, Aghornáth,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Ganeschandra,	...	Patna Normal School.
„ Rákháldás,	...	Ootterparah School.
„ Sajanikánta,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Chumpa, John,	...	Free Church Instn. Nagpore.
Currie, F.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dás, Bamandás,	...	Hare School.
„ Bipinvihárí,	...	Hindu School.
„ Khiradchandra,	...	Ditto.
Datta, Akhaykumár,	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Brajamohan,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Brindabanchandra,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Sasíbhushan,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Srínáth,	...	Ditto
De, Brajendranáth,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Devendranáth,	...	Hare School.
„ Lálvihárí,	...	Oriental Seminary.
Elston, J.	...	Bishop's School Simla.
Ghosh, Ambikácharan,	..	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Haránkrishna,	...	Hindu School.
„ Pitámwar,	...	Balasore School.
„ Priyanáth,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Ghoshál, Tárapada,	...	Cossipore Aided School.
Gupta, Párwatísankar,	...	Hare School.
Háldar, Kisarilál,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Sáradakánta,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Hatten, J. J.	...	Doveton College.
Hosein, Jaffer, I.	...	Agra College.
Kar, Giríschandrá,	...	Metropolitan Instn.
Kumár, Púrnachandra,	...	Hare School.
Lál, Biharí,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Gursaran,	...	Bareilly College.
Majumdár, Kailáschandra,	...	Metropolitan Instn.

Majumdár, Rámdurlav,	...	Mymensing School.
Mallik, Kunjalál,	...	Hindu School.
„ Mohendranáth,	...	Ditto
„ Sadhucharan,	...	Howrah School.
McNair, G. B.	...	La Martiniere College.
Mitra, Apurwakrishna,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Biswambhar,	...	Hindu School.
„ Jogendranáth, (Senior),	...	Hare School.
„ Rásvihári,	...	Beerbhoom School.
Mountain, W. J.	...	Bengal Academy.
Moses, C. O.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Akhaykumár,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Gopálchandra,	...	Hindu School.
„ Harakálí,	...	Agurparah C M. Instn.
„ Hardas,	...	Hare School.
„ Kálínath,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Kálipada,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Kántichandra,	...	Hare School.
„ Kasiswar,	...	Serampore College.
„ Syámákumad,	...	Hindu School.
„ Thákurdás,	...	Burrisal Aided School.
„ Upendrachandra,	...	Dacca College.
Munsi, Amritalál,	...	Ootterparah School.
Náth, Kási,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
Pál, Jadunáth,	...	Ootterparah School.
Parsád, Ajodhyá,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Gangá,	...	Bareilly College.
„ Jwala,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Kási,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
Rám, Totá,	...	Agra College.
Ráy, Khiradchandra,	...	Hindu School.
„ Rajaníináth,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Sáhá, Jogendranáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Sániál, Harischandra,	...	Bogra School.
„ Sasímohan,	...	Beauleah School.
Sarkár, Baikanthachandra,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Mohendranáth,	...	Metropolitan Instn.
„ Trailakyanáth,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.

Sen, Amwikácharan,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Battakrishna,	...	Hare School.
„ Durgacharan,	...	Burrisaul School.
„ Sasíbhushan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Áchárya, Isánchandra,	...	Beerbhoom School.
Adhikari, Gopálchandra,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
Adhya, Amwikácharan,	...	Singarconebadla School.
Ahmed, Faiz,	...	Bareilly College.
Álá, Abdul,	...	Howrah School
Áli, Hidár,	...	Free Church Instn. Nagpore.
Anthonisz, Edwin Rowland,	..	Queen's College, Colombo.
Bágchi, Annadáprasád,	..	Beauleah School.
Baksh, Áziz,	...	Jullunder Mission School.
„ Wázir,	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Baksi, Bankavihárí,	...	Barrackpore School.
Bandyopádhyáy, Amulyachandra,	...	L. M. S Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Baradáprasád,	..	Ilsobamondly Aided School.
„ Brajalál.	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Chandrakumár,	...	Patna Normal School.
„ Dinanath,	...	Doveton College.
„ Girischandra,	..	Beerbhoom School.
„ Hemchandra.	...	Hare School
„ Hirálál,	...	Patna Normal School.
„ Jayrám,	...	Midnapore School.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Baraset School.
„ Kisarilál,	...	Konnuger School.
„ Krishnanáth,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Mahendranáráyan,		Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Navinchandra,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Narsingchandra,	...	Santipore English School.
„ Niváranchandra,	...	Seebpore Aided School.
„ Nilratan,	...	Agurparah. C. M. S. Instn.
„ Pitámwar,	...	Metropolitan Institution.

Bandyopádhyáy, Saratchandra,	...	Serampore College,
„ Sivchandra,	...	Ootterparah School.
„ Sitánáth,	...	Nundon Brother's Academy.
„ Tárinidás	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Umeschandra,	...	Ilsobamondlye Aided School
Basák, Mahimchandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Basu, Akhaykrishna,	...	Hindu School.
„ Amwikacharan,	...	Noral Aided School.
„ Atulchandra,	...	Hare School.
„ Binadvihari,	...	Ranaghat School.
„ Bhutnáth,	...	Gupinathpore School.
„ Gopalchandra,	...	Hindu School.
„ Kailáschandra,	...	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna,	...	Pogose School.
„ Kesavkumár,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Lálmohan,	...	Pogose School.
„ Rámchandra,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Ramánáth,	...	Hare School.
„ Rameschandra,	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School.
„ Rásvihári,	...	Burrisal School.
„ Sivchandra,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
„ Srínivás,	...	Seal's Free College.
Baptist, G A	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Bhar, Hávulal,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Bhuttáchárya, Akhaykumar,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Bhuvanmohan,	...	South Baharoo School.
„ Iswarchandra,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Jagabandhu,	...	Mahanad Free Church Mission School.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	Digapotiah A. V. School.
„ Rámchandra,	...	Howrah School.
„ Rasvihári,	...	Burdwan Maharajás School.
Biswás, Syámtáran,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Siddheswar,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Bryson, A H.	...	Bishop's School, Simla.
Chakravarti, Bholánáth,	...	Ootterparah School.
„ Harináth,	...	Boroe Seminary.

Chakravati, Saratchandra,	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.
„ Syámácharan,	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Tárákumár,	...	Sanscrit College.
„ Tejchandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Chandra, Haricharan,	...	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Bámácharan,	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Bishanchandra,	...	Rungpore School.
„ Durgádás,	...	Hare School
„ Ganeschandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Giríschandra,	...	Tallygunge Ad. Mission School
„ Jogendrachandra,	...	Cutwa School.
„ Jogendranáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Jagavandu,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Kálísankar,	...	Rungpore School.
„ Kartikchandra,	...	Bancoorah School.
„ Kártikchandra,	...	Patna Normal School.
„ Khetranáth,	...	Konnugger School.
„ Mahendralal,	...	Howrah School.
„ Nírmalchandra,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Sasíbhushan,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Srínáth,	...	Nizamut School.
Chaudhuri, Akrurchandra,	...	Chittagong School.
„ Banwárilal,	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Brajanáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Madhusudan,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Matilál,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Umeschandra,	...	Bancoorah School.
Christian, W.	...	Doveton College.
Cuylenburg, Charles Theodore Van,	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
Dás, Bhagavanchandra,	...	Dacca Collegiate School
„ Biswambhar,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Durgáprasanna,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Dwariká,	...	Bareilly College.
„ Girischandra,	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Gostavihárí,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Hridaychandra,	...	Ditto.
„ Ishwarchandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.

Dás, Kálimohan,	...	Pogose School.
„ Luchman,	...	Dehli Collegiate School.
„ Madhu,	...	Agra College.
„ Mahendralál,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Narsing,	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
„ Narsing,	...	Peshawar Mission School.
„ Parmeswari,	...	Fyzabad School.
„ Rajkumar,	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School.
„ Ramákánta,	...	Gowhatty School
„ Saratchandra, I.	...	Chittagong School.
„ Syámchánd,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Súrjyanáráyan,	...	Hindu School.
Dán, Biháriláł,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Gopálkrishna,	...	Rungpore School.
Datta, Amwikácharan,	...	Jessore School.
„ Bhavání,	...	Bareilly College.
„ Chadranáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Dwarikánath,	...	Barripore Aided School.
„ Gopálchandra,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Mahendralal,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Megnáth,	...	Hare School.
„ Pránkrishna,	...	Singarkone Badla School.
„ Satyacharan,	...	Midnapore School.
„ Upendrachandra,	...	Cuttack School.
De, Chunilál,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Jogendranáth,	...	Hindu School.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Ramanáth,	...	Midnapore School.
„ Sasíbhushan,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Dev, Gopendrakrishna,	...	Hindu School.
Dayál, Bágeswari,	...	Joynarain's College, Benares.
„ Din,	...	Delhi Collegiate School
„ Parmeswari,	...	Queen's College Benares.
Din, Fakhral,	...	Joynarain's College, Benares.
D'Silva, A.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dubern, G.	...	Ditto.
Durand, V. C.	...	Ditto.

Frost, C D.	...	LaMartiniere College.
Gángopádhyáy, Apurvakumár,	...	Metropolitan Instn.
„ Haramohan,	...	Patna Normal School.
Ghosh, Aswinikumár,		Chittagong School.
„ Brajendrachandra,	...	Kandee A. S. School.
„ Chandranáth,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Gopálchandra,	...	Midnapore School.
„ Hemchandra,	...	Ootterparah School.
„ Jádumani,	...	Cuttack School.
„ Kánáilál,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Lálvihári,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Madhusudan,	...	Serampore Collegiat School.
„ Mahimchandra,	...	Bogra School.
„ Mathuránáth,	...	Metropolitan Instn.
„ Priyanáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Rájkisan,	...	Hare School.
„ Sasíbhushan,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Sasíbhushan,	...	Seebpore Aided School.
„ Satkari,	...	Serampore College.
„ Umeschandra,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Upendranáth,	...	Metropolitan Instn.
Gopál, Madan,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
Guha, Anáthvandhu,	...	Mymensing School.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	Gregory's School.
Gupta, Chandrakumár,	...	Ootterparah School.
„ Chandranáráyan,	...	Gya School.
„ Dwárikánáth,	...	Khajah Abdool Gúnny's Free School.
„ Isánchandra,	...	Pogose School.
„ Jaharilál,	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Krishnachandra,	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School.
„ Pratápchandra,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Rájnáráyan,	...	Gya School.
Házrá, Amwikácharan,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Ibrahim, Syed,	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Imam, Imdad,	...	Bhagulpore School.
Jeremy, Lazarus,	...	Teacher.

Kar, Syámácharan,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Keyt, Charles Edward,	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
Khetri, Devakinandan,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Koár, Rájendralal.	...	Goopeenáthpore School.
„ Sasíbhushan,	...	Taltollah Preparatory School.
Kuch, Navakrishna,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Kundu, Chandrakumár,	...	Howrah School.
„ Nandalál,	...	Metropolitan Instn.
Láhá, Rámchandra,	...	Hindu School.
„ Rishikes,	...	Ditto.
Lál, Bánkai,	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
„ Bihárí,	...	Bareilly College.
„ Bihárí,	...	Lahore Zillah School.
„ Giridhári,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
„ Jai,	...	Bareilly College.
„ Lachman,	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Sádhi,	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
„ Sohan,	...	Bareilly College.
Lambert, G.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Latif, Abdul,	...	Calcutta Mudressa
Lynch, W.	...	St. Xavier's College
Majumdár, Binadvihári,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Bipinvihári,	...	Hare School.
„ Govindanáth,	...	Beauleah School.
„ Gurudás,	...	Queen's School, Chittagong.
„ Kamalchandra,	...	Shumboonath's School, Chatmore.
Mal, Jahari,	...	St Stephen's College, Delhi.
Málik, Abdul,	...	Calcutta Mudressa.
Mallik, Baistavcharan,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Malla, Nikunjavihárí,	...	Cutwa School.
Mandal, Pránkrishna,	...	Bancoorah School.
Mendes, T A.	...	Bengal Academy.
Mirza, Mahamad, A.	...	Teacher.
Missri, Bihárilal,	...	Burdwan Mahárája's School.
Mitra, Annadáprasád,	...	Hare School.
„ Avináschandra,	...	L. M. S. Instn. : Burdwan.
„ Bhagavatícharan,	...	Oriental Seminary.

Mitra, Biháriláł,	...	Myapore School.
„ Gopálchandra,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Gnanendranáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Hiráłáł,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Jogendranáth, (Junior,)	...	Hare School.
„ Jogendranáth,	...	Horinavi A. S. School.
„ Jogesháchandra,	...	Khanacool Kishnaghur A. S. School.
„ Kedáreshwar,	...	Beauleah School.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Midnapore School.
„ Matiłáł,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Mitra, Púrnachandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Sasíbhushan,	...	Hare School.
„ Umeschandra,	...	Beauleah School.
Moore, G. F.	...	Bishop's School, Simla.
Mukhopádhyáy, Aghorchandra,	..	Bhastara School.
„ Ásutosh,	...	Beauleah School.
„ Bholánáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Biseswar,	...	Ditto.
„ Chandrakánta,	...	Burrisaul School.
„ Chandrakumár,	...	Howrah School.
„ Dakhináranjan,	...	Paikparah School.
„ Dúrgádás,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Dwárikánáth,	...	Balasore School.
„ Giríndranáth,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Gopálchandra,	..	Taltollah Preparatory School.
„ Háránchandra,	...	Howrah School.
„ Hemchandra,	...	Bagnapara School.
„ Jogeswar,	...	Taltollah Preparatory School.
„ Kúlídás,	...	Agurparah C M. S. Instn.
„ Kálíkananda,	...	Howrah School.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Metropolitan Instn.
„ Khetramohan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Khetranáth,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
„ Nanigopál,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Piárilál,	...	Hare School.
Rámlál,	...	Culna Free Church Br. School.

Mukhopádhyáy, Rámpada,	...	Beersingha A. S School.
„ Súrjyakumár,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Srígopál,	...	Ditto.
„ Saratchandra,	...	Monghyr School.
„ Umeschandra,	...	Sanscrit College.
Nág, Haricharan,	...	Hindu School.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Bhastara School.
„ Krishnalál,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Náhá, Anangamohan,	..	Pogose School.
Nandi, Byáchárám,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ E	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Kártikchandra,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School
Náráyan, Hriday,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Har,	...	Ajmere School.
„ Lachmi, Pandit,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Náth, Bhola, Lálá,	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Gopi,	...	Fyzabad School.
„ Harihar, Pandit,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Kási,	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
„ Pirthi, Pandit,	...	Lahore Zillah School.
„ Raghu,	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
Neugi, Rajanikánta,	...	Dinagepore School.
Otto, F.	...	St Xavier's College.
Pál, Bholánáth,	...	Oriental Seminary
„ Chandramádhav,	...	Bangla Bazar School
„ Haricharan,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Panabokke, Tikiri Banda,	.	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Parmánand,	. .	Patna Normal School.
Patrannavish, Báneswar,		Mymensing School.
Páthak, Lálvihárí,	...	Bally Seminary.
Pereira, Charles Stephen,	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
Prashád, Mádhu, Lálá,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Rám,	...	St John's College, Agra.
Rahman, Faizur,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
„ Fazlur Khán,	...	Ditto.
Rajak, Bankavihárí,	...	Beerbhoom School.
Rakhit, Govindakisar,	..	Dacca Collegiate School.
Rám, Atmá,	...	Umritsar Collegiate School.

Rám, Sává,	...	Agra College.
Rámchandra, Káśináth. D.	...	Free Church Instn. Nagpore.
Ráo, Basant,	...	Bareilly College.
Ranf, Mohámmad Abdur,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Ráy, Bangachandra,	...	Banglabazar School.
„ Bhujangabhushan.	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Chándranáth,	...	Konnugur School.
„ Devendranáráyan,	...	Hindu School.
„ Durgásundar,	...	Pubna School.
„ Gangádás,	...	Burrisaul School.
„ Giríschandra,	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Gnánendrakumár,	...	Metropolitan Instn.
„ Harendranáráyan,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Jagatchandra,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Nibáranchandra,	...	Ditto.
„ Navinchandra,	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Parmeshwár,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Púrnachandra,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Purnachandra,	...	Pogose School.
„ Saradáprasanna,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Satyácharan,	...	Sanscrit College.
„ Surjyakánta,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School
„ Syámáprasanna,	...	Gossydurgapore A. V. School.
„ Udaychandra,	...	Mymensing School.
Richards J. H.	...	Doveton College.
Sandel, Thákurdás,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Santra, Chandicharan,	...	Howrah School.
Sarvadhikari, Upendrakumár,	...	Khanakul Kishnaghur A. S. School.
Sen, Ánandachandra,	...	Pogose School.
„ Biháriláł,	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School.
„ Dinavandhu,	...	Pogose School.
„ Govindalál,	...	Hare School.
„ Gurudas,	...	Mymensing School.
„ Harischandra,	...	Cuttack School.
„ Kánáilál,	...	Hare School.
„ Maheschandra,	...	Beauleah School.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	Pogose School.
„ Rameschandra,	...	Rungpore School.

Sen, Ratneswar,	...	Pogose School.
„ Syámácharan,	...	Burrisaul School.
„ Tárácharan,	...	Queen's School, Chittagong.
„ Tárinícharan,	...	Intally Institution.
„ Umánáth,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Sankar, Kirpá,	...	Victoria College, Ágra.
„ Kirpá,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Sàrkár, Bámandás,	...	Bhagulpore School.
„ Binádvihárí,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Giríschandra,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Haricharan,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Jádavkrishna,	...	Shambazar Preparatory School.
„ Jadunáth,	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Kálíkinkar,	...	Jerat School.
„ Krishnadhan,	...	Serampore College.
„ Tarinícharan,	...	Pubna School.
Sarmá, Luchmichandra,	...	Gowhatty School.
Sengupta, Kálídás,	...	Beerbhoom School.
Senewiratne, Alexander DeAlwis,	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Shá, Bipinvihárí,	...	Serampore College.
Sháin, Kedárnáth,	...	Agurpara C. M S. Instn.
Simmons, H. L.	..	St. Xavier's College.
Sing, Gokulvihárí,	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Ishwárprasád,	...	Hare School.
„ Jáwáhir,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Kásináth,	...	Ditto.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Howrah School.
„ Matilál,	...	Metropolitan Instn.
„ Navagopál,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Nikunjavihárí,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Omráo,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
„ Sáligrám,	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Sasíbhushan,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Solomons, Philip Francis,	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
Súr, Hemchandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Syámjus,	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Thákur, Navinmádhav,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Whyte, Robert,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Áli, Hosen,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
„ Karámat,	...	Chittagong School.
„ Shákáwat,	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School.
Ámed, Siddik,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
„ Támiz uddín,	...	Jehanabad School
Bágchi, Jogeswar,	...	Salkea Aided School.
„ Lohitmohan,	...	Bauleah School.
„ Táraknáth,	...	Gregory's School.
Bájpái, Basantalál,	..	Kandee A. S. School.
Balgovind,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Banda, Pahipana Tekire,	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Bandyopádhyáy, Chandrakumár,	...	Hare School.
„ Chandrakumár,	...	Hetumpore School.
„ Devendranáth,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Gopálchandra,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Haricharan,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Harináth,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Kunjavihári,	...	Teacher.
„ Navinkrishna,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Rajkumár,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Rámchandra,	...	Sarun School.
„ Rámlál,	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Rámsaran,	...	Kalighat Hindu Academy.
„ Sríschandra,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Barál, Púrnachand,	...	Hindu School.
Basak, Jogeshchandra,	...	Medical College.
„ Pramathanáth,	...	Hindu School.
„ Rádhikámohan,	...	Pogose School.
Basu, Avináschandra,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Banwárilal,	...	Burdwan C. M. S. Instn.
„ Chandrakumár,	...	Noral School.
„ Dínadayál,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Gnanadásankar,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.

Basu, Gopálchandra,	...	Free Church Mission School Sonatigri.
„ Khetramohan,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Maheschandra,	...	Jehanabad School.
„ Nilmádhav,	...	Juggutbulubpore School.
„ Navadipchandra,	...	Dushghura School.
„ Pravod,	...	Kalighat Hindu Academy.
„ Sivkrishna,	...	Teacher.
„ Siddheswar,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Tarinícharan,	...	Chittagong School.
Behál, Hiálál,	...	Kulingram School.
Bhávrá, Gangárám,	...	Lahore Zillah School.
Bhattáchárya, Durgásankar,	...	Joynarain's College, Benares.
„ Jadunáth,	...	Salkea Aided School
„ Kálícharan,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Serampore College.
„ Nilmádhav,	...	Nizamut School, Moorshedabad.
„ Rájkumír,	...	Konnugur School.
„ Rámnath,	...	Sanscrit College.
„ Sripati,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Biswás, Jadunáth,	...	Burdwan Preparatory School.
„ Kártikáya,	...	Jehanabad School.
„ Nityagopál,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Campagnac, A. G.	...	Doveton College.
Chakravarti, Bidhubhushan,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Bishnucharan,	...	Burrisal School.
„ Chandranáth,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Giríschandra,	...	Chittagong School.
„ Haricharan,	...	Mymensing School.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Priyanáth,	...	Horinavi A. S. School.
„ Rajaníkánt,	...	Pogose School.
„ Rasikranjan,	...	Tagoria Ad. School.
„ Sasibhushan,	...	Metropolitan Instn.
„ Sasikumár,	...	Pogose School.
Chánd, Nimái,	...	Ajmere School.
Chandra, Brajendrakumár,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Govinlál,	...	Hindu School.

Chandra, Khetra,	...	Lahore Zillah School.
Chaudhuri, Chandicharan,	...	Bancoorah School.
„ Kálidás,	...	Free Church Instn. Nagpore.
„ Kálídás,	...	Burdwan C. M. S. Instn.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Metropolitan Instn.
„ Khíradnáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Sasíbhushan,	...	Burdwan Preparatory School.
Chattopádhyáy, Anukulchandra,	...	Indian Free School.
„ Benimádhav,	...	Santipore English School.
„ Binadvihári,	...	Khaja Abdool Gunny's Free School.
„ Giríschandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Giríschandra,	...	Gya School.
„ Jogeswar,	...	Bancoorah School.
„ Jagannáth,	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.
„ Kálídás,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Kálínáth,	...	Burrisal School.
„ Kálípada,	...	Agurparah C. M. S Instn.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Navakumár,	...	Boroe Seminary.
„ Nilmádhav,	...	South Baharoo School.
„ Nimáichandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
" Ramánáth,	...	Tallygunge Mission School.
„ Sáradaprasád,	...	Agurparah C. M. S Institution.
„ Tárinícharan,	...	Kandee A. S. School.
„ Umeschandra,	...	Burdwan Maharajá's School.
Christian, A.	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Corbet, R	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dás, Amwikácharan,	...	Sanscrit College.
„ Átra,	...	Rawul Pindee Mission School.
„ Kamalkrishna,	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Khiradchandra,	...	Chittagong School.
„ Madanmohan,	...	Meerahya School at Putteah.
„ Nandalál,	...	Hare School.
„ Párvatíkumár,	...	Burrisaul School.
„ Piáricharan,	...	Sylhet Mission School
„ Pránkumár,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Púrnachandra,	...	Konnuger School.

Dás, Purusottam,	...	St. John's College, Agra.
„ Rámkamal,	...	Queen's School, Chittagong.
„ Rámkrishna,	...	Santipore English School.
„ Sivchandra,	...	Cossipore School.
„ Sivkrishna,	...	General Assembly's Institution
„ Srikrishna,	..	Bansbaria Free Church Mission School.
„ Trailakyanáth,	...	Maldah School.
Datta, Ádyánáth,	...	Sylhet Mission School.
„ Bhavánikanta,	...	Teacher.
„ Bhagavanprasád,	...	Cuttack School.
„ Bipinvihári,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
Dás, Durgádás,	...	Cutwa School.
„ Dwarikánáth,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowánipore.
„ Janakínáth,	...	Tagoria A. V. School.
„ Kailáschandra,	...	Mymensing School.
„ Mángovinda,	...	Chuckdiggy School.
„ Nalinákhya,	...	Beerbhoom School
„ Pránkrishna,	...	General Assembly's Instn
„ Ratneswar,	...	Burdwan Preparatory School.
„ Sasíbhushan,	...	Santipore English School
David, J.	...	L. M. S. Instn Mirzapore.
De, Bhútnáth,	...	Hindu School.
„ Ganeschandra,	...	Serampore College
„ Mathuránáth,	...	Sylhet Mission School
DeLivera, Ernest Simon Edwin,	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
Dev, Amwikácharan,	...	Jessore School.
„ Haranáth,	...	Pogose School.
„ Jagatchandra,	...	Sylhet Mission School.
„ Jogeschandra,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Dhar, Gokulkrishna,	...	Teacher.
Dayál, Bageswari,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Dissanayeko, David Alexander,	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
Fernando, Solomon,	...	Ditto
Gangopádhyáy, Avináschandra,	...	Syedpore Ad. School.
„ Gopálchandra,	...	South Baharoo School.
„ Sasíkumar,	...	Gregory's School.
Ghatak, Ásutosh,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.

Ghosh, Dinanáth,	...	Baraset School.
„ Jagatballabh,	...	Burdwan Preparatory School.
„ Kálíprasanna,	...	Hare School.
„ Khetramohan,	...	Cawnpore School.
„ Púrnachandra,	...	L M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Priyanáth,	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Rájkrishna,	...	Useful Arts School
„ Saratchandra (Senior),	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Tárinícharan,	...	Bhagulpore School.
„ Umeschandra,	...	Sulkea Aided School.
Gopál, Nand,	...	Goojrat School.
Goswámi, Brajalál,	...	Bullagur School.
„ Srínáth,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Guha, Basantakumár,	...	Burrisal School.
Gupta, Ghanesyám,	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	Pogose School.
„ Táráprasanna dás,	...	Intally Institution.
Háldár, Narasingha,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Nandalál,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Hosen, Jáfár II.	...	Agra College.
„ Mahammed Avdul,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Moshaheb,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Indra, Sámcharan,	...	Santipore English School.
Jha, Surjyamaní,	...	Bhagulpore School.
Kar, Sáradámohun,	...	Sylhet Mission School.
Karmakár, Dwárikanath,	...	Nizamut School.
Khan, A'yaz,	...	St John's College, Agra,
„ Mogal,	...	Goojrat School.
„ Navagopál,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Khetri, Chhunnálál, I.	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Gajjumal,	...	Ditto
Kisan, Rádhá,	...	Agra College.
Kumár, Bipinkrishna,	...	Ootterparah School.
„ Jogendranáth,	...	Intally Institution.
„ Rajendranáth,	...	Sanscrit College.
Lackersteen, A.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Láhiri, Mahendranáth,	...	Burannuger Hindu School.
Lál, Ánandi,	...	Ajmere School.

Lal, Bhuan,	...	Patna Normal School.
„ Chhunna, II.	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Dhunna,	...	Maharaja's School, Jeypore.
„ Kisari,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
„ *Kunjvihári,	...	Ditto
„ Mithun,	...	Bareilly College.
„ Mohan,	...	Agra College.
„ Rám,	...	St. John's College, Agra.
„ Rambhaja,	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Syám,	...	Agra College.
Mahommed, Ali,	...	Fyzabad School.
Majumdar, Annadáprasád,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Baikanthanáth,	...	Pubna School.
„ Girindranárayan,	...	Howrah School.
„ Kailáschandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Prabodhchandra,	...	Hare School.
Mal, Ságar,	...	Jullunder Mission School.
Mallik, Devendranátu,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jogendrachandra,	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
„ Kánáilál,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Sibhari,	...	Mozufferpore School.
Meiselbach, R L. B.	...	Doveton College.
Minos, P. J	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Mir, Syed,	..	Jullunder Mission School.
*Misri, Hitlál,	...	Lahore Mission School.
Mitra, Amwikácharan,	...	Howrah School.
„ Anádicharan,	...	Patna Normal School.
„ Brindavanchandra,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jogendranáth,	...	Jonye Training School.
„ Prándháran,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Priyanáth,	...	Normal School.
„ Rájrákhál,	...	Hindu School.
„ Sasibhushan,	.	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Sasíbhushan,	...	Jessore School.
„ Trigunácharan,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Umeschandra,	...	Khanacool Kishnaghur A. S. School.
Moreino, B.	...	Chittagong School.

Mukhopádhyáy,	Akhaykumár, II. ..	Jonye Training School.
,,	Ahinchandra, ...	Hindu School.
,,	Bhutnáth, ...	Hurish School, Sorsunna.
,,	Baradáprasád, ...	Jugguthbulubpore School.
,,	Bholánáth, ...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
,,	Devendranáth, ...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
,,	Jáhnavicharan, ...	Jugguthbulubpore School.
,,	Jogendrachandra ..	Calcutta Training Academy.
,,	Jogendranáth, ...	Jugguthbulubpore School.
,,	Jagadiswar, ...	Purulia School.
,,	Kailáschandra, ...	Barrackpore School.
,,	Kálíkrishna, ...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
,,	Karunásindhu, ...	Burdwan Preparatory School.
,,	Kedárnáth, ...	Umballa Mission School.
,,	Kirtivás, ...	Gungadosspore School.
,,	Mahendralál, ...	Bullagur School.
,,	Mahendranáth, ...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
,,	Nandalál, ...	Free Church Instn. Nagpore.
,,	Nivaranchandra, . .	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
,,	Nilmani, ...	Oriental Seminary.
,,	Radhikáprasád, ...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
,,	Rajanikánta, ...	Jugguthbulubpore School.
,,	Rájkumár, ...	Howrah School.
,,	Rákháldás, ...	Oriental Seminary.
,,	Rákháldás, ...	Jonye Training School.
,,	Sáradácharan, ...	Jugguthbulubpore School.
,,	Trigunánáth, . .	Chinsurah Hindu School.
Munshi, Akhaykumár Datta,	...	Metropolitan Instn.
Murphy, T.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Nág, Náráyanchandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Rádháraman,	...	Hindu School
,, Sitánáth,	...	Banglabazar School.
Nágar, Makundarám,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Nandi, Chandranáth,	...	Jugguthbulubpore School.
,, Rákháldás,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Nárayan, Indar, Pandit,	...	Agra College.
,, Siv,	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
Narsing,	...	Joynarain's College, Benares.

Náth, Bholánáth,	...	Allyghur School.
„ Jagan, Pandit.	...	Agra College.
„ Jwála,	...	St. John's College, Agra.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Sambhu,	...	Teacher.
„ Syám,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
Neugy, Sáradáprasád,	...	Maldah School.
Nolan, Johan Talbot,	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Osmond, J. P.	..	St. John's College, Agra.
Pál, Kálíprasanna,	...	Noakhally School.
„ Rámlál,	...	Coomercolly School.
„ Táraknáth,	...	Barrackpore School.
Pálit, Umeschandra,	...	Bancoorah School.
Pandit, Krishnáráo,	...	Saugor School.
„ Rámbhán,	...	Ditto
Paramánik, Bipinvihári,	...	Santipore English School.
Prasád, Jánki,	..	Fyzabad School.
„ Joti,	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
„ Látta,	..	Bareilly College.
„ Sivagovinda,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Thákur,	...	Ditto.
Price, J R. G.	...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Ram, Bhagat,	...	C M. School, Umritsar.
„ Daulat,	...	Goojrat School.
„ Káushi,	...	Goojranwalla School.
„ Kirpa,	...	Umritsar Collegiate School.
„ Moluk,	...	Lahore Mission School
„ Moni,	...	Victoria College, Agra.
„ Tulsi,	...	Bareilly College.
Ráy, Amwikácharan,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Asutosh,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Benimádhav,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Dakhinápada,	...	Hooghly Branch School
„ Fakirchandra,	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
„ Govindachandra,	...	Victoria College, Agra.
„ Gaurlál,	...	Bauleah School.
„ Harasunder,	...	Pubna School.
„ Haridás,	...	Burdwan Maharajá's School.

Ráy, Harinárayan,	...	Metropolitan Instn.
„ Kalíprasanna,	...	Khaja Abdool Gunny's Free School.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Krishnanárayan,	...	Gregory's School.
„ Nilratan,	...	Burrisaul School.
„ Párvatícharan,	...	Howrah School.
„ Purnachandra,	...	Burdwan Preparatory School.
„ Prasannanáth,	...	Burrisaul School.
„ Rasiklál,	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Sivchandra,	...	Midnapore Local Mission School
„ Syámmádhav,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Ráychaudhuri, Rájendrakumár,	...	Barripore Aided School.
„ Durgákánta,	...	Jessore School.
„ Jogendrakumár,	...	Barripore Aided School.
„ Rajanímohan,	..	Kishnaghur Collegiate. School.
Rebello, P. T.	...	Bengal Academy.
Sahá, Kalícharan,	...	Serampore College.
„ Pránnáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Sáhay, Bajrangi,	...	Bhagulpore School.
Sáhzádá,	...	Lahore Mission School.
Sándel, Anandgopál,	...	Santipore English School.
Sarkár, Hemchandra,	...	Calcutta Free Church Insta.
„ Krishnalal,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Srínáth,	...	Nizamut School.
„ Syámácharan,	...	Intally Institution.
„ Umeschandra,	...	Burdwan Maháraja's School.
Sen, Chandra, Kisar,	...	Pogose School.
„ Isánchandra,	...	Ditto.
„ Isánchandra,	...	Sylhet Mission School.
„ Jaharlál,	...	Hindu School.
„ Jogeshwar,	...	Pogose School.
„ Krishnaprasanna,	...	Jessore School.
„ Korunáchandra,	...	Khaja Abdool Gunny's Free Sch.
„ Navinchandra,	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Piárimohan,	...	Khaja Abdool Gunny's Free Sch.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	Mymensing School.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	Tagoria School.

Sen, Purnachandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Ranajay,	...	Dinagepore School.
„ Ráicharan,	...	Intally Institution.
Síl, Giríschandra,	...	Khaja Abdool Gunny's Free Sch.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Sing, Bháo,	...	C M. School, Allahabad.
„ Bhoray,	...	Teacher.
„ Harnám,	...	Rawul Pindee Mission School.
„ Jithá,	...	Joynarain's College, Benares.
„ Liná,	...	Umritsur Collegiate School
„ Purusottam,	...	Bhagulpore School.
„ Prem,	...	C. M. School, Umritsur.
„ Parmeswár,	...	Sarun School.
„ Rádhikaprasád,	...	Kandi A S School.
„ Sundar,	..	Rawul Pindee Mission School.
„ Upendrachandra,	...	Bhastara School.
Sinha, Baldeo,	...	Private Student.
Snái, Krishnachandra,	...	Hindu School
Som, Beninath,	...	Jessore School
Somdat,	...	Rewaree School.
Speldewinde, Francis Adolphus,	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Tillekeratne, James Nicholas,	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
Urshud, Mahammad,	...	Bhagulpore School.

MEDICINE.

M. D.

Basu, Jagabandhu,	...	1863, Medical College.
Carter, R. W.	...	1865, Assistant Surgeon, H. M. 82nd Regiment.
De, Chandrakumár,	...	1862 Medical College.
Sarkár, Mahendralál,	...	1863 Ditto

B. M.

Bandyopádhyáy, Jádavchandra,	...	1866 Medical College.
Bhattáchárya, Hemchandra,	..	1867 Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Syámácharan,	...	1867 Ditto

Datta, Kedárnáth,	...	1866	Medical College.
De, Nandolál,	...	1867	Ditto
Ghosh, Chandramohan,	...	1864	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Gangáprasád,	...	1867	Ditto
Som, Dayálchandra,	...	1865	Ditto

1868.

FIRST DIVISION.

Gupta, Kálípada,	...	Medical College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Ghosh, Fakirchandra,	...	Medical College.
Peters, C. T.	...	Ditto

L. M. S.

Áchárjya, Kámikhyánáth,	...	1862	Medical College.
Bágchi, Abhaycharan,	..	1861	Ditto
Bandyopádhyáy, Harischandra,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Nakurchandra,	..	1867	Ditto
„ Purnachandra,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Rajkrishna,	..	1861	Ditto
Basu, Amritakrishna,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Benimádhav,	..	1865	Ditto
„ Dharmadás,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Dinanáth,	..	1864	Ditto
„ Harimohan,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Lakhínáráyan,	..	1863	Ditto
„ Priyanáth,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Upendrachandra,	..	1867	Ditto
Bhádurí, Bihárílál,	..	1865	Ditto
„ Tarinícharan.	..	1866	Ditto

Bhattáchárya, Nilmádhav,	.. 1864	Medical College.
Chakravartí, Navinchandra,	.. 1867	Ditto
Chambers, E. W.	.. 1866	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Bamácharan,	... 1865	Ditto
„ Bhuvanmohan,	.. 1861	Ditto
„ Govindachandra,	. 1866	Ditto
„ Kedárnáth,	.. 1863	Ditto
„ Rádhikaprasád,	.. 1861	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Kapileswar,	.. 1861	Ditto
„ Nilmaní,	... 1867	Ditto
Crump. H. W,	.. 1866	Ditto
Das Adharchandra,	.. 1863	Ditto
„ Chunilál,	.. 1866	Ditto
„ Kálíkumár,	.. 1866	Ditto
„ Kesavchandra,	.. 1867	Ditto
Datta Giríschandra,	.. 1865	Ditto
„ Háránchandra,	.. 1866	Ditto
„ Manahar,	.. 1865	Ditto
„ Manílál,	.. 1862	Ditto
„ Umeschandra,	.. 1863	Ditto
De, Akhaykumár,	.. 1865	Ditto
„ Rámlál,	.. 1865	Ditto
Dev. Gopálchandra,	.. 1865	Ditto
Dhol, Nandalál,	.. 1862	Ditto
Ghosh, Dayálkisan,	.. 1867	Ditto
„ Dokari,	.. 1863	Ditto
„ Hirálál,	.. 1864	Ditto
„ Jádavkisan,	.. 1864	Ditto
„ Jadunáth,	.. 1863	Ditto
„ Krishnadhan,	.. 1864	Ditto
„ Mádhavchandra,	.. 1867	Ditto
„ Nandalal,	.. 1864	Ditto
„ Párvaticharan,	.. 1864	Ditto
„ Ramlál,	.. 1863	Ditto
„ Trailakyanáth,	.. 1866	Ditto
Ghoshál, Káliprasanna,	.. 1864	Ditto
Gupta, Mahendranáth,	.. 1867	Ditto
„ Rámchandra,	.. 1866	Ditto

Gupta, Sambhuchandra,	..	1862	Medical College.
Haldar, Kaláchánd,	...	1863	Ditto
Keyt, F.	..	1863	Ditto
Koch, E. L.	..	1862	Ditto
Kundu, Rajkumár,	..	1865	Ditto
Láhuri, Gopálchandra,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Syámácharan,	..	1865	Ditto
McReddie, G. D.	..	1861	Ditto
Mitra, Giríchandra,	...	1863	Ditto
„ Giríschandra,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Kálikumár,	..	1862	Ditto
„ Kálíprasanna,	..	1861	Ditto
„ Kásikinkar,	..	1865	Ditto
„ Navinchandra,	..	1861	Ditto
„ Syámchandra,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Umácharan,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Umeschandra,	..	1866	Ditto
Mukhopadhyáy, Agharnáth,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Bhagavatícharan	..	1863	Ditto
„ Dwárikánáth,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Jadubhushan,	..	1866	Ditto
„ Jadunáth,	..	1866	Ditto
„ Lálmádhav,	..	1866	Ditto
„ Rájkisar,	...	1863	Ditto
„ Syámácharan,	...	1866	Ditto
Nandi, Nityánanda,	..	1862	Ditto
Pál, Janaranjan,	...	1866	Ditto
Ráy, Durgadás,	..	1861	Ditto
„ Gopálchandra,	..	1865	Ditto
„ Haranáth,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Navagopál,	..	1865	Ditto
„ Táráprasanna,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Umeschandra,	...	1867	Ditto
Sádhu, Ramanchandra,	..	1863	Ditto
Sarkár, Bhuvanmohan,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Mahendralál,	..	1861	Ditto
„ Sasibhushan,	...	1867	Ditto
Sen, Baláichandra,	..	1863	Ditto
Sing, Surjyanáráyan,	..	1865	Ditto

1868.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bandyopádhyáy, Rájmohan, .. Medical College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Rádhánáth,	...	Medical College.
De, Gopálchandra,	...	Ditto
Dásgupta, Gurudayál,	...	Ditto
Gangopádhyáy, Ánandalál,	...	Ditto
„ Harischandra,	...	Ditto
Gupta, Navinchandra,	...	Ditto
Majumdár, Syámácharan,	..	Ditto
Pálit, Bireswar,	...	Ditto
Sen, Kisarimohan,	...	Ditto
Ullá, Adit,	..	Ditto

UNDER GRADUATES.

First M. B. Examination.

1867.

SECOND DIVISION.

Chakravarti, Purnachandra, ... Medical College.

1868.

SECOND DIVISION.

Gupta, Bankavihárí, ... Medical College.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

1867.

SECOND DIVISION

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopádhyáy, Gopálchandra,	...	Medical College.
„ Harinárayan,	..	Ditto
Basák, Amulyaratan,	...	Ditto

Basu, Mahendralál,	..	Medical College.
„ Sivchandra,	...	Ditto
„ Umeschandra,	..	Ditto
Chakravarti, Rámlál,	..	Ditto
Dev, Amritalál,	..	Ditto
Gangopádhyáy, Táraknáth,	...	Ditto
Goswámi, Gopálchandra,	..	Ditto
Gupta, Madhusudan,	..	Ditto
Mallik, Syámlál,	...	Ditto
Mitra, Jagabandhu,	...	Ditto
„ Priyamvarnáth,	...	Ditto
Ráy, Taraprasanna, II.	...	Ditto
Sen, Upendranáth,	...	Ditto
Sikdár, Srínáth,	...	Ditto

1868.

UNDER THE NEW REGULATIONS.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Jadunáth,	...	Medical College.
„ Khargeswar,	...	Ditto
Chauhuri, Kalíprasanna,	...	Ditto
Datta, Krishnalál,	...	Ditto
Gupta, Ramkálí,	...	Ditto
Ráy, Mahimchandra,	...	Ditto

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IN MIDWIFERY.

Chattopádhyáy, Syámácharan,	...	1867	Medical College.
Gupta, Kálípada,	...	1868	Ditto

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IN MIDWIFERY.

Sarkár, Mahendralál,	...	1861	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityánanda,	..	1862	Ditto

IN SURGERY.

Bandyopádhyáy, Rájkrishna,	...	1861	Medical College.
Koch, E L.	...	1862	Ditto
Keyt, F.	...	1863	Ditto
Ghosh, Chandramohan,	...	1864	Ditto
Ráy, Gopálchandra,	..	1865	Ditto
Chattopadhyáy, Govindachandra,	..	1866	Ditto
Gupta, Mahendranáth,	...	1867	Ditto

IN MEDICINE.

Sarkár, Mahendralál,	...	1861	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityánanda,	...	1862	Ditto
Háldár, Kaláchánd,	..	1863	Ditto
Mitra, Kásikinkar,	..	1865	Ditto
Datta, Háránchandra,	...	1866	Ditto
Ray, Taráprasanna,	..	1867	Ditto
Bandyopádhyáy, Rájmohan,	...	1868	Ditto

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IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Chattopádhyáy, Syámácharan,	...	1865	Medical College.
Ráy, Isánchandra,	...	1866	Ditto.

IN MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Peters, C. T.	...	1866	Medical College.

IN BOTANY

Gupta, Kálípada,	...	1866	Medical College.

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IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Bandyopádhyáy, Rájkrishna,	...	1858	Medical College.
Bandernaike, A W D.	...	1859	Ditto
Ghosh, Chandramohan,	...	1862	Ditto
De, Akhaykumár,	...	1863	Ditto
Chattopádhyay, Govindachandra,	..	1864	Ditto

IN CHEMISTRY.

Mitra, Navinchandra,	...	1858	Medical College.
Koch, E. L.	...	1859	Ditto
Rudra, Rádháraman,	...	1860	Dtto
Som, Dayálchandra,	...	1862	Ditto
Pál, Janaranjan,	...	1863	Ditto
Datta, Háránchandra,	...	1864	Ditto
Bandyopádhyáy, Rámohan,	...	1866	Ditto

IN MATERIA MEDICA.

McReddie, G. D.	...	1858	Medical College.
Áchárya, Kámikhyanáth,	...	1859	Ditto
Háldár, Kálachánd,	...	1860	Ditto
Basu, Benimádhav,	...	1862	Ditto
Bandyopádhyáy, Jádavchandra,	..	1863	Ditto

IN BOTANY.

Sarkár, Mahendralál,	...	1858	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda,	...	1859	Ditto
Carbery, Joseph,	...	1860	Ditto
Datta, Kedárnáth,	...	1863	Ditto
Basu, Priyanáth	...	1865	Ditto

IN PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Mitra, Matilál,	...	1864	Medical College.
Ráy, Táráprasanna,	...	1865	Ditto
Gangopádhyáy, Harischandra,	...	1866	Ditto

VII.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Entrance Examination.

1867.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiners.—{ MR. PARRY,
MR. BRUCE.

1. O Edwin! *while* thy heart is yet sincere,
Th' assaults of discontent and doubt repel:
Nor be thy generous indignation *check'd*,
Nor check'd the tender tear to misery *given*:
From guilt's contagious *power* shall *that* protect,
This soften and *refine* the soul for Heaven.
But dreadful is their doom, whom doubt has driven
To censure fate, and pious hope *forego*:
Like yonder blasted boughs by lightning *riven*,
Perfection, beauty, life, they never know,
But frown on all *that* pass, *a monument of woe.*

Paraphrase the above, parse the words in italics

2. *(a)* Blest be the day I 'scaped the wrangling crew.
From Pyrrho's maze, and Epicurus' sty
(b) *At last*, though long by penury *controll'd*,
And solitude, *her soul his graces 'gan unfold.*

(c) The sophist's rope of cobweb he shall twine ;
Mope o'er the schoolman's peevish page.

(d) They *wheel askance.* They thrid the flying maze.

(e) Gothic days: Gothic lyre.

Explain the above ; parse the words in italics.

3. Enumerate Beattie's works: What is the aim of 'The Minstrel?' Which element predominates in it, the descriptive or the narrative ?

4. *(a)* He quits his cell ; the pilgrim staff he bore,
And fixed the scallop in his hat before.

(b) Yet still the kindness, from a thirst of praise,
Prov'd the vain flourish of expensive ease.

(c) His hopes no more a certain prospect boast,
And all the tenour of his soul is lost.

(d) The passage o'er was nice to find.

(e) Eager wine ; dappled morn.

Explain the above: and analyze *(b)*.

5. The *applause* of listening senates *to command,*
The threats of pain and ruin to despise,
Their lot forbad :———
The struggling pangs of conscious truth to hide,
To quench the blushes of ingenuous shame,
Or *heap* the shrine of Luxury and Pride
With incense *kindled* at the Muse's flame.

Give the same sense of the above passage: and parse the words in italics.

VI. Explain the following :—

Dirges due ; storied urn ; unlettered muse ;
Village-Hampden.

Give the proper construction of the phrase 'Full many a gem.'

7. *(a)* Classify the figures of speech. Distinguish between syncope and apocope; metaphor and metonymy.

(b) Scan the following, and point out the figures of speech:—

Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys, and destiny obscure.
————The cottage shut the door.

8. *(c)* Give the metres of Gray's Elegy and The Hermit.

8. Give the meanings and derivations of the following:—enthusiast; romantic; melancholy, ambition sylvan; parterres; precincts.

9. Write a short account of Parnell. Give concisely the doctrines taught, and the precept enjoined in The Hermit.'

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiners.— { MR. J. WILSON,
MR. C. R. COOKE, B. A.

1. Explain clearly the sense of the following passages:—

(a) It gave an exaggerated colouring to his views and descriptions, that inevitably led to a reaction in the minds of such as embarked their all on the splendid dreams of a fairy land, which they were never to realise.

(*b*) The best teachers are those who can seem to forget what they know full well: who work out results, which have become axioms in their minds, with all the interest of a beginner, and with footsteps no longer than his.

(*c*) For hope, an architect above rules, can build, in reverse, a pyramid upon a point.

(*d*) After reaching that place, no one was proof against this influence.

(*e*) A well-fancied coat is done in a twelvemonth, and cannot continue to propagate, as the fashion, that form according to which it was made.

2. Explain the meanings of the following words, and name the language from which each is derived :—Procrastination, admiral, martyr, cordial, churlish, technical, egotism.

3. Point out the idea imparted by each of the following prefixes to the word to which it may be joined :—Un, be, pre, inter, syn, dis, meta, se.

Give examples.

4 What do you mean by the *conjugation* of a verb? How many conjugations are there in English? Distinguish between them, and give examples of each.

Parse the words printed in italics in the following sentences :—

(*a*) He *lives* a *life* of pleasure.

(*b*) I *live* near the city.

(*c*) He is far from *wishing* you harm.

(*d*) *Wishing* to avoid him, I hurried away.

5. Define the terms *subject* and *predicate.*

Analyse the following sentence:—

When you have arrived at your decision, you have to consider how you shall convey it.

Distinguish between *simple, compound,* and *complex* sentences.

6. What is an *idiom?* Point out and explain the idioms in the following sentences:—

(*a*) The late voyage of Columbus struck into a directly opposite track.

(*b*) The argument may turn out to be a very sound one.

(*c*) You must enter into their ignorance.

(*d*) The general character of the pattern will run through all the drawings; the most singular and odd will be those which are most wide of it.

(*e*) Even their own pretensions of being always in the right will only bring the instance more home to them.

7. "I will assume the undertaking," said she," for my own crown of Castile, and am ready to pawn my jewels to defray the expenses of it, if the funds in the treasury shall be found inadequate."

(*a*) Whether is this passage reported in the *direct* or the *indirect* form? How do you know?

(*b*) Change it into the other form.

8. (*a*) What did Columbus propose to accomplish when he set out on his great expedition? What circumstances led him to consider this as practicable?

(*b*) What is *the limit of perpetual snow?*

(*c*) How can the height of a mountain be ascertained by *barometrical measurement?*

(*d*) What is a *papal bull?*

9. Correct the following sentences; and state what rule is violated in each :—

(a) Gray's "Elegy" is a superior poem than Parnell's "Hermit."

(b) Let you and I the battle try.

(*c*) The committee, who was appointed last session, report in favour of the bill.

(*d*) Magnus, with four thousand of his supposed followers, were put to death.

(*e*) Art thou the boy that hast committed this offence?

(*f*) By the exercising our faculties they are improved.

10. Explain the *different* meanings of each of the following words, and form sentences to illustrate them.—Tense, fell, tender, mean, tear, mine.

BENGALI POETRY.

Examiners.— { BABOO GOPAL CHUNDER BANERJEA.
PUNDIT RAMGATI NYARATNA.

" কর্ম্ম করি যেই জন ফলাকাঙ্ক্ষী হয়।
বণিকের মত সেই বাণিজ্য করয়॥
ফললোভে ধর্ম্ম করে লুব্ধ বলি তারে।
লোভে পুনঃ পুনঃ পড়ে নরক দুস্তরে॥
এইত সংসার সিন্ধু ঊর্ম্মি কত তায়।
হেলে তরে সাধু জন ধর্ম্মের নৌকায়॥
ধর্ম্ম কর্ম্ম করি ফলাকাঙ্ক্ষা নাহি করে।
ঈশ্বরেরে সমর্পিলে অবহেলে তরে॥

ধর্ম্ম ফল বাঞ্ছা করি ধর্ম্ম গর্ব্ব করে।
ধর্ম্মের করিয়া নিন্দা অধর্ম্ম আচরে॥
এই সব জনেরে পশুর মধ্যে গণি।
বৃথা জন্ম যায় তার পায় দিব্য যোনি॥
শিশু হয়ে ধর্ম্ম আচরয়ে যেই জন।
বৃদ্ধের ভিতর তারে করয়ে গণন॥"

1. Write the meaning of the first six lines in simple Bengali prose.

2. In what cases are 'সিন্ধু' and 'ঊর্ম্মি' in the fifth line, and 'নৌকায়' in the sixth?

3. In writing prose what word or words will you substitute for 'সমর্পিলে' in the eighth line, and what word is in the objective case to that verb?

4. To whom does the word 'তার' in the twelfth line refer, and what is the nominative to 'করযে' in the last line?

5. Name the metre (ছন্দঃ) of these lines and define it.

"এই পদ্মপলাশাক্ষী সুচারুহাসিনী।
পঞ্চাল রাজার কন্যা নাম যাজ্ঞসেনী॥
যার ক্রোধে শত ভাই কীচক মরিল।
সৈরিন্ধ্রীর বেশে তব গৃহেতে বঞ্চিল॥"

6. Explain in Bengali the meaning of the preceding lines with the allusions they contain.

7. In conformity to the text, when, by whom, and to whom were these lines spoken?

8. What is the meaning of the last word "বঞ্চিল" and what is its nominative?

"মুনীন্দ্র সমীপে সবে করি কৃতাঞ্জলি।
বিশ্বামিত্রে বলিছেন যত মহাবলী॥"

"সন্তানবিহীন রাজা নিরানন্দমতি।
কত দিনে হৈল এক কন্যা রূপবতী॥"

9. Correct the errors, if any, in the preceding lines.

10. Give the literal meaning of the following words, 'হুতাশন,' 'অবনীপ,' ' 'ক্ষত্র,' 'যুধিষ্ঠির,' and ' 'নিরন্তর.'

11. Mention the prefixes, roots, and affixes of the following words, 'উত্তীর্ণ,' 'জিগীষায়,' 'উদ্ধরণ,' 'বসুমতী,' and 'সমন্বিত.'

12. In prose composition what words will be put for the following words used in poetry—
'খেয়াতি,' 'তরিলাম,' 'জিনিলেক,' 'শোভে,' 'কৈল,' and 'পীরিতি?'

13. What persons are meant by the following words;—
'বৈরোচন,' 'গাধিসুত,', পুরন্দর,' 'কৃষ্ণা,' 'সহস্রলোচন,' and 'ধনঞ্জয়?'

14. Translate the following sentences into Bengali prose.

1. Virtue alone produces happiness.
2. Nothing is impossible to a strong will.
3. Desultory study is of no avail.
4. There is nothing dearer to us than our country.
5. History is an inexhaustible storehouse of example; and cases drawn from this source are frequently quoted in proof of general propositions. There is scarcely a virtue or vice incidental to human nature of which history does not furnish us with many examples.

BENGALI.

Examiners.— { REV. LAL BEHARI DE.
BABOO BIPRO CHURN CHUCKERBUTTY.

1. Explain the following passage :—

" অতএব কখন২ আত্মশ্লাঘায় কখন বা জয়োল্লাসে তাঁহার হৃৎপদ্ম প্রফুল্ল হইত, তাঁহার চিত্তাকাশ সন্দেহ বা ভয় রূপ মেঘে কখনই মলিন হয় নাই। অপর তিনি সহোদরদিগের ক্রিয়ার প্রতি ঘৃণা প্রকাশ করিতেন আর রবি কিরণ কালে নিজ বাটী সম্বলিত উচ্চতর স্থানে দণ্ডায়মান হইয়া কীর্ত্তি-কামের মন্দিরে দৃষ্টি নিক্ষেপ পূর্ব্বক শ্লেষোক্তি করিতেন কখন বা কাঞ্চনপ্রিয় অর্থের নিতান্ত বশীভূত হওয়াতে তাঁহার প্রগাঢ় দাসত্ব বর্ণনায় কৌতুকাবিষ্ট হইতেন কিন্তু অবশেষে আপন দূতশ্রেণীর প্রতি নেত্রপাত করিয়া এই বক্তৃতা করিতেন 'আমারও এক মন্দির আছে, তাহা প্রগাঢ় রূপে স্থূলবদ্ধ হইয়াছে। আমারও ধন সম্পত্তি আছে কিন্তু তাহা নিরাপদ স্থানে সঞ্চিত রাখিয়াছি'।"

2 Give the roots of the words, সন্দেহ, নিক্ষেপ, বক্তৃতা, উল্লাস, বশীভূত and দৃষ্টি.

3. Indicate the *samasa* of জয়োল্লাস, হৃৎপদ্ম কীর্ত্তিকাম, and কাঞ্চনপ্রিয়.

4. Explain the nature of তৎপুরুষসমাস, and mention its several forms, illustrating each by an example.

5. Translate the following sentences into English :—

" যুধিষ্ঠির এক বার পরাজিত হইয়া ঘোরতর দুর্গতি ভোগ করিয়াও সচেতন ও সুবুদ্ধি হয়েন নাই একারণ ঐ পণ স্বীকার করত ক্রীড়ায় প্রবৃত্ত হইয়া দ্বিতীয় বার পরাভূত হইলেন, অনন্তর উক্ত ক্রীড়ার পণানুসারে প্রতিজ্ঞা পালনার্থ জননীকে

বিদুরের নিকট রাখিয়া পত্নী ভ্রাতৃ প্রভৃতির সহিত বনে প্রস্থান করিলেন, তাঁহারদের যাত্রা কালীন হস্তিনা পুরস্থ যাবদীয় লোক বিষাদে পরিপূর্ণ হইল আর আবাল বৃদ্ধ বনিতা সকলে অত্যন্ত খেদ করিতে লাগিল। সর্ব্ব জনেই যুধিষ্ঠিরের মহানুভবত্ব দয়া ধর্ম্ম ইত্যাদি গুণগ্রামের নিমিত্তে অনুরাগ ও সমাদর করিত, তৎকালের লোকেরা দ্যূত ক্রীড়াকে সামান্য দোষ মাত্র জ্ঞান করিত একারণ আপনার স্বাধীনতা ও প্রজাপুঞ্জের হিতাহিত দ্যূত ক্রীড়ার গত্যধীন করাতে যুধিষ্ঠিরের চরিত্রে যে দোষ স্পর্শ হইয়াছিল কেহই তাহা গণনা করিলেক না দুর্য্যোধন ছলপূর্ব্বক অক্ষে কৃতকার্য্য হইয়া যে হিংসা ও খলতা প্রকাশ করিয়াছিল তজ্জন্যই যুধিষ্ঠিরের দুর্গতি বিবেচনা করিয়া তাঁহার প্রতি নাগরিক লোকদের অধিক দয়ার উদ্ভব হইল, অতএব কথিত আছে প্রত্যেক ব্যক্তি মুক্তকণ্ঠে যুধিষ্ঠিরের গুণানুবাদ ও দুর্য্যোধনের নিন্দাবাদ করিয়াছিল।"

6. What is the general law for the formation of বিশেষণ?

7. Mention the circumstances under which the dental ন is changed into the cerebral ণ.

8. Give a complete list of the prepositions or উপসর্গ.

9. Analyze every compound word in the following passage :—

"তাঁহারদের এই বাক্য সমাপ্ত না হইতে গৃহের এক পার্শ্বে যে দর্পণ ছিল তাহাতে অগ্রজের দৃষ্টিপাত হইল এবং সেই মুকুর মধ্যে কোন জঙ্গম মূর্ত্তির প্রতিভা প্রকাশ পাইতে লাগিল, পরন্তু গৃহ মধ্যে বস্তুতঃ সে মূর্ত্তির কোন চিহ্ন ছিল না। দর্পণগত বিম্ব অবলোকন করিয়া তিনি অনুজগণকে তদ্দর্শন করিতে সঙ্কেত করিলেন পরে তাঁহারদের মুখ ম্লান হওয়াতে বোধ হইল যে উহাতে সকলেরি দৃক্‌পাত হইয়াছিল। ঐ মূর্ত্তি এক বৃদ্ধ পুরুষের আকারবৎ প্রতীয়মান হইতে

লাগিল, তাহার রূপে কোন ভীষণত্ব ছিল না, কিন্তু তৎসন্নিকর্ষ মাত্রে মুকুর মধ্যস্থিত অন্যান্য প্রতিবিম্ব সকলের রূপান্তর হইল। তিনি স্বর্ণ খচিত ফলকে পাদার্পণ করাতে তাহা তৎক্ষণাৎ জর্জরীভূত হইয়া গেল, এবং এক গজদন্ত নির্ম্মিত মেজ তাঁহার পরিধেয় বসনাঞ্চল সংস্পর্শমাত্রে চূর্ণ হইল, অপর বাণিজ্য দ্রব্য ও মণি মাণিক্যাদি সকল তাঁহার দৃষ্টিপথে পতিত হইয়া তৎক্ষণাৎ নিষ্প্রভ হইল।"

10 Write a short essay (in Bengali) on the life and writings of KALIDAS.

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. J. SIME, B. A.

1. Write down the genitive singular of *Jupiter*, *fur*, *ebur*, *jocur*, *vas* (a vessel) *os* (a bone), *frons* (a branch), *nix* ; and the accusative and ablative singular of *vis*, *securis*, *restis*, *turris*, *puppis*, *rus*, *heros*, *classis*.

2. Compare *super*, *novus*, *senex*, *celer*, *dives* ; and translate into Latin :—*Two hundred and forty-one soldiers were sent to ask for peace.*

3. Give the perfect, first supine and infinitive of the following verbs, marking the conjugation and meaning of each —*mico*, *caveo*, *neco*, *fundo*, *misceo*, *pingo*, *tendo*, *vinco*, *caedo*.

4. How do *comitia*, *castra*, *litterae*, *partes*, *sales*, differ in meaning from their singular forms? Mention any peculiarity in the declension of *locus*, *jugerum*, *dies*. Explain, with instances, the terms *cognate* and *Greek accusative*.

5. *Translate into English*—Fast. Lib. II. 491—512.

Est locus ; antiqui Capream dixere paludem ;
Forte tuis illic, Romule, jura dabas.
Sol fugit, et removent subeuntia nubila cœlum ;
Et gravis *effusis* decidit imber aquis.
Hinc tonat, hinc missis abrumpitur ignibus æther.
Fit fuga : Rex *patriis* astra petebat equis.
Luctus erat, falsaeque patres in crimine cædis ,
Haesissetque *animis* forsitan illa fides ;
Sed Proculus Longa veniebat Julius Alba ;
Lunaque fulgebat ; nec facis usus erat ;
Cum subito motu nubes *crepuere* sinistræ ;
Rettulit ille gradus ; horruueruntque comæ.
Pulcher, et *humano* major, trabeaque decorus,
Romulus in media visus adesse via ;
Et dixisse simul, " Prohibe lugere Quirites ;
Nec violent lacrymis numina nostra suis.
Thura ferant, placentque novum pia turba Quiri-
Et patrias artes militiamque colant." [num.
Jussit, et in tenues *oculis* evanuit auras.
Convocat hic Patres ; *jussaque* verba refert.
Templa deo fiunt ; collis quoque *dictus* ab illo :
Et referunt certi sacra paterna dies.

6 (*a*) Explain *dies fastus*, and give the etymology of *fastus*.

(*b*) Parse the words in Italics in the above passage.

(*c*) Where was the Palus Capreæ ?

(*d*) Explain—"*falsaeque Patres in crimine caedis*,"—" *major humano*."

(*e*) To whom does *hic*, in " convocat hic Patres," refer ?

(*f*) When is *jubeo* followed by ut with the subjunctive?

7. Translate—

(*a*) "Sed mihi tam faciles unde, meosque deos?"

(*b*) "Dat vultum populo sublime sub Hercule victo."

(*c*) "Virum tunicæ tabe perire mea."

(*d*) "Ipsa comas pectar; galea caput ille prematur?"

(*e*) "Quæ tantum lanas non sinat esse rudes."

(*f*) "Castris militet ille tuis."

8. Translate into English—Fast. Lib. I. 591—608.

Perlege dispositas generosa per atria ceras;
Contigerunt nulli nomina tanta viro.
Africa victorem de se vocat: alter Isauras,
Aut Cretum domitas testificatur opes.
Hunc Numidæ faciunt, illum Messana superbum:
Ille Numantina traxit ab urbe notam.
Et mortem et nomen Druso Germania fecit:
Me miserum! virtus quam brevis illa fuit!
Si petat a victis, tot sumat nomina Cæsar,
Quot numero gentes maximus orbis habet.
Ex uno quidam celebres, aut torquis ademptæ,
Aut corvi titulos auxiliaris habent.
Magne, tuum nomen rerum mensura tuarum est;
Sed qui te vicit, nomine major erat.
Nec gradus est ultra Fabios cognominis ullus;
Illa domus meritis Maxima dicta suis.
Sed tamen humanis celebrantur honoribus omnes.
Hic socium summo cum Jove nomen habet.

9. (*a*) Who was *Germanicus?*

(*b*) Explain the allusions in the lines beginning with *Africa victorem* and ending with *Germania fecit.*

(*c*) Distinguish between *corvus* and *cornix*, *dapes* and *epulae*, and describe the *aratrum*.

(*d*) Explain fully,—

"*Hujus et augurium dependet origine verbi,*
Et quodcunque sua Jupiter auget ope."

(*e*) Arrange the following words in an elegiac couplet;

Toro affixusque jaceo, vinctus ceu compede;
languida lumina victa cesserunt malis.

10 What do you know about *Jason*, *Menelaus*, *Menœtiades*, *Evander*, *Pater Armipotens*, *Nestor*, *Quirinus*. ?

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner.—Rev. L. Veys.

Namque ipsorum naves ad hunc modum factæ armatæque erant. Carinæ aliquanto planiores, quam nostrarum navium, quo facilius vada ac decessum æstûs excipere possent: proræ admodum erectæ, atque item puppes ad magnitudinem fluctuum tempestatumque accommodatæ. naves totæ factæ ex robore, ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam: transtra pedalibus in latitudinem trabibus confixa clavis ferreis, digiti pollicis crassitudine: anchoræ, pro funibus, ferreis catenis revinctæ: pelles pro velis, alutæque tenuiter confectæ, sive propter lini inopiam atque ejus usûs inscientiam, sive eo, quod est magis verisimile, quod tantas tempestates oceani tantosque impetus ventorum sustineri, ac tanta onera navium regi, velis non satis commode, arbitrabantur.

1. Translate the above into English.

2. Give the principal parts of *vinco*, *vincio*, *vivo*, *vado*, *vescor*, and *veho*.

3. Why does Cæsar use *quo*, and not *ut*, before *facilius nada ;* and why *aliquanto*, not *aliquantum*, before *planiores ?*

4. Explain the idiom · *ad quamvis vim perferendam.*

5 Give the nominative and genitive singular of *trabibus robore*, *vada*, *totæ*, and *latitudinem.*

6. What is the derivation of *confectæ*, *tempestates*, *inscientiam*, *verisimile*, and *impetus.*

7. Decline vim.

8. Translate :—

Ad hæc cognoscenda, priusquam periculum faceret, idoneum esse arbitratus Caium Volusenum, cum navi longa præmittit. Huic mandat, uti, exploratis omnibus rebus, ad se quamprimum revertatur : ipse cum omnibus copiis in Morinos proficiscitur, quod inde erat brevissimus in Britanniam transjectus.

9. Compare *idoneum*, *longa*, and *brevissimus.*

10. Explain the accusative *Caium Volusenum*, and the ablative *rebus.*

11. Conjugate the present indicative, active and passive of *faceret.*

12. Parse *navi* and *proficiscitur.*

13. Explain the genitive *Romæ* and the ablative *Athenis* in the following : *Romæ consules*, *Athenis Archontes quotannis creabantur.*

14. Explain the genitive *consilii* and the subjunctive *capiam* in *nescio quid consilii capiam.*

15. Translate into Latin :—

It is the part of a wise man to govern his tongue. Flattery (*assentatio*) can hurt nobody but him whom it pleases. Nobody can serve two masters. Cæsar resolved to take Caius Volusenus with him into Britain. Alexander and Cæsar were very great commanders.

SANSCRIT.

Examiner.—BABOO KRISHNA COMUL BHUTTTACHARJEE, B. A.

१ । हविषे दीर्घसत्रस्य सा चेदानी प्रचेतसः ।
भुजङ्गपिहितद्वारं पातालमधितिष्ठति ॥

अत्र दीर्घसत्रस्य इति भुजङ्गपिहितद्वारम् इति च एतत् पदद्वयं केनाभिप्रायेण निवेशितम् । पिहित इत्यस्य प्रकृतिप्रत्ययादिकं ब्रूहि ।

२ । पुरन्दरश्रीः पुरमुत्तपताकं प्रविश्य पौरैरभिनन्द्यमानः ।
भुजे भुजङ्गेन्द्रसमानसारे भूयः स भूमेर्धुरमाससञ्ज ॥

अत्र राजा पुनर्भूमेर्भारं निजभुजे न्यस्तवान् इत्युक्त्वा किमभिप्रेतं कविना इति तात्पर्य्यमात्रमुच्यताम् । उत्पताकपदस्य कः समासः ।

३ । त्रिलोकनाथेन सदा मखद्विषस्त्वया नियम्या ननु दिव्यचक्षुषा ।
स चेत् स्वयं कर्म्मसु धर्म्मचारिणां त्वमन्तरायो भवसि च्युतो विधिः ॥

अस्य श्लोकस्य उत्तरार्द्धमात्रं व्याख्यायतां । त्रिलोकनाथ इत्यत्र कः समासः, कथं वा त्रिलोकी इति भवितव्ये त्रिलोक इति भूत ॥

४ । परस्परेण विज्ञातस्तेषूपायनपाणिषु ।
राज्ञा हिमवतः सारो राज्ञः सारो हिमाद्रिणा ॥

अत्र सारशब्देन किं किमभिधीयते ।

५ । अथ प्रभावोपनतैः कुमारः कल्पद्रुमोत्थैरवकीर्य्य पुष्पैः ।
उवाच वाग्मी दशनप्रभाभिः संवर्द्धितोरःस्थलतारहारः ॥

अस्मिन् श्लोके प्रभावोपनतैरिति पदस्य तारहार इत्यस्य चार्थो लिख्यताम् ।

६। तस्यान्वये भूपतिरेष जातः प्रतीप इत्यागमवृद्धसेवी।
येन श्रियः संश्रयदोषरूढं स्वभावलोलेत्ययशः प्रमृष्टम्॥

आगमवृद्धसेवी इति पदस्य कोऽर्थः। उत्तरार्द्धस्य किं तात्पर्य्यं।

७। रघुवंशस्य सप्तमे सर्गे कविना किं किं वर्णितमित्येतदवलम्ब्य नितान्तसंक्षिप्तः कश्चित् प्रबन्धो लिख्यताम्।

८ रघुरश्रुमुखस्य तस्य तत् कृतवानोऽस्मिनमात्मजप्रियः।
ननु सर्प इव त्वचं पुनः प्रतिपेदे व्यपवर्ज्जितां श्रियम॥

पद्यमिदं व्याख्यायताम्। अत्र प्रतिपूर्व्वकपद्धातुः कस्मिन्नर्थे प्रयुक्तः।

SANSCRIT.

Examiner.—BABOO KRISHNA COMUL BHUTTACHARJEA, B. A.

१। अस्तापास्तसमस्तभासि नभसः पारं प्रयाते रवा-
वास्थानीं समये समं दृपजनः सायन्तने संपतन्।
संप्रत्येष सरोरुहद्युतिमुषः पादांस्तवासेवितुं
प्रीत्युत्कर्षकृतो दृशामुदयनस्येन्दोरिवोद्वीक्षते॥

अस्मिन् श्लोके प्रयुक्तानां द्व्यर्थशब्दानां व्याख्या क्रियताम्।

२। दृशः पृथुतरीकृता जितनिजाञ्जपत्रत्विष-
श्चतुर्भिरपि साधु साध्विति मुखैः समं व्याहृतम्।
शिरांसि चलितानि विस्मयवशाद्भुवं वेधसो
विधाय ललनां जगज्जनललामभूतामिमाम्॥

अस्मिन् पद्ये स्थितानां अत्र 'साधु साधु समम् व्याहृतम् वेधस् ललाम इत्येषां शब्दानामर्थो लिख्यतां। शिरांसि इति बहुवचनं किं निमित्तं।

३। पुरः पूर्व्वामेव स्थगयति ततोऽन्यामपि दिशं
क्रमात् क्रामन्नद्रिद्रुमपुरविभागास्तिरयति।
उपेतः पीनत्वं तदनु च जनस्येक्षणपथ
तमःसङ्घातोऽयं हरति हरकण्ठद्युतिहरः॥

पद्यमिदं व्याख्यायताम्। स्थगयति इत्यत्र कथं न पातयतीतिवत् अकारस्य वृद्धिः। हरकण्ठस्य द्युतिः कीदृशी कथं वा तथाभूता इत्यत्र का पौराणिकी कथा वर्त्तते।

४। एष ब्रह्मा सरोजे रजनिकरकलाशेखरः शङ्करोऽयं
दोर्भिर्दैत्यान्तकोऽसौ सधनुरसिगदाचक्रचिह्नैश्चतुर्भिः।
एषोऽप्यैरावतस्थस्त्रिदशपतिरमी देवि देवास्तथान्ये
वृत्यन्ति व्योम्नि चैताश्चलचरणरणन्नूपुरा दिग्गनार्य्यः॥

अत्र सरोज रजनिकर दैत्यान्तक त्रिदशपति इत्येतैः शब्दैः किं किमुच्यते। कथं वा तेषां तत्तदर्थबोधकता। दोर्भिरित्यत्र कथं तृतीया।

५। हो हो भोः कोसम्बीरज्जलाहेण वि ण तादिसो पिअवअस्सस्स हिअअपरितोसो आसीत् जादिसो मम सआसादो अज्ज पिअवअणं सुणिअ भविस्सदि। एसो पिअवअस्सो इम एव्व दिसं अवलोअअन्तो चिट्ठदि तक्केमि म एव्व पडिबालेदि, जाव णं उवसप्पामि।

संस्कृतभाषया इङ्गरेजीभाषया च अस्यानुवादः क्रियताम्।

६। निम्नस्थस्य सन्दर्भस्य संस्कृतेनानुवादः क्रियतां।

Having proceeded into the city, Apaharavarma (अपहारवर्म्मा) enters into a gambling house. Here he wins a considerable sum of money, and distributes half his winnings among the assistants. He then sallies forth well armed to perpetrate house-breaking, but falls in with a young and beautiful woman, who has run away from home to avoid a marriage with a rich merchant, whom she disliked.

HINDI.

Examiner.—BABOO KRISHNA COMUL BHUTTACHARJEA, B. A.

1. Translate the following passage into English.

सुनत सभय मन मुह मुसुकाई। कहत दशानन सबहि सुनाई॥
भूमिपरा कर गहत अकाशा। लघुतापसकर वागविलासा॥

कह शुक नाथ सत्य सब बानी। समुझउ छाड़ि प्रकृति अभिमानी॥
सुनउ बचन मम परिहरि क्रोधा। नाथ राम सन तजउ बिरोधा।
अतिकोमल रघुबीर सुभाऊ। यद्यपि अखिललोककर राऊ॥
मिलत कृपा प्रभु तुम पर करिहैं। उर अपराध न एकौ धरिहैं॥
जनकसुता रघुनाथहि दीजै। एतना कहा मोर प्रभु कीजै॥
अब तेहं देन कहेउ बैदेही। चरणप्रहार कीन्ह शठ तेही॥
चरण नाइ शिर चला सो तहां कृपासिन्धु रघुनायक जहां॥
करि प्रणाम निज कथा सुनाई। राम कृपा आपन गति पाई॥
ऋषि अगस्त्यकर श्राप भवानी। राक्षस भया रहा मुनि ज्ञानी॥
बन्दि राम पद बारहिबारा। पुनि निज आश्रमकह पगु धारा॥

2. Name the original Sanscrit words changed into सुभाऊ and श्राप in Hindi. How do you derive बैदेही? What is the meaning of रघु in रघुनायक? Explain the metaphor कृपासिन्धु. In what case is भवानी in the above passage?

3. What is the purport of—

कादरमनकर एक अधारा। दैव दैव आलसी पुकारा॥

Is कादरमन a compound? If so, what is the Samasa here? Parse अधारा and explain the import of the termination ई in such words as आलसी.

4. अंग सहं मखा निशाचर जेते। लक्ष्मण हनहिं निमिषमहं तेते॥

What do you mean by हनहिं and निमिषमह? Why is a निशाचर so called? Give five synonyms for this word.

5. अस कहि चला विभीषण जबहि। आयुहीन भे निशचर तबही॥

Point out the nominative and the verb here. Explain the Samasa in आयुहीन.

6. देखिहौं जाई चरणजलजाता। अरण मृदुल सेवकसुखदाता॥

What is the meaning of जलजाता? Why is it called so? What is the usual form of the word?

7. Explain the allusion in

जे पद परसि तरी ऋषिनारी। दंडककाननपावनकारी॥

8. Explain fully—

प्रणतारतिभञ्जन रघुनाथा

* * *

नाम जासु जय ताप नशावन.

9. Is there any rule for forming causals from the simple verbs in Hindi? Give a few examples of such verbs.

HINDI.

Examiner.—BABOO KRISHNA COMUL BHUTTACHARJEA, B. A.

1. Turn the following into Hindi prose :—

This body, my son, is frail, and wealth too is transient. So soon as born, man is followed by death. Therefore, let me quit my sovereignty, and be engaged in pious duties. For such a body and such a kingdom, it is not proper to commit great sins, since even King Judhisthir had to repent after having enacted Mohabharat. Hearing this, his son spoke, Very good; let us make over the kingdom to our kinsmen, and let us depart from this place and betake to tapasya or penance. Thus resolved, they called their kinsfolk and gave them the kingdom, and both the father and the son came to the mountain called Malaya, and there they erected a hut and began to dwell.

2. Parse the following line.

अवहिं गर्भ रजनिचरघरनी

Explain the simile in

तव कुलकमलविपिनदुखदाई। सीता शीतनिशासम आई,

and also explain the Samases contained in the couplet.

3 एक सहि न भार अपार अहिपति बार बार बिमोहइ ।

What is the story in the Puranas about this अहिपति mentioned here? And also about the following line?

भये पच्छयुत मनहुं गिरीदा ।

4. हर्षि राम तब कीन्ह पयाना । शकुन भये सुन्दर शुभ नाना
शाखामृगकै यह मनुसाई । शाखातें शाखापर जाई ॥
लांघि सिंधु हाटकपुर जारा । निसिचरगण बधि बिपिन उजारा ॥
सो सब तव प्रताप रघुराई । नाथ न कछुक मोर प्रभुताई ।

Explain the words पयाना, शकुन, मनुसाई, हाटकपुर and प्रभुताई. What is the primary meaning of शकुन? Do you know how it has come to bear the sense it is used in here?

5. In what case is कृपाना in the line

काटौं तव शिर कठिन कृपाणा?

Explain the Samasa in श्यामसरोज दामसमसुन्दर ।

What is the meaning of दाम here?

What do you mean by चन्द्रहास in सुनु शठ अस प्रमान पन मोरा चन्द्रहास हरु मम परितापा ।

6. Explain the meanings of the following words as used in विद्यांकुर.—

लकीर, वनस्पति, फेफड़ा पृथ्वीको व्यास, पृथ्वीको परिधि, केन्द्र and ध्रुवमत्स्य ।

7. Give such synonyms of the following words as are derived from the Sanscrit.

आवाज़, अकसर, गर्मी, जानवर, मचलूम, जहाज़, हजार, गर्द गुबार, and चमकदार।

8. How are the following words rendered in the Hindi:—

Telescope, Microscope, Vertebrated animals, North and South poles, Compass and Volcanoes.

OORYA.

Examiner.—BABOO KRISHNA COMUL BHUTTACHARJEA, B. A.

1. Translate the following into English—

ଏହି ପ୍ରକାରେ ଅନେକ ବିଳାପ କରି ହିରଣ୍ୟକ ଚିତ୍ରାଙ୍ଗ ଓ ଲଘୁପତନକକୁ ବୋଲିଲା, ଯେଉଁ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଏହି ବ୍ୟାଧ ବନରୁ ବାହାର ନ ହେବ ସେହି ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ମନ୍ଥରକୁ ଉଦ୍ଧାର କରିବା ନିମନ୍ତେ ଯତ୍ନ କର। ସେମାନେ କହିଲେ, ତୁମ୍ଭେ ଶୀଘ୍ର ପରାମର୍ଶ କହ। ତହିଁରେ ହିରଣ୍ୟକ କହୁଅଛି, ଚିତ୍ରାଙ୍ଗ ଜଳ ନିକଟକୁ ଯାଇ ଆପଣାକୁ ମଲା ପ୍ରାୟ ଦେଖାଉ, ଏବଂ କାକ ତାହା ଉପରେ ବସି ତାକୁ ଥଣ୍ଟରେ ହାଣୁ ଥାଉ; ତେବେ ଏ ବ୍ୟାଧ ସେଇ ସ୍ଥାନରେ କଚ୍ଛପକୁ ରଖି ମୃଗମାଂସ ନିମନ୍ତେ ନିଶ୍ଚେ ଶୀଘ୍ର ଯିବ, ତହିଁରେ ଆମ୍ଭେ ମନ୍ଥରର ବନ୍ଧନ ଛେଦନ କରିବା; ବ୍ୟାଧ ତୁମ୍ଭ ନିକଟରେ ହେଲେ ତୁମ୍ଭେ ଦୁଇ ଜଣ ପଳାଇ ଯିବ।

2. In the above passage, what is meant by ମଲା ପ୍ରାୟ? What ought to be its form in ସାଧୁଭାଷା?

3. ଗୃଧ୍ର କହୁଅଛନ୍ତି, କହି, ଶୁନିବା ହେଉ। What is the difference between ଶୁନି and ଶୁନିବା ହେଉ?

4. Explain the Samasa in କ୍ଷୁଧାଯୁକ୍ତ, କ୍ଷୁଧାର୍ତ୍ତ and ଅକୃତାବଧାନ

ଅନୁପସ୍ଥିତଚିନ୍ତା କର ଯେଉଁ ଲୋକ ଦୁଃଖ ହୁଏ, ସେ ଅସମ୍ମାନ ପାଏ What do you mean by ଅନୁପସ୍ଥିତଚିନ୍ତା here? Explain the Samasa in it.

5. କୁମୁଦିନୀନାୟକ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଅସ୍ତ ହେଲା ଉତ୍ତରେ,
Why is the moon called କୁମୁଦିନୀନାୟକ?

6. Explain—

ଯାହାର ମନ ଓ ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟ ଅବଶୀଭୂତ ସେମାନଙ୍କ କ୍ରିୟା ହସ୍ତିର ସ୍ନାନ ସଦୃଶ ହୁଏ, ଦୁର୍ଭଗା ସ୍ତ୍ରୀର ଅଳଙ୍କାର ତୁଲ୍ୟ କ୍ରିୟା ବ୍ୟତିରେକେ ଜ୍ଞାନ କେବଳ ଭାର ଅଟେ।

7. Explain the Sandhi and Samas in the following words.

ଜ୍ୟୋତିର୍ମୟ, କାଷ୍ଠଚ୍ୟୁତ, ନିର୍ବୁଦ୍ଧି, ଜଳଶୟ୍ୟାନ୍ତର, ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୁତ୍ପନ୍ନମତି, କୃତକୃତ୍ୟ ।

ପ୍ରୀତି କିମ୍ବା ଉପକାର ହେତୁରୁ ଯେଉଁ ଲୋକ ଶତ୍ରୁଠାରେ ପ୍ରତୀତି କରେ ସେ ବିପଦ୍‌ଗ୍ରସ୍ତ ହୋଇ ବୃକ୍ଷାଗ୍ରରୁ ପତିତ କୌଣସି ନିଦ୍ରାଗତ ଲୋକପରି ଚେତନା ପାଏ ।

8. What is the meaning of ଉପକାର ହେତୁରୁ ଶତ୍ରୁଠାରେ ପ୍ରତୀତି and ଲୋକପରି ? What is the Samas in ବିପଦ୍‌ଗ୍ରସ୍ତ and ନିଦ୍ରାଗତ ?

9. What part of speech is ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ in Ooriya and also ମାତ୍ର and ସମସ୍ତେ ? Write a sentence to show the use of each of these words.

OORYA.

Examiner.—BABOO KRISHNA COMUL BHUTTACHARJEA, B. A.

1 Translate into English—

ସେହି ପ୍ରଭାତ ସମୟରେ ଶୀତକାଳର ପ୍ରାୟେ ଏମନ୍ତ ନିବିଡ଼ କୁହୁଡ଼ୀ ହୋଇଥିଲା ଯେ କୌଣସି ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ଅଗ୍ରତେ ଛୟ ହାତ ଯାଏ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ନ ପାରିଲେ । ତେବେ ଇଙ୍ଗରାଜମାନେ ଯୁଦ୍ଧ କରିବାକୁ ବିପକ୍ଷଗଣର ଛାଉନି ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପଶିଲେ । ତହିଁରେ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ସବୁ ସମେତ ଦୁଇ ଶହ କୋଡ଼ିଏ ସୈନ୍ୟ ନାଶ ଗଲେ ମାତ୍ର ନବାବର ତାହା ଠାରୁହିଁ ଅଧିକ ସେନା ଘାଉଯା ନାଶ ହୋଇଲେ । ଏଥିରେ ନବାବ ଏପରି ସାହସ କରି ଚଢ଼ାଉଁରେ ଭୟ ପାଇ ଆମ୍ଭେ ଏ କେମନ୍ତ ଦୁଃସାହସିକ ଶତ୍ରୁ ସଙ୍ଗତେ ଯୁଦ୍ଧ କରିବାକୁ ଆସିଅଛୁଁ ଏହା ବୋଲି ସେହି କ୍ଷଣେ ଛାଉନି

ଉଠାଇ ଆହୁରି ଚାରି କୋଶ ଦୂରରେ ଫେଲି ଗଲା । ତହିଁରେ କ୍ଲାଇବ ସାହେବ ପୁନର୍ବାର ଚଢ଼ାଉ କରିବାକୁ ଉଦ୍‌ଯୋଗ କଲା । ମାତ୍ର ସେରାଜଉଦ୍ଦୌଲା ଯୁଦ୍ଧରେ ମନୋଦୁଃଖ ପାଇ ସନ୍ଧି କରିବାକୁ ଅଙ୍ଗୀକାର କରି ସନ୍ଧିପତ୍ରରେ ସ୍ୱାକ୍ଷର କଲା ।

2. Point out the words that are of Sanscrit origin in the above passage, and explain their Sandhi and Samas, if any.

3. What are the ସାଧୁଭାଷା synonyms for

କୁହୁଡ଼ି, ଛାଉନି, ଘାଉଆ and ଚଢ଼ାଉ ।

4. Point out the participles contained in the above passage.

5. ସତୀ ବୋଲି ସହମରଣରୀତିରେ ରାଜସଭାରେ ବହୁକାଳବଧି ମନୋଯୋଗ ହୋଇଥିଲା

What is the real meaning of the word ସତୀ ? In what sense is it used here ?

6. ଏହି ବ୍ୟବହାର ଧର୍ମାର୍ଥେ ହୁଅନ୍ତୁ । ମାତ୍ର କୌନସି ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରରେ ଏରୂପ କରିବାର ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ନାହିଁ ।

What do you mean by ଧର୍ମାର୍ଥେ and ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ here ?

7. Translate the following into Oriya—

They entered the city, taking the prince with them. In spite of mantra or charms and medicines, the prince continued to speak those very words. The king, troubled in mind, said, "If my gooroó or spiritual instructor were alive at present, it had not been thus with my son ! Wretch that I am, I killed him at that time, and my own sin has brought me to this condition." On this occasion, his minister said, "O king ! We ought not to grieve for what is past."

URDU.

Examiner.—MR. H. BLOCHMANN, M. A.

1. Translate—

جس وقت کہ بیل یہہ کہہ چکا سب حیوان ڈاڑھہ مارکر رونے اور کہنے لگے - اي بادشاہ عادل - ہم پر رحم کر اور ان ظالم آدمیون کے ظلم سے ہماري مخلصي کر - جتنے حکیم اور عالم جدون کے حاضر تھے بادشاہ نے سنکر انکي طرف دیکھا اور کہا - کہ حیوانون نے جو ظلم اور بے رحمي اور تعدي آدمیون کي بیان کي سچي تھے ؟ انہون نے عرض کي کہ ہمنے سچي اور سب سچ ہی - رات دن دیکھتے ہي ہین - کسي عاقل و ہوشیار پر انکا ظلم چھپا نہین ہی - اسي لئے جن بھي ان کا ملک چھوڑ کر جنگل و بیابان مین بھاگے اور ٹیلے پہاڑون دریاون مین جا چھپے

2. State whether in the above words انہون نے عرض کي and انکي طرف the ي of کي is معروف or مجہول. Give reasons.

3. Explain خلیل اللہ, جن کا آسیب, عزازیل, اسم اعظم, بلقیس, لقمان, آصف, دریاي قلزم.

4. Give the Hindustani equivalents for—

شمس	خلق	جنگل
ایام	اتفاقا	امید
مراجعت کرنا	ساعت	تسلیمات
التماس کرنا	نہایت	رونق

5. How are the plurals of nouns formed in Hindustani? Give examples.

6. Translate—

During the reign of Akbar the tasleem was performed in the following manner. The back of the right hand was placed upon the ground and raised slowly, till the person stood erect; he then put the palm of his hand upon his head. Akbar used to relate as follows: One

day my father gave me a cap (تاج) which I put upon my head; but as it was too large for me, I held it on with my left hand, bowed down my head and made the tasleem."

7. Correct the errors of the following passage, putting the vowels to each word—

بعد موت کا استخوان کهنه و پوسیده کو خدا زنده کرتا هی ; سبحانُ الله کیسا خالق هی که زبان انسان کا اسکے حمد اور وصف مین کاسز هی کیا امکان که اسکا کنه عقل کو رسائي هی -

8. Decline the pronouns کون, وه, کیا, مین and کوئي.

9. Give the meanings and etymologies of صفتي, گدرانا, اسواسطے, شترمرغ, سنگهوارہ, ناگهاني, دانشمندي, هزاردستان, اخوان الصفا بالکل, بلوانا.

10. Decline the nouns هندو, ما, بچه.

11. Translate—

جب که الله تعالی نے حضرت إدریس پیغمبر کو بهیجا اُنهون نے آکر آدمیون اور جنون مین صلح کروا دي اور سب کو دین و اسلام کي راہ دکهلائي جن بهي آدمیون کے ملک مین آئے اور ان سے مل کر آپس مین رهنے لگے اسیطرح طوفان ثاني تلك اور بعد اسکے بهي حضرت ابراهیم خلیل الله کے زمانے تك نحوبي گذري

URDU.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate—

پهر گوشت اور ترکاري کسکو عرض هی که منگوائے اور کهائے مگر بضرورت یا بسبب عادت • سواے إسکے پهول پهل هر ایك موسم کے خوشبو خوش ذایقه بافراط میسر آتے هیں اور خواهشمندونکے دل و دماغ کو راحت و آرام پهنچاتے هین • متوطن وهان کے بچبا شرفا هر قوم کے پر شیخ سید اکثر بلکه فضلا علما بهي • محمد شاه فردوس

آرامگاہ کے وقت تلك شہر مذکور خوب آباد تھا * اور عالم فاضل یہہ غالب تھے کہ ماہ رمضان مین مقدور نہ تھا کہ دوپہر ڈھلے تلك نان‌نائي یا بھٹیارا تنور گرم کرے یا بھڑبھونجا بھاڑ جھونکے یا کوئي بازار مین دن دیئے حقہ پیئے * احیانا اگر کسي سے ایسي حرکت ہوجاتي تو محتسب کے ہاتھہ سے اُسکي آبرو جاتي *

2. Who is Muhammad Shah? What is meant by فردوس آرامگاہ?

3. Parse, either in English or Hindustani, the first two lines of the above passage. Write out the genuine Hindustani nouns of the whole passage.

4. Write down the first person singular of every tense of the verb کرنا active and passive.

5. Give the vowels of متوطن, وطن, رمضان, تنور, نجیبا, بھڑبھونجا, شرف, دماغ, عزلت. Show that the following words may have different meanings according to a difference in the vowels مشرف, حلق, قدر.

6. Explain the titles خان, سید, شیخ, میرزا, میر, خواجہ, خالصجاتان, خانم, بیگ, فوجدار, متصدي, ولي.

7. Express in Hindustani 58, 47, 59, 97½, 78¼, 66¾, 1250013; the 3rd, the 15th, the 47th.

8. Translate—

سچ تو یہہ ہی کہ اگر بہشت مین ہوتے تو حضرت آدم علیہ السلام گیہون کا دھیان نکرتے.

Explain the allusion and the plural کرتے. Give the rule of the construction of اگر.

9. Explain—

سد سکندر, حمّام افلاطون, باغ ارم, روضۂ رضوان, جامع مسجد قران السعدین, چارآسرم, ولایت, برج حوت, رتن منجری, بان پرست.

10. How are Adjectives inflected in Hindustani? Give the rules and some examples. Translate, "This is rather black than green."

11. Translate—

یہہ چنپا کے پھولون مین ہیگي مہک
لپٹ اُنکي جاتي ہی گردون تلک
مین رنگت مین تشبیہ دون اُسے کیا
کہ ہن اس جوہر ہی پکھراج کا
ہر ایک گل کا ہی رنگ و عالم جدا
نہین لطف سے کوئي حالي

12. Write in Urdu a short application for sickleave addressed to a teacher.

ARABIC.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate—

قال كدت مع على بن عيسى لما نفي الى مكة فدخلنا في حر شديد و قدكدنا نتلف قال فطاف على بن عيسى وسعى وجاء فالقى نفسه و هوكالميت من الحر و التعب وقلق قلقا شديدا وقال اشتهى علي الله شربة ماء مثلوج فقلت له سيدنا ايده الله تعالى يعلم ان هذا ما لا يوجد بهذا المكان فقال هوكما قلت ولكن نفسي ضاقت عن ستر هذا القول فاستروحت الى المدى قال خرجت من عنده فرجعت الي المسجد الحرام فما استقررت فيه حتى نشات سحابة و كثفت فبرقت ورعدت رعدا متصلا شديدا ثم جاءت بمطر يسير وبرد كبير فبادرت الي الغلمان فقلت اجمعوا قال فجمعنا منه شيئا عظيما وملانا منه جرارا كثيرة وجمع اهل مكة منه شيئا عظيما *

2. Explain طاف وسعي, تعالى, المسجد الحرم, الحجاج, لله ابوك.

3. Write out the last three lines of the above passage with the vowel points.

4. Form the 2nd person singular, masculine and feminine, of the Imperatives and the Futures of مد وهب, نام, قام, اكل, رمى, عزا, and جاء.

5. Inflect the Perfect Active and Passive of رمى, giving the English meanings.

6. Explain the form of الله. Translate—"my God, our God, Godhead"

7. Give the plurals of جارية, بلد, حبيب, عالم, نار, فتي, يد, بحر

8. Translate—his book, two books, his two books, thy two books, thy sons, for thy sons, my judge, my slaves, my desire (هوى), O my people! the whole house, a king's daughter, the king's daughter, the army of the king, the great army of the king.

9. Translate— فوالله ما رايت اشجع منه ولا افصح منه ولعمري ما وجدت مثله قط وعسى ان لا يجد مثلي

10. Explain the construction of لم, لن, انّ.

ARABIC.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate—there was a merchant; he was a merchant, my father is sick; my sick father, he is not standing, but sitting, he dismounted from his horse; whose is this book, I did not know whether he came yesterday; he is high in station and rich in wealth; he loved poetry and the poets, they sat down at the door; Haroon died at Tús, if I had known this, I would have beaten you; if you do not do so, you will perish; he came to a spring of water to drink.

2. Translate— قال له عروة ابلغ امير المؤمنين مني السلام وقل له كيف رايت قولي سعيت و رجعت خائبا فاقامني رزقي في منزلي والله درمن قال

واقنع بايسر رزق انت نائله واحذر ولا تتعرض للارادات
فما صفا البحر الا وهو مبتقص ولا تكدر الا في الزيادات

3. Put the vowel-points to both verses, and explain در من قال.

4. What is meant by the افعال المدح والذم؟

5. Form the adjectives of قريش, ربي, طى, معدي, المدينة, مصطفي.

6. Write down the numerals from 1 to 10. Express ten men and ten women; three men and five women.

7. Translate—

لقاء الناس ليس يفيد شيا سوى الهذيان من قيل و قال
فاقلل من لقاء الناس الا لاخذ العلم و إصلاح حال

Inflect ليس.

8. Translate—

ما في زمانك من ترجو مودته ولا صديق ادا خان الزمان وفا
فعش فريدا ولا تركن الى احد هاقد نصحتك فيما قلته وكفى

9. Explain the construction of إذا, آن, لم, لكي, لن.

PERSIAN (GULISTAN).

Examiner.—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate—

يكي در صنعت كشتي گرفتن بسر آمده بود كه سيصد و شصت بدد فاخر درين علم دانستے و هر روز بدوعي ديگر كشتي گرفتے * مگر گوشهٔ خاطرش با جمال يكى از شاگردان ميلى داشت * سيصد و پنجاه و نه بددش بياموخت مگر يك بدد كه در تعليم آن تاخير كردے * فى الجمله پسر در صنعت و قوت بسر آمد و كسے را با او امكان مقاومت نماند بحدے كه روزى پيش ملك آن عهد گفت كه استاد را فضلتے كه بر منست از روى بزرگيست و حق تربيت و اگرنه بقوت ازو

کمتر نیستم و بصنعت باو برابرم * ملک را این سخن ناپسند آمد * بفرمود تا مصارعت کنند *

2. Parse, either in English or Persian, the first line of the above.

3. Write out the words which in the given passage have the اضافت. What is meant by اضافت مقلوبي and اضافت تشبیهي ?

4. Write down the 3rd persons plural of every tense of the *Passive* of گرفتن.

5. Explain ضحاک, ترک وتاجیک, گنج قارون, ذوالنون, حاتم طائي, ثغور اسلام, پروین, حصاي کعبه, ابو هریره, خندق, اطرابلس. What is the name of the king of Persia to whom the Gulistan is dedicated? Explain the takhallus سعدي

6. Write down the Imperatives of رهیدن, شکافتن, نمودن, گزیدن, فهمیدن, پختن, پسندیدن, شناختن, آختن, انداختن, شکستن, and the negative Imperatives of آوردن, ایستادن, آراستن, جستن, شدن, شستن, هشتن, بودن, گسستن, یارستن.

7. Explain the prefixes وا, فرو, فرا, همي; and the affixes اش, آنه, مند, لا, گر, وش, ویه, گان, وار, بار, گون, and give examples. What is the meaning of the final ي in دیدي and بردي ?

8. Translate and write out the Arabic words—

بیك ناتراشیده در مجلسے برنجد دل هوشمندان بسے
اگر برکهٔ پر کنند از گلاب سگی دروی افتد کند مجلاب

9. Translate—

من بندهٔ حضرت کریمم پروردهٔ نعمت قدیمم
با آن که بضاعتي ندارم سرمایهٔ طاعتی ندارم
او چارهٔ کار بنده داند چون هیچ وسیلتي نماند
رسمیست که مالکان تحریر آزاد کنند بندهٔ پیر
سعدي ره کعبهٔ رضا گیر ای مرد خدا ره خدا گیر
بدبخت کسی که سر بتابد زین در که دری دگر نیابد

10. The possessive pronouns in Persian may be formed in *two* ways, either joined to the noun or separated from it Take خانه and form "my house, my houses, thy house, thy houses, his house, his houses, our &c..&c."

11. Translate—May he live; may he die; may it be thus.

12. Give the etymologies of شپره, حور, مصطفی, لاجرم, عقریب, علیحده, پیغمبر.

PERSIAN (BOSTAN).

Examiner.—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate—

I would go—we ought to do it—I do not wish to send you anywhere—Zaid said that his brother was not at home—I gave the book to that man—I bought a horse for 800 rupees. Preserve us from the path of error! He concealed himself. Whose horse is that? A sword hung above his head. Sultan Mahmud the son of Sabaktagin.

2. Write down the 1st persons singular of every tense of the *Active* of خفتن.

3. Express in words and in numerals—73, 886, 419, 536, 1867, the 19th, the 101st, the 999th.

4. How are Diminutives formed in Persian? Give examples.

5. Give examples of the واو معدوله; 2. Of the الف وصل as in دوشادوش, 3. Of nouns ending in ش, ستان, زار and کده.

6. Explain the forms گفتا, شنیدستم, چنوئي, نیم, درختان, نومید, شدندي, امشب, پدرم, شبانگه, بیفشاندمي. Translate در رزق زن. How would you say in prose?

7. Translate—It was midnight, when Akbar received the news that Faizi was dying. He hastened to the room of the sick man, but found him insensible. He raised his head and called out, "Shaikhjee, I have brought Ali the physician to you; why do you not speak?" But he got no answer.

8. Explain تهلیل, خجند, خار مغیلان, ابن السبیل, حجاج یوسف, مهبط جبرائیل, مرغ سحر, معروف کرخي, فرزند لاابالي, مشعبد, موبد, ابر نیسان.

3. Translate—

شنیدم که مردیست پاکیزه بوم شناسا و رهرو در اقصای روم
من و چند مملوك صحرا نورد برفتیم قاصد بدیدار مرد
سر و چشم هریك ببوسید و دست بتمکین و عزت نشاند و نشست
رش دیدم و زرع و شاگرد و رخت ولي بے مروت چو بے بر درخت
بلطف و لبق گرم رو مرد بود ولي دیگدانش قوي سرد بود
همه شب ببودش قرار و هجوع ز تسبیح و تهلیل و ما را رجوع
سحرگه میان بست و در باز کرد همان لطف دوشینه آغاز کرد
یکي بذله شیرین و خوش طبع بود که با ما مسافر دران ربع بود
مرا بوسه گفتا به تصحیف ده که درویش را توشه از بوسه به
بخدمت میه دست بر کفش من مرا نان ده و کفش بر سر بزن

HISTORY.

Examiners.—{ Mr. J. K. Rogers.
Mr. D. Carnduff.

1. Give the following particulars regarding each of the four great empires of antiquity, the Assyrian,

Babylonian, Persian, and Grecian ;—(1) The name of the founder, (2) the date of its rise to supremacy, (3) the circumstances of its fall, and (4) the date of its fall.

2. What did the Peloponnesian war commence about? In what year did it begin? How long did it last? Give the names of some of the most celebrated generals on both sides, and of four or five of the great writers of Greece that flourished during its course.

3. Give the date of each of the following battles, the names of the commanders on each side, and of the conquering party:—Tellicotta, Ægospotamos, Cunaxa, Wandewash, the Granicus, the first great battle of Paniput, Cynocephalæ, and Philippi.

4. Mention in chronological order a few of the principal events in the lives of Pompey the Great and Baber.

5. Show as clearly as you can what were the duties and the authority belonging to the following offices:—Archon, Satrap, High Priest, Consul, Prætor and Censor.

6. Give the name and the date of accession to the throne of each of the three sovereigns of the Lodi family.

7. Who were Mahmood Gawan, Rana Sanga, Shere Khan Afghan, Meer Joomla, and Daood Khan? Mention some important event in the career of each

8. Mention the principal events in the career of Lord Clive from the time of his last return to Bengal until his death, giving the dates.

GEOGRAPHY.

Examiners — { Mr. H. Roberts.
Rev. H. Larcher.

1. Name all the maritime counties of England, and give the chief town of each.

2. Give the exact situation of the following, and state if there be anything remarkable connected with them: Cracow, Shiraz, Toronto, Bosphorus, Porto Bello, Louvain, Missolonghi, Navarino, Nagasaki, and Hobart Town.

3. Describe the course of the following rivers, and name the towns by which they respectively pass: Jumna, Irawady, Mississippi, Godavery, Rhone, Kistna, Nile, and St. Lawrence.

4. Name the inland countries of Europe and Asia, with their chief towns, rivers, and mountains.

5. Name the principal seaports of France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, give their principal articles of export, or state any remarkable circumstance in connexion with them.

6. Describe the course of a vessel sailing along the coast from Suez to Canton, and name all the ports lying on her route.

7. Give in detail the British possessions in Africa, Asia, and Oceanica.

8. Give an outline map of Northern India, or Hindustan proper, indicating the position of the several states and their chief towns, the course of the rivers, and the direction of the mountain chains.

9. Name the independent and the protected states of India, with their chief towns.

10. Name those provinces, both within and beyond the limits of India proper, that constitute the presidency of Bengal.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiners.— { Mr. J. M. Scott, B. A.
Mr. W. G Willson, B. A.

1. The driving wheel of a locomotive is 226 inches in circumference, and makes 91 revolutions per minute; at what rate per hour is the engine travelling?

2. Divide the least common multiple of 156, 260, 720, and 429 by their greatest common measure, and find the square root of the quotient.

3. If a butcher buy 10 cwt. of beef at 44*s.* 4*d.* per cwt. and sell it at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per lb., how much does he lose or gain?

4. Find the value of the following expressions:—

$$\frac{5\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{23}{81} \times 9\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{9}{19}}{1\frac{5}{6} \times 67} \text{ and}$$

$$\frac{0{\cdot}625 \text{ of } £143.\ 12s\ 0d + 0{\cdot}625 \text{ of } £71.\ 16s.\ 0d.}{\frac{5}{8} \text{ of } 5175}$$

5. Reduce £1. 5*s.* 6*d.* to the fraction of £1,000, and 5*s.* 1*d.* to the fraction of £150. 10*s.*, and express the results both as vulgar and decimal fractions.

6. If £450 amount to £523. 10*s* in 1 year 8 months, calculate the rate per cent.

7. Reduce to its lowest terms $\frac{x^4 - x^3 - x + 1}{x^4 + x^3 - x - 1}$, and find the greatest common measure of $2x^3 + 9x^2 + 4x - 15$ and $4x^3 + 8x + 3x + 20$.

8. Simplify $\left(\frac{x^2+y^2}{x^2-y^2}-\frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2}\right)\div$

$$\left(\frac{x+y}{x-y}-\frac{x-y}{x+y}\right)$$

or show that $\left(\frac{b}{c}+\frac{c}{b}\right)^2+\left(\frac{c}{a}+\frac{a}{c}\right)^2+\left(\frac{a}{b}+\frac{b}{a}\right)^2=$

$$4+\left(\frac{b}{c}+\frac{c}{b}\right)\left(\frac{a}{c}+\frac{c}{a}\right)\left(\frac{a}{b}+\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

9. Prove either of the identities—

$$(ay-bx)^2+(cx-az)^2+(bz-cy)^2=$$
$$(x^2+y^2+z^2)(a^2+b^2+c^2)-(ax+by+cz)^2$$
$$16s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)=2a^2b^2+2a^2c^2+2b^2c^2$$
$$-a^4-b^4-c^4 \text{ where } 2s=a+b+c.$$

10. Solve either of the equations—

$$(x+\tfrac{5}{2})(x-\tfrac{3}{2})-(x+5)(x-3)+\tfrac{3}{4}=0.$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x}+a}{(\sqrt{x}-b)(\sqrt{x}-c)}+\frac{\sqrt{x}+b}{(\sqrt{x}-a)(\sqrt{x}-c)}$$
$$+\frac{\sqrt{x}+c}{(\sqrt{x}-a)(\sqrt{x}-b)}=0$$

11. Solve the simultaneous equations—

$$\left.\begin{aligned}ax+by+c&=0\\a_1x+b_1y+c_1&=0\end{aligned}\right\}\text{ and }\left.\begin{aligned}x+5y-4z&=5\\3x-2y+2z&=14\\-10x+8y+z&=6\end{aligned}\right\}$$

12. Extract the square root of—

$$x^6+8x^3-2x^3+16x^2-8x+1$$

or $a^4+b^4+c^4+d^4-2(a^2+c^2)(b^2+d^2)+2a^2c^2+b^2d^2$

GEOMETRY.

Examiners.—{ Mr C. Martin, B. A.
Mr. M. Mowat, M A

1. *a* Define (1) a plane rectilineal angle, (2) parallel straight lines, (3) a rhombus.

b. Construct an isosceles triangle having each of the *sides* double of the base.

2 *a.* If two angles of a triangle be equal to each other, the sides which subtend or are opposite to the equal angles shall be equal to one another.

b. The straight line which bisects the vertical angle of an isosceles triangle bisects the base perpendicularly.

3. Parallelograms upon the same base and between the same parallels are equal to one another. In what different senses is the word *equal* used by Euclid when treating of the equality of triangles?

4. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the square on the whole line is equal to the squares on the two parts, together with twice the rectangle contained by the parts. Prove this, and show *from it* how $x^2 + 2xy$ may be made a complete square.

5. Describe a square equal to a given rectilineal figure. Define *a gnomon.*

6. The angle at the centre of a circle is double of the angle at the circumference upon the same base, that is, the same part of the circumference. Prove this, not omitting the cases when the angle at the centre is equal to or greater than two right angles.

7. The opposite angles of a quadrilateral figure described in a circle are together equal to two right angles

the angle in a segment of a circle greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle; and the angle in a segment less than a semicircle is greater than a right angle. Prove these propositions as deductions from question 6.

8. If two chords in a circle intersect one another, the rectangle contained by the segments of the one is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other.

9. Inscribe a circle in a given square. What proposition in the 4th book enables us to divide a right angle into ten equal parts? Give the number or enunciation.

10. Describe a rhombus equal to a given square.

First Examination in Arts.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiners—Mr. C. H. Tawney, M. A.

1. Explain the following passages:—

(*a*) ——— anon they move
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood
Of flutes and soft recorders ———

(*b*) ——— for never since created man
Met such embodied force, as named with these
Could merit more than that small infantry
Warred on by cranes.

(*c*) As when Alcides from Œchalia crowned
With conquest, felt the envenomed robe, and tore
Through pain up by the root Thessalian pines,
And Lichas from the top of Œta threw
Into the Euboic sea ———

(*d*) Or hear'st thou rather, pure ethereal stream,
Whose fountain who shall tell ?

(*e*) Here pilgrims roam that strayed so far to seek
In Golgotha him dead who lives in Heaven.

(*f*) ——— they, on the trading flood,
Through the wide Ethiopian to the Cape
Ply, stemming nightly toward the pole ———

2. Paraphrase closely (making brief notes wherever a word, a construction, or an allusion seems to you to require it)—

Much suffering heroes next their honors claim
Those of less noisy and less guilty fame,
Fair Virtue's silent train ; supreme of these
Here ever shines the god-like Socrates :
He whom ungrateful Athens could expel,
At all times just, but when he signed the shell :
Here his abode the martyred Phocion claims,
With Agis, not the last of Spartan names :
Unconquered Cato shews the wound he tore,
And Brutus his ill genius meets no more.

Scan the first four lines of the above extract.

3. Note grammatically the italicized words in the following extracts :—

(*a*) At length the winds are raised, the storm *blows high.*

(*b*) Syphax, I now may hope thou hast *forsook*
Thy Juba's cause.

(*c*) A soul, *exasperate* in ills, falls out
With everything ———

(*d*) Nay then, *beware thy own,* proud barbarous man.

(*e*) Tis Heaven itself that points out an *hereafter*.

(*f*) ———*Methinks*, I see
Unusual gladness sparkling in thy eyes.

4. What was the success of Addison's Cato? How far does it seem to you to have been deserved?

5. In what sense are the following words used in the poetical subjects appointed for this examination:—savage, oblivious, amerced, uncouth, wasteful, cypher, wit, brave.

Construct short sentences to exemplify their use in modern English prose,

6. Turn into the Oblique Narration:—

I should be much for open war, O Peers,
As not behind in hate, if what was urged
Main reason to persuade immediate war,
Did not dissuade me most, and seem to cast
Ominous conjecture on the whole success;
When he, who most excels in fact of arms,
In what he counsels, and in what excels
Mistrustful, grounds his courage on despair,
And utter dissolution, as the scope
Of all his aim after some dire revenge.
First, what revenge?

7. In the expression "Temple of Fame" what is the full meaning of the word Fame? Quote anything that Shakspeare or Bacon have said on the same subject.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner.—REV. F. R. VALLINGS, B. A.

1. Addison criticises Milton's Paradise Lost with reference to (1) the fable, (2) the characters, (3) the sentiments, and (4) the language, and he compare Milton's poem with the great epics of Homer and Virgil. Under each head show the excellencies and defects of Milton, and the relative merits of Homer and Virgil. From whom does Addison borrow the quadripartite divison of the criticism ?

2. Explain the meaning of the word "episode," and give the reason assigned for the use of episodes.

3. What is the meaning of the words Imagination and Fancy, as used by Addison ? What is the present usage of these words ? Give their etymology and their history.

4. Wit has been defined to be "a propriety of words and thoughts adapted to the subject." Whose definition was this ? How does the Spectator show the erroneousness of it ? To what does he consider it to be truly applicable ? What does the Spectator consider to be the best and most philosophical account of wit ? From whom does he take it ? What addition does he propose ? How does he distinguish between true and false wit ?

5. Explain and add grammatical notes to the following passages :—

(*a*) Imparadised in one another's arms.

(*b*) Adam the goodliest man of men since born
His sons, the fairest of her daughters Eve.

(*c*) The child may rue that is unborn
The hunting of that day.

(*d*) The pleasures of the imagination are not so gross as those of sense, nor so refined as those of the understanding. These last are more preferable because they are founded on some new knowledge or improvement in the mind.

(*e*) Was man like his Creator in goodness and justice, I should be for allowing this great model.

6. Give paraphrases of the following passages, with especial reference to the words in italics:—

(*a*) The *rude style* and *evil apparel* of this *antiquated* song.

(*b*) Because the mind cannot always be in its *fervours*, nor *strained up to a pitch* of virtue, it is necessary to find out proper employments for it in its *relaxations*.

(*c*) The *immateriality* of the soul has been *evinced* to almost a demonstration.

(*d*) Were a human soul thus *at a stand* in her *accomplishments*; were her facultics to be *full blown*, I could imagine it might *fall away* insensibly and drop *at once* into a state of *annihilation*.

(*e*) *Animals* in their *generation* are wiser than the *sons* of men.

(*f*) Though his actions are never so glorious, they lose their lustre when *drawn at large* and *set to show* by his own hand.

(*g*) To see his creation for ever beautifying in his eyes. (What is the present use of the word beautify?)

7. "Mr. Dryden makes a very handsome observation on Ovid's writing a letter from Dido to Æneas in the following words." What is the fault in this sentence, and what the meaning of the word "handsome" in it?

8. Give rules for the use and omission of the definite article. Why is it used with adjectives in the superlative degree?

9. Paraphrase closely the following passage, and write explanatory notes on the words in italics :—

These are *mob readers.—If Virgil* and *Martial* stood for *parliament-men*, we know already who would *carry it.* But though *they* made the greatest appearance in the *field, and cried the loudest, the best of it is* they are but a sort of French *Huguenots* or Dutch *Boors, brought over in herds*, but not *naturalized ;* who have not *lands of two pounds per annum in Parnassus*, and therefore are not privileged to *poll.* The authors are of the same level, fit to represent them on a *mountebank's stage*, or to be *masters of the ceremonies* in a *bear-garden.*

SANSCRIT.

Examiner.—PUNDIT MOHESH CHUNDER NYARATNA.

1. Paraphrase the following lines in Sanscrit :

यद्येतत् साहसं तात यदि वा दुष्कृतं कृतम्।
प्रिय वाप्यप्रियं वा ते वागुक्ता न मृषा भवेत्॥
स रक्ष तात मन्त्रञ्च सपत्नाञ्च ममोद्धर।
यथा तस्य तथा नस्त्व निर्विशेषा वय त्वयि।
भवतश्च यथा तस्य पालयास्मान् यथा कविः॥
क्षेमेणाभ्यागतोऽरण्याद्पि मां सुखयिष्यति॥

2. Write the following *slokas* in prose order, and explain the allusion contained in the last *sloka.*

राज्ञासनस्थितस्याङ्कं पितुर्भ्रातरमाश्रितम्।
दृष्ट्वोत्तमं ध्रुवश्चक्रे तमारोढुं मनोरथम्॥

यदाशीषमर्ज्जुन देवदेवं
किरातरूपं त्र्यम्बकं तोष्य युद्धे ।
अवाप्तवन्तं पाशुपतं महास्त्रं
तदा नाशंसे विजयाय सञ्जय ॥

3 By whom and to whom are the following two lines addressed?

अतोऽन्यथानुवर्त्तन्तु तेजसः काल उच्यते ॥
तदहं तेजसः कालं तव मन्ये नराधिप ।

4. Parse the words marked * in the following lines, and point out the compound words contained in them—explaining the *sámasa* of each in Sanscrit.

दुःशासनचतुर्थास्ते मन्त्रयामासुरेकतः
स्वस्त्यस्तु वः पथि सदा भूतेभ्यश्चैव सर्व्वशः ।
मा च वेऽस्त्वशुभं किञ्चित् सर्व्वशः पाण्डुनन्दनाः ॥
ध्रुवमस्मद्दत्सहायास्ता भविष्यन्ति प्रधानतः
अग्निस्त्वया ततो देयो द्वारतस्तस्य वेश्मनः ।

5. If from the expression धर्म्मराजं in the following passage the word धर्म्म be taken away, how will the word रा stand?

वचनञ्चथ कृष्णाधर्म्मराजमिदंमब्रवीत ॥

6. Give the *sandhis* in the following line.

भवतोऽनुमतायैव परं राज्योऽभिषिच्यताम॥

7. What terminations do nouns take when connected with the words

विना ऋते, कि, प्रति, सम् पृथक्?

8. Give the etymology of the following words:

ज्येष्ठः, पृष्ठः, आददीरन्, समुदितं, जिघ्राणं

9. Decline the words अदस्, पामन्, ऋ, and conjugate the verbs पा and गम.

10. Translate the following sentences into Sanscrit:

There is a poor blind man at the door. He is quite

blind. He does not see the sky, or the ground, or the trees, or men. He does not see us, though we are so near him. A boy leads him from door to door.

SANSCRIT.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following passage into English:

गृध्रेऽवदत् मार्जारा हि मांसरुचयः पक्षिशावकाश्च निवसन्ति तेनाहमेवं ब्रवीमि। तच्छ्रुत्वा मार्ज्जारो भूमिं स्पृष्ट्वा कर्णौ स्पृशति ब्रूते च मया धर्मशास्त्रं श्रुत्वा वीतरागेणेदं दुष्करं व्रतं चान्द्रायणमध्यवसितम। यतः परस्परं विवदमानानामपि धर्मशास्त्राणां अहिंसा परमो धर्म्म इत्यत्रैकमत्यम्।

सर्व्वहिंसानिवृत्ता ये नराः सर्व्वसहाश्च ये।
सर्व्वस्याश्रयभूताश्च ते नराः स्वर्गगामिनः॥
एक एव सुहृद्धर्म्मो निधनेऽप्यनुयाति यः।
शरीरेण समं नाशं सर्वमन्यत्तु गच्छति॥
योऽस्ति यस्य यदा मांसमुभयोः पश्यतान्तरम्।
एकस्य क्षणिका प्रीतिरन्यः प्राणैर्विमुच्यते॥
स्वच्छन्दवनजातेन शाकेनापि प्रपूर्य्यते।
अस्य दग्धोदरस्यार्थे क कुर्य्यात् पातकं महत्॥

2. In what voice is श्रुत्वा in the 4th line? Conjugate it in the potential mood, *i. e.* खो or विधिलिङ Give the past passive participle of निवसन्ति, and the imperative third person singular of स्पृष्ट्वा, and the imperative second person singular of हन्तु"

3. Give the rule for the change of न medial into ण. Is there any exemplification of that rule in the above extract?

4. What are the roots of ध्यवसितं अस्ति, मुच्यते. Give their

third person plural present tense, and second person singular imperative mood, both in the active voice

अथ प्रभाते क्षेत्रपतिर्लगुडहस्तस्य प्रदेशं गच्छन् काकेनावलोकितः। तमालोक्य काकेनोक्तं 'सखे मृग त्वमात्मानं मृतवत् सन्दर्शय वातेनोदरं पूरयित्वा पादान् सम्प्रसार्य तिष्ठ। अहं तव चक्षुषी चञ्चुना विलिखामि। यदाहं शब्दं करोमि त्वमुत्थाय सत्वरं पलायिष्यसे। मृगस्तथैव काकवचनेन स्थितः। ततः क्षेत्रपतिना हर्षोत्फुल्ललोचनेन तथाविधो मृग आलोकितः। अथासौ आः स्वयं मृतोऽसि इत्युक्त्वा मृगं बन्धनान्मोचयित्वा पाशान् ग्रहीतुं सत्वरो बभूव।

5. Is there any instance of the *Bahuvrihi samása* in the above extract?

6. What part of the verb is सन्दर्शय? Give its root, and also the roots of गच्छन् तिष्ठ, करोमि, ग्रहीतुं, as well as their first person singular first preterite घो or लङ्.

7. Why is it क्षेत्रपतिना and not क्षेत्रपत्या? What is the gender of चञ्चुना?

8. Translate the following lines into English:

यदाश्रौषं त्रिदिवस्थं धनञ्जयं
शक्रात्साक्षाद्दिव्यमस्त्रं यथावत्।
अधीयानं संश्रितं सत्यसन्धं
तदा नाशंसे विजयाय सञ्जय॥
यदाश्रौषं माधवं वासुदेवं
सर्व्वात्मना पाण्डवार्थे निविष्टम्।
यस्येमां गां विक्रममेकमाहुः
तदा नाशंसे विजयाय सञ्जय।
यदाश्रौषं व्यूहमभेद्यमन्यै-
र्भारद्वाजेनाप्रतिमल्लेन गुप्तम्।
भित्त्वा सौभद्रं वीरमेकं प्रविष्टं
तदा नाशंसे विजयाय सञ्जय॥

9. Give the roots of अधीयानं, संश्रितं, and their third person plural present tense.

10. What *samása* is it in चातमरक्षेण ? Resolve it and give its meaning.

11. What would be the meaning of the word एकतात भिक्षा, as a *karmadháraya* samása, what as a *tatpurusha* and what as a *bahuvrihi* ?

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. J. Sime, B. A.

1. Refer to any peculiarity in the declension of—insidiæ, manes, sol, metus, locus, avis, apis, epulum, mark the gender of these substantives, and tell the quntity of words ending in—as, es, is, os, us.

2. Explain the meaning of the words—immo, ceterum verum, quippe, statim, repente, temere admodum, secundum ; and distinguish between *alter* and *alius*, *uterque*, *quisque* and *ambo*, *nostrum* and *nostri*, *plerique* and *plurimi*, *lex*, *jus* and *fas*.

3. What moods are generally found after quum (when), quum (since), priusquam, donec, quasi, quamvis, simul ac ? Translate into Latin :—" Virgil died *before* he completed his Æneid," and " Hannibal, *when* he had once deceived Varro, began to hope."

4. Give the dates of the birth and death of Horace, and tell what particulars you have gathered from your reading of his life.

5. Translate accurately .—

Pindarum quisquis studet æmulari,
Jule, ceratis ope Dædalea
Nititur pennis vitreo daturus
Nomina ponto.

Monte decurrens velut amnis imbres
Quem super notas aluere ripas,
Fervet immensusque ruit profundo
Pindarus ore,
Laurea donandus Apollinari,
Seu per audaces nova dithyrambos
Verba devolvit numerisque fertur
Lege solutis;
Seu deos regesve canit deorum
Sanguinem per quos cecidere justa
Morte Centauri, cecidit tremendæ
Flamma Chimæræ;
Sive quos Elea domum reducit
Palma cælestes pugilemve equumve
Dicit et centum potiore signis
Munere donat;
Flebili sponsæ juvenemve raptum
Plorat et vires animumque moresque
Aureos educit in astra nigroque
Invidet Orco.

To whom was this Ode addressed?

6. (*a*) Explain any peculiarity in "*daturus nomina*," "*vitreo ponto*," "*laurea Apollinari*," "*equumve*."

(*b*) Name the classes of Pindar's poetry referred to in vv. 10—24.

7. What is the metre of this Ode? Name the only feet admitted into a Sapphic line by Horace. When may the fifth syllable be a monosyllabic word?

8. Translate accurately:—

Atqui si vitiis mediocribus ac mea paucis
Mendosa est natura alioqui recta, velut si

Egregio inspersos reprehendas corpore nævos ;
Si neque avaritiam neque sordes aut mala lustra
Objiciet vere quisquam mihi, purus et insons
(Ut me collaudem) si et vivo carus amicis ;
Causa fuit pater his, qui macro pauper agello
Noluit in Flavi ludum me mittere, magni
Quo pueri magnis e centurionibus orti,
Lævo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto,
Ibant octonis referentes Idibus æra :
Sed puerum est ausus Romam portare docendum
Artes quas doceat quivis eques atque senator
Semet prognatos.

Derive Satira.

9. (*a*) Account for the mood of "*reprehendas*," and explain the phrase "ibant octonis Idibus."

(*b*) Give the meaning of æra, tabula. What was the office of a præco ; what that of a coactor ?

(*c*) Point to any peculiarity in—

Atque alii quorum comœdia prisca virorum est.

(*d*) Explain the construction of—

Multi vivunt quasi semper victuri sint.
Nulla res memorari potest quæ insignior fuerit.
Macte virtute, discipuli, este !

10. Give the derivation of vesta, delubrum, ævum, olim, curia, torvus.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner.—Rev. L. Veys.

I.

1. Translate :—

At enim vir clarissimus, amantissimus reipublicæ, vestris beneficiis amplisssimis affectus, Q. Catulus; itemque summis ornamentis honoris, fortunæ, virtutis, ingenii præditus, Q. Hortensius, ab hac ratione dissentiunt: quorum ego auctoritatem apud vos multis locis plurimum valuisse, et valere oportere confiteor: sed in hac causa, tametsi cognoscitis auctoritates contrarias fortissimorum virorum et clarissimorum, tamen omissis auctoritatibus, ipsa re et ratione exquirere possumus veritatem; atque hoc facilius, quod ea omnia, quæ adhuc a me dicta sunt, iidem isti vera esse concedunt, et necessarium bellum esse et magnum, et in uno Cn. Pompeio summa esse omnia. Quid igitur ait Hortensius? si uni omnia tribuenda sunt, unum dignissimum esse Pompeium: sed ad unum tamen omnia deferri non oportere. Obsolevit jam ista oratio, re multo magis quam verbis refutata.

2. Parse the words *amantissimus*, *affectus*, *dissentiunt*, *confiteor*, *deferri*.

3. Who were Cn. Pompey, L. Lucullus, Q. Catulus, and Q. Hortensius?

4. State the difference between *amans rempublicam* and *amans reipublicæ*.

5. Point out all the substantives in the ablative case from *at enim vir* to *clarissimorum*, and give the reason why they are in that case.

6. What is an infinitive sentence, and illustrate your answer by an example from the above passage.

II.

1. Translate:—

Hæc est nobilis ad Trasimenum pugna, atque inter paucas memorata populi Romani clades. Quindecim millia Romanorum in acie cæsa sunt; decem millia, sparsa fuga per omnem Etruriam, diversis itineribus urbem petiere. Mille quingenti hostium in acie, multi postea utrinque ex vulneribus periere. Multiplex cædes utrinque facta traditur ab aliis.

2. Give two synonyms of each of the following words: *pugna*, *acies*, *urbs*, *cædes*, *iter*, and explain the differences.

3. Decline *mille quingenti* and *quindecim millia*.

4. What are the principal parts of *cæsa*, *sparsa*, *petiere*, *periere*, and *traditur?*

5. Give a brief account of the battle at Trasimenus.

III.

Translate into Latin:—

Pardon those who have offended thee, and take care to make friends of enemies by kindness and good conduct. Govern thy tongue and passion when thou art angry with any one: anger will hurt thee more than injury.

ARABIC.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate—Abu Bakr said, Are you all of this opinion?—Art thou really Yúsuf?—Is it Zaid or 'Amr?—Is he Zaid or 'Amr?—Whose daughter art thou?—The king's sons and daughters. The people stood up with

the exception (الا) of Zaid—If thou sayest this, thou art one of the unbelievers.

2. Al Qazwíní speaks of *three* kingdoms (مواليد) of nature. Name them. What rank do quicksilver and sulphur occupy in the formation and composition of minerals? Explain the action of the sun during the process of formation, and the terms نضج and طبخ.

3. Translate—

زرافه رأسها كرأس الابل و قرنها كقرن البقر و جلدها كجلد النمر و قوائمها كماللبعير و اظلافها كماللبقر طويلة العنق جدا طويلة اليدين قصيرة الرجلين و صورتها بالبعير اقرب و جلدها لنمر اشبه و ذنبها كذنب الظباء قالوا الزرافة متولدة من ناقة ا حبشة و البقرة الوحشية و الضبعان و ذلك ان الضبعان ببلاد الحبشة يسفد الناقة فتحمل بولد بين حلقة الناقة و الضبعان فان كان ولد تلك الناقة ذكرا ولحق بالمهاة اتت بالزرافة و حكى طيمات الحكيم ان بجانب الجنوب بقرب خط الاستواء بالصيف تجتمع حيوانات مختلفة الانواع على مصانع الماء من شدة العطش فربما سفدت غير انواعها فيتولد منه مثل الزرافة و السمع و العسبار و امثالها *

4. Explain— الاجساد السبعة، جوالهند، طيمات
الحواس الخمس، دود القز، بيش

5. Explain the difference between لو and إن.

6 The particle يا may be followed by the Nominative or Accusative. State the rule.

Translate—O man! O you good man! O Abraham, the friend of God!

7. Translate and write out the following passage with the vowel-points—

يا معشر المسلمين قوموا لا تعذلوني ولا تلوموا
عندي من السابحات علم سبحت فيه دل العلوم
الفلك المستدير سقف و هو بارجائه بحوم

يدركه ناظر بصير و خاطر عاطر سليم
اما ترى الاختلاف فيه و الدورفي الحد مستقيم

8. What orthographical peculiarities are noticeable in مسؤل, شيئا, امرأة, ابن, عمرو.

9. Translate—The Tartars gave way on all sides and were driven with a great slaughter from the field of battle. Elik Khan escaped across the Oxus with a few attendants, and never attempted again to oppose Mahmud. The Sultan was at first inclined to pursue the enemy; but the approach of the winter compelled him to abandon this design.

10. Translate—

زيادة القول تحكي النقص في العمل ومنطق المرء قد يهديه للزلل *
ان اللسان صغير حرمه و له جرم كبير كما قد قيل في المثل *
فكم ندمت على ما كنت قلت به وما ندمت على ما لم يكن تقل *
واضيق الامر امر لم تجد معه فتى يعينك او يهديك للسبل *

ARABIC.

Examiner.—Mr H. Blochmann, M. A.

Translate—

قيل رئي ليلة ولد كانّ شيئا شبيه الخوذ تراءى طائرا في عنان الجو ثم سقط الى فضاء الدو ثم انبث عى الارض و انتشر و تطاير منه مثل الجمر و الشرر و تراكم حتى ملأ البدو و الحضر و قيل لما سقط الى الارض ذلك السقيط كانت كفاه مملوتين من الدم العبيط فسالوا عن إحوانه الزواجر و القافه و تفحصوا عن تاويل ذلك من الكهنة و اهل العيافه فقال بعضهم يكون شرطيا و قال بعض يبشا لصا حراميا وقال قوم بل قصابا سفاكا وقال آخرون بل يصير جلادا بتاكا *

2. Explain—

ذوالقرنين, فرعون وشداد, آذربيجان, المسجد الاقصى, بنو هاشم
المامون, واسط, العمالقه, الحطاب

3. Inflect the Perfect, Future and Imperative of وأى *he promised.*

4. Translate—

و بينما هو قد استولى على كرسى الهند و امصاره واحتوى على ممالكه و اقطاره و بلغت مراسيمه اعماق الجاده و اعراره و ابث جيشه فى ولاياتها سهلا و ورعا و ظهر فسادهم في رعاياها برا وبحرا اذ وفد عليه المبشر من جانب الشام ان القاضى برهان الدين احمد السيواسى و الملك الظاهر ابا سعيد برقوق انتقلا الى دار الاسلام وكاد ان يطير الى جهة الشام من الفرح فنجز بسرعة امور الهند ونقل الى مملكته من فيها من العساكر والجند بما اخذه من الاثقال و نفائس الاموال ووزع ذلك الجمهور من ذلك الجناد المأسور على اطراف ما وراء النهر من الحدود و الثغور •

5. Explain the meaning of كان when joined with the perfect (ماضى) and when joined with the future of any verb. Explain the construction ضربا ضرب. What force lies in the indefinite (تنكير) form ضربا ?

6. What is the meaning of the form (باب) تفعّل ? Explain this by the following examples تكسر, تكبر, تهود, تدبا, تائم. What is the usage of the forms إفعلّ and إفعالّ ?

7. Form the plurals of جريرة, اسير, خطية, شيخ, مفارة, كرسى, How are the feminines formed of adjectives as فعيل and فعول, *e. g.*, قتيل, صبور, عفيف,

8. Enumerate the particles which take in Arabic the subjunctive (مضارع منصوب). Translate—Pardon me, O my Lord, so that I may enter Paradise !

9. Translate—

حدثنى الملك امام الدين يحيى بن الافتخارى رحمه الله قال ادكرو نحن بقزوين اذا جاء الليل جعلنا جميع لمالنا من اثاث و قماش و رحل فى سراديب لنا فى دورنا عامصة خفية ولا نترك على وجه لارض شيئا خوفا من اكتساب الملاحدة فاذا اصبحنا اخرجنا اقمشتنا فاذا جاء الليل فعلنا كذلك • •

Explain سراديب, الملاحدة, and write out this passage with the vowel-points.

10. Mention the cases when the apodosis (جزاء) of a conditional sentence (الجملة الشرطيّة) requires the particle ف.

HISTORY.

Examiner.—Mr. R. Hand.

1. Sketch the history of the Danes in England from A. D. 866 to 1016.

2. Describe very briefly the following battles, giving their dates:—The Standard, Stirling, Bannockburn, Halidon Hill, Neville's Cross, Flodden.

3. "Thus was wrested from him that famous statute, inadequately denominated the Confirmation of the Charters, because it added another pillar to our constitution, not less important than the Great Charter itself."

Detail the history of this event; and explain why Hallam says its title inadequately describes this Charter.

4. Under what circumstances was popular representation introduced into the English constitution; and from what period have the delegates of the people been regularly summoned to Parliament?

5. When and how was Calais acquired and lost by the English?

6. Compare the rival claims of the Houses of York and Lancaster. What compromise was proposed by the House of Peers? Name in chronological order the most important battles of the Civil War. Show how these contending interests were ultimately reconciled.

7. Give a succinct account, with dates, of the following:—The Pilgrimage of Grace; Wyatt's Conspiracy; Babington's Conspiracy. What tragic event was immediately brought about by the last of these, and under what special legislation?

8. Narrate the events that brought Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, to the block.

HISTORY.

Examiner.—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

1. By what title did James I. succeed to the crown of England? What were the causes and objects of the Gunpowder Plot? What political and religious spirit begins to be manifest in James's reign?

2. Give the dates of the birth, accession, captivity, and execution of Charles I. Describe his character; and support your view by reference to his public acts. Distinguish between the "Petition of Right" and the "Bill of Rights."

3. What was the character of Cromwell's home administration? What was his foreign policy? How was the restoration of Charles II. brought about?

4 Enumerate, with dates, some of the most remarkable events during the reigns of Charles II. and James II. Mention the most prominent of their persecuting statutes. State the tenor of the Habeas Corpus Act, and explain its efficacy in favour of liberty.

5. What were the causes of the Revolution of 1688? Mention any great political changes which may have been made in the Home Government since 1688.

6. Sketch briefly the chief incidents in the war of the Spanish Succession, and state the results as regards Britain. State very briefly the chief arguments for and against the treaty of Utrecht.

7. Give a list of the principal colonies and dependencies of the British Empire, define the geographical position of each, and state when and how each of them was acquired.

8. Give a short account and criticism of the impeachment of Warren Hastings.

9. Where are the following places:—Blenheim, Culloden, Dettingen, Killiecrankie, Leipsic, Naseby, Talavera, and Waterloo? Give the dates of the battles fought at or near these places, and name in each case the victorious party.

X. Give a brief outline of the progress of the British nation since the beginning of the reign of George III.

EUCLID, ARITHMETIC, AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner.—Mr. M H. L. Beebee, B. A.

1. To a given straight line apply a parallelogram, having an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle, which shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure.

2. In any quadrilateral inscribed in a circle, any two opposite angles are together equal to two right angles.

A C B is a right angled triangle, having its right angle at C.

In A B any point D is taken, and D F E drawn perpendicular to A B, cutting A C, B C in F, and E. Prove

by means of the first three books of Euclid only that the rectangle contained by A F and E C equals that contained by E F and A D.

3. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

4. Draw a perpendicular upon a plane from any point without it.

Defining a sphere as a surface every point of which is equally distant from a point within it, called the centre, show that every plane section of a sphere is a circle.

5. The length of the Eastern Bengal railway being 110 miles, and the capital employed in its construction 1,500,000*l.*, what must be the gross annual traffic receipts per mile in order that a dividend of 5 per cent. may be paid to the shareholders, after allowing 45 per cent. of the gross receipts for current expenditure?

6. Write down the roots of the equation $9x^2 + 15x - 14 = 0$.

Solve the following:

$$(1) \quad \frac{x+2a}{x-2a} = \left(\frac{x+a}{x-b}\right)$$

$$(2) \quad \left.\begin{array}{l} x^2 + xy = a^2 \\ y^2 + xy = b^2 \end{array}\right\}$$

7 Solve the equations:

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1 z = d_1 \\ a_2 x + b_2 y + c_2 z = d_2 \\ a_3 x + b_3 y + c_3 z = d_3 \end{array}\right\}$$

and eliminate the unknowns when $d_1 = d_2 = d_3 = 0$.

8. A number has three digits, the sum of which equals 10; the first and third exceed the second by 4, and the first and second exceed the third by 8. Find the number.

9. Show how to sum a series in A P, and insert three harmonic means between 4 and 2.

10. If $(x^2 - y^2)\, z = (y^2 - z^2)\, x$ show that x is to z in the duplicate ratio of x to y.

11. Find the number of Permutations of n things all together, whereof p are the same, q the same, r the same, and so on: $p + q + r + \ldots\ldots$ being less than n.

How many diagonals can be drawn in a figure of n straight lines as sides.

12. Expand the series $(1 + x + x^2)^{-3}$ to the fourth power of x inclusive, and extract the cube root of 1·03 to four places of decimals by the aid of the Binomial Theorem.

TRIGONOMETRY, LOGARITHMS, AND STATICS.

Examiner.—Mr. E. Willmot, B. A.

1. Define the tangent of an angle; define also the circular measure of an angle; and find a rule for the reduction of degrees to circular measure, and *vice versâ.* Find the circular measure of π°, and express in degrees the angle whose circular measure is 180.

2. Find sin 18°; and deduce the values of sin 9° and cos 9°, carefully explaining your reasons for taking particular signs with the radicals.

3. Explain the advantages in practice of *common* logarithms over logarithms to any other base. Enuntiate the principle of Proportional Parts: find the L. sin, L. cos, and L. tan of 44° 11′ 37.2″, given

$$\text{L. sin } 44^\circ\ 11'\ 40'' = 9{\cdot}8432923$$
$$\text{L. sin } 44^\circ\ 11'\ 30'' = 9{\cdot}8432707$$

and

$$\text{L. cos } 44^\circ\ 11'\ 40'' = 9{\cdot}8555060$$
$$\text{L. cos } 44^\circ\ 11'\ 30'' = 9{\cdot}8555264$$

4. Find an expression for the area of a triangle in terms of the sides.

If the area of a triangle be 6 square miles, and two sides be 3 and 5 miles respectively; find the other side.

5 Solve fully $\tan p\,\theta = \cot q\,\theta$; and show from your result that the solutions of $\tan 5\,\theta = \cot 3\,\theta$ and $\tan 6\,\theta = \cot 2\,\theta$ are the same.

Solve also $\sin^{-1}x = \cos^{-1}(\sqrt{2} - x)$.

6. Enuntiate the parallelogram of forces; and prove it as far as the direction of the resultant is concerned.

7. Show that the centre of gravity of a plane triangular lamina coincides with that of three equal particles placed at the angular points.

Weights are placed at the angles of a triangle and are proportional to the sides respectively opposite: prove that their centre of gravity is at the centre of the inscribed circle.

8. An object weighed in one scale of a false balance (whose arms are unequal) appears to weigh W_1, and weighed in the other it appears to weigh W_2, Find its actual weight, W; and show that the weight of each scale-pan (w) is given by

$$w = \frac{W^2 - W_1 W_2}{W_1 + W_2 - 2W.}$$

8. A certain endless string passing over a fixed pulley is found just strong enough to support another pulley

of equal radius, when the portions of the string between the pulleys are parallel; show that it will break if the portions of the string cross each other.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Mr. A. W. Croft, M. A.

1. What is meant by "Phenomenon?" Point out the difference between the "Law" and the "Cause" of a Phenomenon, with illustrations from some Natural Science.

2. Explain the connexion and the difference between Science and Art. What are the arts corresponding to anatomy, astronomy, æsthetics; and on what sciences are based the arts of medicine, education, architecture?

3. What is the ground of the distinction between certain and uncertain sciences? Of uncertain sciences, show that some are and must be uncertain from their own nature, and that others are accidentally uncertain from the imperfection of human knowledge. Explain the use of Statistics in getting rid of this uncertainty.

4. Distinguish between the knowledge given us by Perception and by Reflection. What is the difference between primary and secondary qualities of body?

5. Give reasons for the statement, that the immediate object of vision is colour only; and show how we are able to judge of the magnitude and distance of objects.

6. What is the Association of Ideas? What different connexions may exist between associated ideas? Explain

the term "Train of Thought," and *invent* an example, showing how in a few steps one thought may suggest another with which it has no apparent connexion.

7. What is a syllogism? Whence are its premises obtained? Throw the following argument into the form of successive syllogisms:—"Brutes, not having intellect, and therefore having no knowledge of right and wrong, cannot be morally responsible: hence they should not be punished."

8. What is a Fallacy? Distinguish it from a Falsehood; and give examples of the fallacies of arguing in a circle, analogy, division, and ambiguous terms.

Explain the following:—Abstraction, Conception, Imagination, Perception by Images, First Truths, Habit, Induction.

MORAL SCIENCE.—ABERCROMBIE.

Examiner.—Mr. George Smith.

1. What are the principal theories of morals, and by whom have they been formed? To what two classes may all be reduced?

2. Where are we to look for a uniform moral standard? How do you account for the diversities of opinion regarding moral truth and practice? Prove the immutability of moral distinctions.

3. Define emotions, desire, and will, and show their relation to conscience.

4. State and illustrate the influence on moral action of habit, attention, and sympathy.

5. Define and distinguish from each other—

(*a*) Self-love.

(*b*) Self-approbation.

(*c*) Selfishness.

6. Estimate the moral value of faith.

7. What are the elements of veracity? What is the relation of veracity to candour and sincerity?

8. State the principal moral arguments for—

(*a*) The existence and character of God.

(*b*) The immortality of the soul.

B. A. Examination, 1868.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. C. H. Tawney, M. A.

1. Explain the following passages:—

(a) Edmund, seek him out: wind me into him, I pray you: frame the business after your own wisdom, I would unstate myself to be in a due resolution.

(b) Have more than thou showest,
Speak more than thou knowest,
Lend less than thou owest,
Ride more than thou goest,
Learn more than thou trowest,
Set less than thou throwest.

(c) We'll set thee to school to an ant, to teach thee there is no labouring in the winter.

(d) Sleepest thou, or wakest thou, jolly shepherd?
Thy sheep be in the corn:
And for one blast of thy minikin mouth,
Thy sheep shall take no harm.

(e) What, art mad? A man may see how this world goes with no eyes. Look with thine ears; see how yond justice rails upon yond simple thief. Hark in thine ear: change places. and handy-dandy, which is the justice, which is the thief?

(f) Be better suited:
These weeds are memories of those worser hours:
I prithee, put them off.

2. Write short grammatical notes upon the italicized words in the following passages:—

(a) The hedge-sparrow fed the cuckoo so long,
That it's had *it* head bit off by *it* young.

(b) those happy *smilets*
That played on her ripe lip.

(c) To lay the blame upon her own despair.
That she *fordid* herself.

(d) Woe *worth* the chase, woe *worth* the day.

(e) An *chud* ha' been swaggered out of my life, 'twould not have been zo long as 'tis by a vort night.

Give the derivations of the words treacherous and menial.

3. Give some account of the author from one of whose works the Art of Poetry is a translation? Who executed the principal part of the translation? What do you think of the Canons of Dramatic Criticism laid down in it?

4. Paraphrase (with brief notes):—

(a) Chapman in Bussy D'Ambois took delight,
And thought perfection was to huff and fight.

(b) To banish Tritons, who the seas invade,
To take Pan's whistle, or the Fates degrade,
To hinder Charon in his leaky boat
To pass the shepherd with the man of note,
Is with vain scruples to disturb your mind.

(c) Up Urgan starts, that hideous dwarf,
Before Lord Richard stands,
And, as he crossed and blest himself,
I fear not sign, quoth the grisly elf,
That is made with bloody hands.

(d) Bearing before them in their course
The relics of the archer force,
Like wave with crest of sparkling foam,
Right onward did Clan-Alpine come.
Above the tide, each broadsword bright
Was brandishing like beam of light,
Each targe was dark below;
And with the ocean's mighty swing
When heaving to the tempest's wing,
They hurled them on the foe.

5. What is the historical basis of the Lady of the Lake? In what sense can poetry be said to be truer than history?

6. Construct a glossary of the following words:—cumber, mavis, vair, to beshrew, kibe, tike, walking fire.

7. Illustrate the following passages by quotations:—

(a) Bless thee from *taking*.

(b) Why this would make a man, a *man of salt*.

(c) O our lives' sweetness!
That with the *pain of death we'd hourly die.*

8. From what sources did Shakspeare derive the story of King Lear? With what play of the classical school may it be compared?

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner.—Rev. F. R. Vallings, B. A.

1. Explain the sense in which "goodness of nature" is used by Bacon. How does the modern sense differ from it? Distinguish between good nature and good humour. Give the origin of the latter phrase. What is the difference between Bacon's use of the words wit, convince, fearful, plantations, sensual, conscience, politics, ceremonies, respects, and the present use of them?

2. Write explanatory notes on the following passages, specify differences of idiom or meaning between Bacon's usage and the present usage, and elucidate grammatical difficulties:—

(*a*) It is the solecism of power to think to command, and yet not to endure the mean.

(*b*) Suspicions among thoughts are like bats among birds,—they ever fly by twilight. They are defects not in the heart but in the brain, for they take place in the stoutest natures, as in the instance of Henry VII. of England. There was not a more suspicious man, nor a more strait, and in such a composition they do small hurt.

(*c*) That which he wins in the hundred he loseth in the shire.

(*d*) To be master of the sea is an abridgement of a monarchy.

(*e*) Nero could touch and tune the harp well, but in government sometimes he used to wind the pins too high, sometimes to let them down too low.

(*f*) With bold men they stand at a stay, like a stale at chess.

(*g*) Prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament, adversity of the New.

(*h*) The stage is more beholding to love than the life of man.

(*i*) Wives are young men's mistresses, companions for middle age, and old men's nurses, so as a man may have a quarrel to marry when he will.

(*k*) When a man pretends to be that he is not.

(*l*) There is a toy which I have heard, and I would not have it given over, but waited upon a little.

(*m*) The mind is but an accident to knowledge, for knowledge is a double of that which is. The truth of being and of knowing is all one.

(*n*) You were better take for business a man somewhat absurd than over formal.

(*p*) He was fain to do all things for himself.

3. Name the three violations of perspicuity as described by Campbell, with their sub-divisions.

4. What is the difference betweeu the explicative and the determinative or restrictive uses of the relative? Give an instance of each. How is the definite article useful for discriminating between them? In which way is that generally used?

5. Had I but served my God with half the zeal I served

my king, he would not in mine age have left me naked to mine enemies. How does Campbell defend the use of the word *he*?

6. "You shall seldom find a dull fellow of good education but (if he happen to have any leisure upon his hands) will turn his head to one of these two amusements for all fools of eminence, politics or poetry." Give full notes on the grammatical construction of this sentence. Rewrite it according to the present mode of expression.

7. Give a short account of the political and social condition of Rome during the youth of Rienzi, and sketch the causes of his rise to power.

8. Name some characteristics of the style of Gibbon.

9. Mention six affixes denoting nouns of Saxon origin, and six of Latin; give the meanings of each, and an example.

10. Explain fully the uses of the verbal noun, or gerundial infinitive in *ing*. Give examples.

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. J. Sime, B. A.

1. Explain rhythm, cæsura, hiatus, elision. What is the most natural cæsura in heroic verse? What is the cæsura ἑφθημιμερὴς? what a versus spondaicus? Give examples.

2. What generally is the length of a vowel before j? What is the effect of a monosyllabic word at the end of a verse? Write down the names of these feet: omnis miles, domine, dolores, fortis, lege, improbus.

3, Mention the subject of each book of the Georgics. With what object is it probable that Virgil wrote this poem? Whence did he derive his materials?

4. Translate—

Frigidus agricolam si quando continet imber,
Multa, forent quæ mox cælo prŏperanda sereno,
Maturare datur: durum procudit arator
Vomeris obtunsi dentem: cavat arbore lintres;
Aut pecori signum aut numeros inpressit acervis.
Exacuunt alii vallos furcasque bicornis,
Atque Amerina parant lentæ retinacula viti.
Nunc facilis rubea texatur fiscina virga;
Nunc torrete igni fruges, nunc frangite saxo.
Quippe etiam festis quædam exercere diebus
Fas et iura sinunt: rivos deducere nulla
Religio vetuit, segeti prætendere sæpem,
Insidias avibus moliri, incendere vepres,
Balantumque gregem fluvio mersare salubri.
Sæpe oleo tardi costas agitator aselli
Vilibus aut onerat pomis; lapidemque revertens
Incusum aut atræ massam picis urbe reportat.

5. (*a*) Explain the meaning of "frigidus imber," "lintres," "furcæ," "religio," "rivos deducere," "lapidem incusum."

(*b*) Refer, with explanatory notes, to any mythic allusions in this book.

6. Give the dates of the birth and death of Juvenal; characterize the times in which he lived, and the tendency and style of his satires.

What is the proper meaning of Satira?

7. (*a*) Translate—

Cedamus patria: vivant Artorius istic
Et Catulus: maneant qui nigrum in candida vertunt,
Quis facile est ædem conducere, flumina portus,
Siccandam eluviem, portandum ad busta cadaver,
Et præbere caput domina venale sub hasta.

Explain *conducere*, and v. 5.

(*b*) Translate—

Nam quæ meritoria somnum
Admittunt? Magnis opibus dormitur in Urbe.
Inde caput morbi. Rhedarum transitus arto
Vicorum inflexu et stantis convicia mandræ
Eripient somnum Druso vitulisque marinis.

Explain *meritoria* and *mandra*. "*Druso*,"—who is supposed to be alluded to?

8. (*a*) Translate—

Ancilla natus trabeam et diadema Quirini
Et fasces meruit, regum ultimus ille bonorum.
Prohibita laxabant portarum claustra tyrannis
Exsulibus juvenes ipsius Consulis et quos
Magnum aliquid dubia pro libertate deceret,
Quod miraretur cum Coclite Mucius et quæ
Imperii fines Tiberinum virgo natavit.
Occulta ad Patres produxit crimina servus,
Matronis lugendus: at illos verbera justis
Afficiunt pœnis et legum prima securis.

Explain the allusions of this passage.

(*b*) Translate—

"Vivite contenti casulis et collibus istis,
O pueri," Marsus dicebat et Hernicus olim
Vestinusque senex; "panem quæramus aratro
Qui satis est mensis: laudant hoc numina ruris

Quorum ope et auxilio gratæ post munus aristæ
Contingunt homini veteris fastidia quercus.
Nil vetitum fecisse volet quem non pudet alto
Per glaciem perone tegi, qui summovet Euros
Pellibus inversis. Peregrina ignotaque nobis
Ad scelus atque nefas, quæcunque est, purpura ducit."

Explain the construction of this passage. Who were the Marsi? who the Hernici?

9 Give the precise meanings, and, as far as you can, the etymologies of—bustum, frumentum, galerus, lacerta, exodium, coram, securis, and calamitas. In what sense does Juvenal use "sensus communis?" How does Horace use it?

10. Translate in Latin Hexameters—

O Father! gracious was that word which closed
Thy sovran sentence, that man should find grace;
For which both Heaven and Earth shall high extol
Thy praises with the innumerable sound
Of hymns and sacred songs, wherewith thy throne
Encompassed shall resound thee ever blest.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner.—Rev. L. Veys.

1. Translate:—

Cæsar paulisper ad spem erectus, dein fesso corpore, ubi finis aderat, adsistentes amicos in hunc modum adloquitur

"Si fato concederem, justus mihi dolor etiam adversus Deos esset, quod me parentibus, liberis, patriæ, intra

juventam, præmaturo exitu raperent: nunc scelere Pisonis et Plancinæ interceptus, ultimas preces pectoribus vestris relinquo: referatis patri ac fratri, quibus acerbitatibus dilaceratus, quibus insdiis circumventus, miserrimam vitam pessima morte finierim. Si quos spes meæ, quos propinquus sanguis, etiam quos invidia erga viventem movebat, illacrymabunt quondam florentem, et tot bellorum superstitem muliebri fraude cecidisse. Erit vobis locus querendi apud senatum, invocandi leges. Non hoc præcipuum amicorum munus est prosequi defunctum ignavo questu; sed quæ voluerit meminisse, quæ mandaverit exsequi. Flebunt Germanicum etiam ignoti, vindicabitis vos, si me potius quam fortunam meam fovebatis. Ostendite populo Romano Divi Augusti neptem, eamdemque conjugem meam, numerate sex liberos. Misericordia cum accusantibus erit; fingentibusque scelesta mandata esse, aut non credent homines, aut non ignoscent. Juravere amici dextram morientis contingentes, "spiritum ante quam ultionem amissuros."

2. Give an analysis of this speech. State under what circumstances it was pronounced. Who were Piso, Plancina, Germanicus?

3. Explain the following datives and ablatives; *fato, parentibus, muliebri, vobis, fingentibus.*

4. Discriminate between the following synonymes *scelus, crimen, facinus, flagitium. Sanguis, cruor, sanies. Populus, plebs, vulgus.*

5. Translate:—

Quartam *causam* esse (dicit), eamque vel maximam, æquabilitatem motus, conversionem cœli; solis, lunæ, side-

rumque omnium distinctionem, varietatem, pulchritudinem, ordinem; quarum rerum aspectus ipse satis indicaret non esse ea fortuita. Ut si quis in *domum* aliquam, aut in gymnasium, aut in forum venerit; cum videat omnium rerum rationem, modum, disciplinam, non possit ea sine causa *fieri* judicare, sed esse aliquem intelligat qui præsit, et cui pareatur: *multo* magis in tantis motionibus, tantisque vicissitudinibus, tam multarum rerum atque tantarnm ordinibus, in quibus *nihil* unquam immensa et infinita vetustas mentita sit, statuat necesse est ab aliqua mente tantos naturæ motus gubernari.

6. Parse the words italicised and explain their syntax.

7. Explain the subjunctives *indicaret*, *videat*, *possit*, *intelligat*, *præsit*.

8. What is the etymology of the following words as given by Cicero. *Saturnus*, *Jupiter*, *Juno*, *Neptunus*, *Mavors*, *Minerva*, *Janus*, *Sol*, *Luna*, *Mensis*?

9. Explain the following idioms: *Venere legati qui accirent*. *Animal quem vocamus hominem*. *Ire cubitum*. *Pridie calendas Januarias*.

10. What moods are governed by *ut* and *quum*? and illustrate each case by an example.

11. Insert in its proper place every word understood in the following sentences:—

Magnificum id sibi credidit Cæsar. Incendit ea contumelia legionum iras: veniret dies, daretur pugna. Siluit Hortalus, pavore, an avitæ nobilitatis, etiam inter angustias fortunæ, retinens. Centies Sestertium pollicitus Cæsar. Scite enim Chrysippus, ut clypei causa, involucrum; vaginam autem, gladii. sic præter mundum,

cætera omnia aliorum causa esse generata. Tum Gracchus incensus ira, Itane vero? Ego non justus, qui et consul rogavi, et augur?

12. Translate into Latin :—

Caius Cæsar Caligula was the son of Germanicus by Agrippina, the daughter of M. Agrippa and Julia. Great was the joy of the people upon his accession to the throne, and no less were their hopes that he would be like Germanicus his father. And indeed, as the worst of princes often begin well, he gave not a few tokens of his moderation and regard to the good of the public; but soon after he outstripped the most savage creatures in cruelty.

BENGALI.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following lines into English :—

. . . . সুশীল রাঘব,
পিতৃসত্য রক্ষাহেতু, সুখভোগ ত্যজি
পশিল ভিখারীবেশে নিবিড় কাননে।
একটী রতনমাত্র আছিল তাহার
অমূল; যতন কত করিত সে তারে,
কি আর কহিবে দাস? সে রতন, পাতি
মায়াজাল, হরে দুষ্ট! হায়, মা, স্মরিলে
কোপানলে দহে মনঃ! ত্রিশূলীর বরে
বলী রক্ষঃ, তৃণজ্ঞান করে দেবগণে!

2. To what story do these lines refer?

3. বিদ্যাধর বিদ্যাধরী ত্রিদশ আলয়ে
যথা; ভুলি নিজ দুখ, পিঞ্জর মাঝারে,

গায় পাখী; উথলিল উৎস কলকলে,
সুধাংশুর অংশুস্পর্শে যথা অম্বুরাশি।

What is the etymology of ত্রিদশ, and what the meaning of the last line?

4. মেলি আঁখি, শশীমুখি, দেখিনু সম্মুখে
রাবণে; ভূতলে, হায়, সে বীরকেশরী,
তুঙ্গশৈলশৃঙ্গ যেন চূর্ণ বজ্রাঘাতে!

Give the etymology of শশী and কেশরী, and the meaning of the last line.

5. দরিদ্র, পাইলে
রতন, কভু কি তারে অযতনে, ধনি?

6. Parse অযতনে.

অভিমানে স্বরীশ্বরী কহিলা সুস্বরে।

Give the meaning and etymology of স্বরীশ্বরী.

7. ভীমবাহু! কার সাধ্য বিমুখিবে তারে?
ভাবি দেখ, সুরনাথ, কহিনু যে কথা।
উত্তরিলা শচীকান্ত নমুচিসূদন॥

Give the *samása* of ভীমবাহু and শচীকান্ত. Would these words admit any other *samása*? What would be their meaning then?

8. Why is the first syllable *long* in নীরব but short in নিবস্ত্র?

9. Paraphrase the following lines in Bengali, using as far as you can words different from the text.

উত্তরিলা ভীমারূপী; "বীরশ্রেষ্ঠ তুমি,
রঘুনাথ; আসি যুদ্ধ কর তাঁর সাথে;
নতুবা ছাড়হ পথ; পশিবে রূপসী,
স্বর্ণলঙ্কাপুরে আজি পূজিতে পতিরে

বধেছ অনেক রক্ষঃ নিজ ভুজ বলে;
রক্ষোবধূ মাগে রণ; দেহ রণ তারে,
বীরেন্দ্র। রমণী শত মোরা; যাহে চাহ,
যুঝিবে সে একাকিনী। ধনুর্ব্বাণ ধর,
ইচ্ছা যদি, নরবর; নহে চর্ম্ম অসি,
কিম্বা গদা মল্ল যুদ্ধে সদা মোরা রত!
যথা রুচি কর, দেব; বিলম্ব না সহে।
তব অনুরোধে সতী রোধ সখীদলে,
চিত্রবাঘিনীরে যথা রোধে কিরাতিনী,
মাতে যবে ভয়ঙ্করী—হেরি মৃগপালে॥

10. Give as many synonymes as you can of—
মনুষ্য, স্বর্ণ, জল, রাত্রি, বায়ু, অগ্নি, আকাশ,

11. Give the rule for the change of ন into ণ.

12. State some of the peculiarities in the style of the *Meghanádavadha Kávya.*

BENGALI.

Examiner.—PUNDIT, MOHESH CHUNDRA NYARATNA.

1. Point out and explain the অলঙ্কার in the following passages:—

লোহিত-বসন-পরিচ্ছন্ন শস্ত্রধারী বিকটমূর্ত্তি সাক্ষাৎ কৃতান্তাবতার সেপাহিরা অনুদিন প্রভার কার্য্যে দণ্ডায়মান থাকে উদ্যান তড়াগাদির শোভার অনুক্ষণ নন্দন কাননেরও ক্ষোভ হইয়া থাকে। রজনীতে দীপের ছটায় কুমুদিনী নায়ক পর্য্যন্ত মলিন হইয়া পড়েন এবং সূর্য্যোদয় ভানে নলিনীর বিকাশ হয়। .. .. বর যখন সামন্ত সমভিব্যাহারে রাজ ভবনে প্রবেশ করিলেন তখন .. .. বোধ হইল যেন নক্ষত্র সম-

ভিন্তাহারে নিশাপতি স্বয়ং রাজধানীর শোভা দর্শনার্থ অবতীর্ণ হইলেন অথবা যেন অশ্বিনী কুমার দ্বয়ের অন্যতর বিবিধ পেয়াত্মক সোমরস পিপাসু হইয়া রাজদ্বারে আইলেন ।।

.. .. সুতরাং বিবাহ সমাজ যেন দ্বিতীয় বিক্রমাদিত্যের সভা হইয়া উঠিল।

2. Define the following অলঙ্কার:—দীপক, পুনরুক্তবদাভাস, সমাসোক্তি, and অর্থান্তরন্যাস.

3. Point out the compound words, explaining the সমাস of each in the following passages:—

প্রভাকরের পক্ষে কেবল দীর্ঘিকাস্থ কমলোন্মেষ যোগ্য তেজোবিস্তার এবং পবনের পক্ষে কেবল তালবৃন্ত ব্যজনোপযোগি বায়ু বহন এবং শীতোষ্ণের অত্যন্তাভাব এই সকল কাব্য রসের উক্তি যদি বাস্তবিকী সত্যতা প্রাপ্ত হয়, ... সূর্য্যের উত্তাপ দ্বারা পৃথিবীর রস ঊর্দ্ধে আকর্ষিত না হইলে বর্ষার সম্ভব হয় না, বর্ষা অসম্ভব হইলে শস্য সম্ভব হয় না।

4. Give the meaning of the following words.—

উপরাগ, ঈতি, জাল্ম, ছন্দ, আলান,

5. Give the etymological meaning of the words বিবর্ত্ত, নির্ব্বাণ, উপাদান, and অধিষ্ঠান. In what sense are they used by the Hindu philosophers?

6. Explain the expressions marked *, and parse the words marked, +, in the following passages:—

+ +

.. .. ফলে কেবল সূর্য্যই স্থির ইহা স্বীকার না করিলে

*

খগোলীয় বিবিধ ব্যাপার সিদ্ধান্তে কারণ গৌরব জন্মে। . . . .

* +

শরীর এবং মনেতে যে পুরুষের নৈমিত্তিক সম্বন্ধ তৎপ্রযুক্ত তিনি ক্রিয়াবান্ রূপে প্রতীয়মান হয়েন। .. .. প্রত্যক্ষ

+

প্রমাণের কথা পরিহার করিলে কোন প্রমাণই থাকে না কেননা

*

অনুমানও প্রত্যক্ষ পূর্ব্বক।

7. Write an essay in Bengali on the theory of the Creation according to the Sankhya and Vedanta, stating the arguments each brings forward against the other.

8. "Having obtained a victory over the Swedes and made himself master of Norway by expelling the good Saint Olaus from his kingdom, Canute seems to have obtained the height of his ambition, for from this period he appears not only to have relinquished all thoughts of future conquest, but to have despised all the glories and pleasures of the world, a necessary consequence of assigning to human enjoyments a satisfaction they cannot yield, and more especially of pursuing them (another effect of the same cause) at the expense of justice and humanity."

Translate the above passage into Bengali.

SANSCRIT.

Examiner.—BABOO KRISHNA COMUL BHUTTACHARJEA, B. A.

१। गत तिरस्त्रीनमनूदसारथे प्रसिद्धमूर्द्धज्वलनं हविर्भुजः।
पतत्यधो धाम विसारि सर्व्वतः किमेतदित्याकुलमाचितं जनैः॥

कोनामासावनूदरत्र विवक्षितः। तस्य च तथात्वं कथमापतितमितीदमितिवृत्तं संस्कृतभाषया वर्णनीयम्।

२। पुरोमवस्कन्द लुनीहि नन्दन मुषाण रत्नानि हरामराङ्गनाः।
विहृत्य चक्रे नमुचिद्विषा बली य इत्थमस्वास्थ्यमहर्दिवं दिवः॥

सलीलयातानि न भर्तुरध्वमोर्न चित्रमुच्चैःश्रवसः पदक्रमम्।
अनुद्रुतः सयति येन केवलं बलस्य शत्रुः प्रशशंस शीघ्रताम्॥
अशक्नुवन् सोढुमधीरलोचनः सहस्ररश्मेरिव यस्य दर्शनम्।
प्रविश्य हेमाद्रिगुहागृहान्तरं निनाय बिभ्यद्दिवसानि कौशिकः।

इदं श्लोकत्रयं व्याख्येयम्। प्रथमे पद्ये भूतकालस्थले लोट्-विभक्तिप्रयोगः किमर्थं कविना कृतः। तृतीये बिभ्यत् इत्यत्र केन हेतुना न नुमागमः। द्वितीये यातपदं कस्मिन् वाच्ये कृतेन क्त-प्रत्ययेन सिध्यति घोटकानां लीलागतिविशेषाः केचिदश्वशास्त्रप्रसिद्धा उदाह्रियन्ताम्।

३। जाज्वल्यमाना जगतः शान्तये समुपेयुषी।
व्योतिष्ठ सभावेद्यामसौ नरशिखित्रयी॥

अस्मिन् श्लोके त्रयी शब्दो बहुत्वारोप्यमाणे कथं योजनीयः जगतः शान्तये इत्यस्य कथमुभयत्रान्वयः सम्भवति।

४। उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पथ्यमिच्छता।
समौ हि शिष्टैराम्नातौ वर्तुस्यन्तावामयः स च॥
न दूये सात्वतीसूनुर्यन्मद्यमपराध्यति।
यत्तु दन्दह्यते लोक मदो दुःखाकरोति माम्॥
मम तावन्मतमिदं श्रूयतामङ्ग वामपि।
ज्ञातसारोऽपि खल्वेकः सन्दिग्धे कार्यवस्तुनि॥

एभिः श्लोकैर्यदभिधीयते तदेव प्रकारान्तरेणोच्यताम्। उत्तिष्ठमान इत्यत्र यत् शानच्प्रत्ययः प्रयुक्तस्तेन उत्-पूर्वकस्य स्थाधातोः किमर्थं वैलक्षण्यमायातं। दन्दह्यते इति यङन्तप्रयोगस्य का सार्थकता।

५। ये चान्ये कालयवन शाल्व रुक्मि द्रुमादयः
तमःस्वभावास्तेऽप्येनं प्रदोषमनुयायिनः॥

अत्र के नाम शब्दाः श्लिष्टा वर्त्तन्ते। तेषां द्वौ द्वौ अर्थौ लिख्येताम्।

६। दिदृक्षमाणाः प्रतिरुध्यमीयुर्मुरारिमारादनघं जनौघाः।
अनेकशः संस्तुतमप्यनल्पा नव नव प्रीतिरहो करोति॥

द्वितीयार्द्धमवलम्ब्य संक्षिप्तः प्रबन्धो लिख्यताम्।

७। शिशुपालवधकाव्य कस्यापरस्य काव्यस्य छायारूपा अनुकृतिरिति केचिदुच्यते, तदुपपादकमुभयोः किञ्चित् रचनासाम्यमुदाहर।

८। यावत् स एव समयः समसेव तावत्
अव्याकुलाः पठमयानभितो वितत्य।

पर्य्यापततक्रयिकलोकमगण्यपण्य-
पूर्णापणा विपणिनो विपणीर्विभेजुः ॥
अल्पप्रयोजनकृतोत्तरप्रयासै-
रङ्गूर्णलोष्टलगुडैः परितोऽनुविद्धम्।
उद्यन्नमुद्द्रुतमनोकहजालमध्यात्
अन्यः शशं गुणमनल्पमवन्नवाप ॥
सस्यं पयः पपुरमीनिजुरम्बराणि
जक्षुर्विसं धृतविकासिविसप्रसूनाः।
सैन्याः त्रियामनुपभोगनिरर्थकत्व-
दोषप्रवादमसृजन्नगनिम्नगानाम्॥

श्लोकत्रयस्य इङ्गरेजीभाषयानुवादः करणीयः।

९। अनुष्टुभा छन्दसा सन्ध्यावर्णनात्मको ह्रस्वः प्रबन्ध एकः प्रणीयतात्

SANSCRIT.

Examiner.—BABOO KRISHNA COMUL BHUTTACHARJEA, B. A.

१। सोऽध्यैष्ट वेदांस्त्रिदशानयष्ट पितॄनतार्प्सीत् समसंस्त बन्धून्।
व्यजेष्ट षड्वर्गमरस्त नीतौ समूलघातं न्यवधीद्रिपूंश्च ॥

अत्र यज-धातोः कोऽर्थः। षड्वर्गशब्देन किमुच्यते। ईदृशसमासनिष्पन्नानि द्विचाणि पदान्युदाहृत्य तेषामर्थो लिख्यताम्।

२। आत्मम्भरित्वं पिशितैर्नराणां फलेग्रहीन् हंसि वनस्पतीनाम्
शौवस्तिकत्वं विभवा न येषां व्रजन्ति तेषां दयसे न कस्मात् ॥

कीदृशं तत् मुनीनां व्रतं यदत्र तृतीयपादे निर्दिष्टम्।
शौवस्तिक पदसिद्धिप्रकारः प्रदर्श्यताम्।

३। वस्त्रान्नपानं शयनञ्च नाना स्वत्वावकाशे रुचिसंप्रकृप्तम्।
तान् प्रीतिभानाह मुनिस्ततः स्म निबद्धमाद्रं पिबतात्म शेध्वम्।

रुचिसंप्रकृप्तमित्यस्य कोऽर्थः। चतुर्थपादगता धातवो निर्दिश्यन्ताम्।

४। वनेषु वासतेयेषु निवसन् पर्णसंस्तरः।
शय्योत्थाय मृगान् विश्वस्तातिथेयो विचक्रमे।

पद्यमिदं व्याख्याय शय्योत्थायमिति णमुल-प्रत्ययस्याच कुत्र शक्तिस्तदुच्यताम्।

५। कुरु बुद्धिं कुशाग्रीयामनुकामीनतां त्यज।
लक्ष्मी परम्परीणां त्वं पुत्रपौत्रीणतां नय॥

श्लोकार्थमवैयाकरणवाक्येन परिणमय।

१। दृष्टिप्रियोगः परेणापि महिम्ना न महात्मनाम्।
पूर्णचन्द्रोदयाकाङ्क्षो दृष्टान्तोऽत्र महार्णवः॥

अत्र कोऽलङ्कारः। तस्य किं लक्षणं। तच्च कथमत्र समाविशति।

२। विधाय वैरं सामर्षं नरोऽरौ य उदासते।
प्रक्षिप्योदर्चिषं कक्षे शेरते तेऽभिमारुतम्॥

अत्यमलङ्कारमुन्नीय तस्य भेदद्वयमुदाहृतम्।

३। मखविघ्नाय सकलमित्थमुत्थाप्य राजकम्।
हन्त जातमजातारेः प्रथमेन त्वयारिणा॥

अत्र यत् शिशुपालजिघांसुना भवता यज्ञविघ्नमुत्पाद्य युधिष्ठिरस्य शत्रुताचरणं कृतं भवेदित्युक्तं तस्मिन्नंशे कश्चिदलङ्कारो वर्त्तते न वा अस्ति चेत् तर्हि तल्लक्षणादिकमुल्लिख्यताम्।

४। मीलितसामान्यतद्गुणानां द्वयोर्द्वयोः को मिथोभेदः।

HINDI.

Examiner.—BABOO KRISHNA COMUL BHUTTACHARJEA, B. A.

1. Explain the following lines:—

निपटहि द्विज करि जानेहु मोही। मैं जस विप्र सुनावउं तोही॥
चाप स्रुवा शर आहुति जानू। कोप मोर अतिघोर हुताशू॥
समिध सेन चतुरङ्ग सोहाई। महामहीप भये पशु आई॥
मैं यहि परशु काटि बलि दीन्हा। समरयज्ञ जग कोटिन कीन्हा॥

2. लषै न रानि निकट दुख कैसे। चरै हरितृण बलिपशु जैसे॥
सुनत बात मृदु अन्तकठोरी। देति मनहु मधु माहुर घोरी॥
कहै चेरी सुधि अहइ कि नाही। स्वामिनि कहेहु कथा मोहि पांही॥

What is the purport of the first two lines? What is meant by अन्नकठोरी? What part of speech is सुधि here? What is the original word transformed into चेरी?

3. मर्म्मवचन सीता जब बोली। हरिप्रेरित लक्ष्मणमति डोली ॥
चहुं दिशि रेख खचाइ अहीसा। बार बार नाए पद सीसा ॥
बनदिशिदेव सौंपि सब काहू। चले जहां रावणशशिराहू ।

Who is अहीसा here? Why is he called so? Explain the phrase रावणशशिराहू

4 हम दोउ बन्धु प्रथम तरुणाई। गगन गयेउं रविनिकट उड़ाई।
तेज न सहि सक सो फिरआवा। मैं अभिमानि रविहि निअरावा।

What kind of verb is this निअरावा here? In what case is तरुणाई? Point out the participles contained in these two couplets.

5. सुनु शठ सोइ रावण बलशीला हरगिरि जानु जासु भुजलीला
जासु उमापति जासु सुराई पूजे जेहि शिरसुमन चढ़ाई ॥
शिरसरोज निजकरन्हि उतारी। पूजे अमित बार त्रिपुरारी ॥

Narrate in Hindi prose the legends referred to in the foregoing extract.

6. Out of the Hindi Ramayan, select any six words or phrases of the Persian origin, quoting, if possible, the passages where they occur.

7. What samasa is it in the following words:—

कपिकुञ्जर, दशकन्धर, चराचर, कनककलस, यथाविधि, त्रिताप।

8. Explain the derivation of:—

बन्दी, आसन, मनोज, तुरग, विमल, सदन, रणिवास युवराज, अभिषेक, कल्पतरु।

HINDI.

Examiner.—BABOO KRISHNA COMUL BHUTTACHARJEA, B. A.

1. Translate into English —

अपने महल में एक रातको राजा सोता था। इस में कुछ राजा-के जी में आया। एकबारगी उठ कर कांछा बांध ढाल तलवार ले शहर के कूचों में फिरने लगा। आगे जा कर देखे तो चार चोर खड़े हुए बातें कर रहे हैं कि किधर को चोरी करने हम चलें। उन में से एक कहने लगा अच्छी साअत में चलो तो कुछ माल हात लगे और बुरी साअत चलने से दुःख पा कर खाली हाथ फिर आवेंगे। इस तरह से सब बातें उनकी राजाने सुनीं और उन्हों ने राजा को देखा। उनमें से एक बोला कि तू कौन है। राजाने कहा कि तुम जो हो सो मैं हूं। यह सुन कर उन्हों ने राजा को भी अपने साथ ले लिया और चोरी को चले। आगे जा एक जगह पहुंच कर एक से एक पूछने लगा कि अपना अपना गुण कहो। तब उन्हों में से एक बोला मैं ऐसा मुहूरत देखने जानता हूं कि जिस में यात्रा करने से कभी खाली फिर न आवे। दूसरा बोला कि मैं जिस मंदिर में जाऊं तो मुझे कोई न देखे और मैं अपना काम कर आऊं। तीसरा बोला मैं जानवरों की भाषा जानता हूं। चौथा बोला मेरे पास एक ऐसी चीज है कि कोई बड़ेरा मुझे मारे तो मैं न मरूं।

2. Turn the following passage into sentences containing none but words of Sanscrit origin.

राजा विक्रम बड़ा अक़्लमंद था इस बात पर क़ाईम रहा ऐसे सख़्त सख़्त बातें लूतवरन से सुन कर कुछ दिल में न लाया। हंस कर काम दे कर सब सुनी। फिर लूतवरन ने कहा जो तुझे इरादा है तो हमारे ही साथ चल और पंडितों से अच्छी साअत दिखा कर चलने की तैयारी कर। दूसरे दीन सुबह के वक़्त राजा लूत वरन मंत्रीके साथ हो कर बाहुबल के शहर में जा पहुंचा। तब उस दिवान ने कहा यहां तुम बैठो और मैं अपने राजा को तुम्हारे आनेकी खबर दूं।

3. Explain the expressions.

उबाले कर दिया, सुवाल करना, देसनिकाल देना, पल मारते वहा पहुचाया, एक दीपका राजा किस गिनती में है, तमाम सभ में रौल मचा, आसन मार गद्दी पर जा बैठूं, मन के लाडु खाने क हासील नही है, आसका बुझानेवाला, गिर्द जो पेश थे सब बैठ गये, काम तुमारा मेरे हाथ निकलता नीं, सब रिकाब में, हाजीर थे

4. अय राजा भोज ऐसा पुरुषारथ कर सके तो इस सिंहासन पर बैठ नही तो इस खियाल से दरगुजर।

What is the meaning of पुरुषारथ here? How is it spelt in its original form.? What is the samasa in that form and what the sense? Why is a सिंहासन so called? What do you mean by खियाल से दरगुजरना ?

5. Sketch in Hindi the character of King Vicrama as exhibited in your text-book.

6. What is the general rule in Hindi for converting a simple Hindi verb into its causal form? Give examples.

7. Translate the following passage into Hindi :—

The aged matron answered : My son! How can I consent to sacrifice your life to save my child? You are no less dear to me than he. While they were engaged in this conversation, the serpent whose turn it was to be offered as victim came to the spot, and when he was informed of the generous intention of the stranger, addressed him thus : My Lord! It beseems thee not that you should cast away your life, pious and magnanimous as you are, for such a worthless purpose.

URDU.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English—

مجنون کو اس دشت میں جنون ہوا لیلي کا کیا بگڑا پرویز کا
اس کوچی میں خون ہوا شیریں نے کیا کیا افسوس تو یہ ہی کہ
اتنا بھي کوئي نہ سمجھا * جامي *

غم چیزے رگ جان را خراشد کہ گاہے باشد و گاہے نباشد

دلت اس کام میں عزت ہی دردکا نام یہاں راحت ہی دل اس کشمکش میں ٹوٹ جاتا ہی رستم کا اس معرکے میں حي چھوٹ جاتا ہی اسفندیار سا روئین تن ہو تو موم کي طرح پگھل کر رہ جاوے حسرت ہی حسرت رہ جائے لوگوں نے ہزاروں رنج صدمے اس کام میں اٹھائے جب بعد حرابي بسیار یہي ناتجربہ کار کہلائے لیکن وہ یہي دا کام ہی کہ اس میں مشاق اور مبتدي کي راے ایک سي ہی اسکا آغاز ہی نہ انجام ہی * مولف *

مرض عشق میں کوئي دوست گرفتار نہو
دوست تو دوست ہی دشمن کو یہي آزار نہو

* مسدس *

کیا میں اس کافر بدکیش کا احوال کہوں
یہ خونخوار پیا کرتا ہی عاشق کا خون
زار کر دیتا ہی انسان کو یہ اور زبوں
رفتہ رفتہ یہ پہنچاتا ہی نوبت مجنوں
یہ خونریز خونخوارہ ہی انسانوں کا
دین کھوتا ہی یہ کافر ہی مسلمانوں کا

2 Paraphrase the last two lines in Hindustani.

3 Explain— پرویز, اسفندیار, سامري, شاہزادۂ خاتم شعار, بتصدق پنجتن, بجز راہ کوچۂ یار دین و دنیا فراموش Parse فسانہ عجائب in عجائب.

4 Put the vowel-points and meanings to بدبہ دہان, قلعہ, تشفي, مشاق, علطان, رمضان, مسدس, قیامت, ہیچمدان, آفرین, چرخ چارم, بدر اعظم, کیوڑا, رلیحا.

5 Answer either of the following questions—(*a*) Do you know any Arabic or Persian words that have chang-

ed their meanings in Hindustani ?—(*b*) Do you know any Arabic or Persian words that have changed their pronunciations or spellings in Hindustani ?

6. What is the construction of مانند when preceded or followed by a noun? Give examples of اتباع in Urdu. Explain the form هزاروں in هزارون سال, criticise هزارین سال, هزار سال, سالین. هزار

7. Give some particulars regarding the author of the Fisanah i Ajaib and the book itself. Compare the style with that of any other Hindustani book you have read.

8. Translate into pure Hindustani, excluding Arabic and Persian words,—

"It happened that Sirajuddaulah had inflicted some time ago a punishment upon this very faqeer and had besides disgraced him by having given the order to shave off his beard and mustachios. The derwish hated him still, and having recognized the Nawab by his manners, feigned compassion and tried to soothe him. After making preparations to cook some khichari for him, the derwish ran to the governor of Rajmahal and gave information."

Translate the same passage into Urdu using as many Persian and Arabic words as possible. Express yourself in an عبارت رنگین style.

9. Explain— , تسجیع , تجنیس, امالہ, تنکیر, محتفی, حرف استثنا, حرف صحیح, ردیف.

10. Write down some general rules regarding the gender of nouns in Urdu.

11. Translate into English—

بھرفرمایا مجھہ سے توے ایسي صورت کبھي دیکھي تھي مجھہ
اجل رسیدہ کے منھہ سے نکلا خدا نکرے اس حرم قدیم پر شہزادي

نزدیک کشتني سوختني و گردن‌زدني هون دقول میر تقي * شعر *

بے‌حرم تہ تیغ هی رکھا تھا گلے کو
کچھہ بات‌تري منہہ سے نہ‌نکلي تھي بھلے کو

Who is میر تقي ?

URDU.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English—

صدر کے بازار میں هی اک دبدبگ عار اطبا و طبابت کا بدگ
شکل هی شیطان کي اور غوث نام جگ میں هلاکو کا هی قائم‌مقام
هی متوطن وہ لعین روم کا بستي میں رکھتا هی اثر دوم کا
جب سے طبابت میں دهنسا وہ اُلاغ روم سے تا شام هوا بے چراغ
مملکت هند میں اب گھر دہ گھر هی ملک الموت سے مشهور تر
اسکے قلم کا میں کرون کیا بیان تیغ اجل جسکے هی رطب‌اللسان
خامہ نہیں خنجر بران هی وہ قاتل هندو و مسلمان هی وہ
نسخہ نہ لکھتا کبھو وہ بد سرشت بھرتے نہ انسان سے دوزخ بہشت

Who is هلاکو and the ملک الموت ?

2. Paraphrase the following Mukhammas—

لبون کے گرد جو اس نوجوان نے خط کو رکھا
چمن چمن میں پڑا شور هر طرف عوغا
هر ایک مرغ نے باغ باغ دي یہ دعا
شکر فروش کہ عمرش دراز باد چرا تفقدے نکند طوطيِ شکرخارا

3. Translate into English—

شیشۂ دل کو مرے سنگ ستم سے توڑا
دلنے میرے بھي منہہ اب تیري طرف سے موڑا
جو کچھہ هم ساتھہ کیا تمنے نہیں وہ تھوڑا
بس کرو بس کرو زیادہ نکرو نکتوڑا
خودروئون کا جہان بیچ نہیں توڑا
شعروحشي کا دل اپنے پہ یہ میں لکھہ چھوڑا

میدهم جاے دگر دل بدل آراے دگر
چشم خود فرش کنم زیر کف پاے دگر

Why have such poems been called واسوخت? What is their metre?

4. What is your estimate of Saudá as a poet?

5. Campare the Muhammadan element in Urdu with the Norman element in English. Take as examples of comparison law terms, words expressing family relationship, the names of fruits and eatables, agricultural terms?

6. Define قصیده, غزل, مثنوي, قطعه and رباعي, and mention their peculiarities regarding metre, rhyme, length of poem, and subject matter.

7. Give fully the rule of the particle نے. State the exceptions.

8. Shew that there are four ways of forming the plurals of Hindustani nouns, according to the gender and the termination of the nouns. Form also the vocatives (ندا) singular and plural of the four classes of nouns.

9. Give the meanings and etymologies of کشمکش, ناتجربه, ددکیش, هیچمیرز, قطعدار, طلسم, سهلانا, خونخوار.

10 Translate into Urdu—

"The grandfather of Núr Jahán was a native of Teherán in Persia, and held a high civil office under the government of that country. His son, Mirza Ghias, was reduced to poverty, and determined to seek for a maintenance by emigrating, with his wife and a family consisting of two sons and a daughter, to India He was pursued by misfortune even in this attempt."

11. Write a short essay of about two pages either in

English or Urdu on the history of the Urdu language or on Urdu literature.

HISTORY.

Examiner.—Mr. R. Hand.

1. Describe the battles of Thermopylæ, Salamis, and Platæa, and the consequences that severally resulted from them.

Nearly three centuries later, Thermopylæ was once again a battle-field. Narrate the events connected with this engagement.

2. There were two memorable sieges of Syracuse, at an interval of two centuries. Write the history of both of them.

3. "A naval defeat in a remote quarter had not only deprived Athens of empire, but was about to render her in turn a captive and a subject."

Give a clear account of the battle referred to, and detail its consequences.

4. Develop the progress of tragedy in Attica, touching briefly on the writings of her three great tragedians.

5. Sketch the life of Socrates, noting his singular opposition on two occasions to injustice and tyranny. In what relation did he stand to the Sophists; and what were the character and objects of his philosophy?

6. Ho! bold Epirotes, whither
Hath the Red King ta'en flight?
Ho! dogs of false Tarentum,
Is not the gown washed white?

Write a very brief account of the origin, progress, and termination of the war here alluded to.

7. Describe the battles of Cynoscephalæ and Pydna, and their consequences to Greece.

8. Give a clear account of all the events connected with the siege of Carthage. What memorable siege under the emperors closely resembled it both in the fierce resolution of its defenders and in the ultimate fate of the city?

9. What was the state of Rome when the Licinian Rogations were enacted? Explain their nature and objects. When revived by T. Gracchus, to what extent were they modified? Sketch the career of the younger Gracchus.

10. With equal rays immortal Tully shone:
The Roman rostra decked the consul's throne.
Behind, Rome's genius waits with civic crowns,
And the great father of his country owns.

Write a summary of the events in Tully's career that are here alluded to.

HISTORY.

Examiner.—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

1. Give a geographical outline of Palestine. Enumerate the different forms of government under which the Jews lived, from the Exodus to the Babylonish captivity.

2. What were the circumstances which called out the heroism of the Maccabees? Give a short account of Judas Maccabæus. What was the meaning of the name?

3. When does authentic Indian history begin? What objection is there to tracing the manners, customs, and character of a people from such a code as that of Menu? Sketch briefly the argument for determining the age of the Vedas and of Menu's code.

4. Give the titles of the six systems of Hindu philosophy, and the names of their founders. Describe in general terms the tenets of the Nyaya; and show what system it resembled in Europe. Mention the causes which tended to obstruct the progress of Physical science amongst the ancient Hindus.

5. Give a geographical and historical account of Baber's conquests; describe his character, and compare it with that of Tamerlane.

6. Enumerate the Mahomedan dynasties in India, mentioning the first and last monarchs of each house, and the time during which it reigned. Name the greatest of the Mahomedan princes, and mention for what he was distinguished.

7. Name, in chronological order, the principal acquisitions of the British in India down to the year 1805. Contrast the rule of the British in India with that of their predecessors in the government.

8. Enumerate the most important transactions of Lord Wellesley's administration. "He was the Akbar of the Company's dynasty:" Explain this statement.

9. Describe the boundaries and extent of India; its natural divisions and natural productions. Name the chief languages now spoken in India, and define the territorial limits of each.

DYNAMICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner.—MR. E. WILLMOT, B. A.

1. What are the laws of motion? What is the evidence of their truth? A body weighing 100 lbs. is moved by a constant force, which generates in a second a velocity of 8 feet per second: find what weight the force would statically support.

2. If s be the space described from rest in time t by a particle under the action of a uniform accelerating force f, then $s = \frac{1}{2} f t^2$.

If a particle from rest under gravity describe a space P in the pth second and Q in the qth, prove that in the

$$(p + q)^{th} \text{ it will describe } P + Q + \frac{P - Q}{2(p - q)}$$

3. Two particles are connected by an inextensible string which passes over a smooth fixed pulley: determine the motion of each particle and the tension of the string.

Describe Atwood's machine and explain its use.

4. Find a formula connecting f and f^1 the numerical values of any, the same acceleration referred to units of time and space t_1 s_1 and t^1, s', respectively. What would be the numerical value of the accelerating force of gravity, if an inch and a week were the units of space and time.

5. Describe and explain the phenomena of the seasons. How would they be changed if the inclination of the equator to the ecliptic were 90°?

6. What are Kepler's laws? and what Newton's deductions from them? If a new Satellite were discovered

revolving about the earth in 6 weeks, what would its mean distance be?

7. Define the Right Ascension and Declination of a heavenly body, and describe briefly the methods of their observation. What are the several effects of refraction and of the aberration of light upon the position of a star?

8. Explain any method of determining the latitude of a place and the local time by means of a Sextant.

If the sidereal chronometer, which keeps Greenwich time shews 13h. 15m. when the local time is 12h. 30m. sidereal time, what is the longitude?

9. State why an eclipse does not take place at every full and every new moon; and shew that there must be two and may possibly be five solar eclipses in any given twelve months.

HYDROSTATICS.

Examiner.—Mr. M. H. L. Beebee, B. A.

1. Define a fluid, and apply your definition to account for the equal transmission of pressures:

2. Define density and specific gravity; under what considerations may we take $W = g \rho V$? Describe the common hydrometer, and show how the specific gravities of two liquids may be compared by means of it

3. Find the pressure at a given depth of a heavy homogeneous liquid.

Two liquids, whose specific gravities are as two to one, rest in a cylindrical tube of radius r, whose vertical section is three sides of two concentric squares, whose

sides are a, and $a + 2r$ respectively. One of the liquids has its surface at the top of one side of the tube, and the common surface is half way down the side a, determine the volume of the other liquid. The parallel portions of the tube are vertical.

4 Show how to determine the resultant horizontal pressure in a given direction of a liquid on any surface.

A rectangular box has its lid in the surface of a liquid; find the resultant horizontal pressures on any two adjacent sides.

5. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a body floating in water and partly supported by a string.

6. State the experiment by which Boyle and Marriotte's law is demonstrated.

7. Describe the construction and graduation of the mercurial barometer.

If the readings of two equal barometers are h, k, h', k', under the same circumstances at two observations, compare the quantities of air left in them.

8. Describe the common pump. The two cylinders are of equal radius and of the same height, namely, $\frac{3}{8}$ h, where h is the height of the water barometer. Find the height through which the water ascends in the first stroke, the piston being supposed to ascend from the bottom of its cylinder to the top.

9. Given that the volume of a cone is one third of that of the cylinder on the same base and with the same altitude, find the ratio of the altitudes of two conical vessels of the same vertical angle, if, when they are just immersed in two liquids whose specific gravities are as 8 to 1, the surface of the liquid in each cone is the same

depth below the vertex. The axes of the cones are vertical, and their bases downwards.

MENTAL SCIENCE—PAYNE.

Examiner.—Mr. George Smith.

1. What is the mind? What theories have been held regarding its constitution, locality, and relation to matter?

2. What method must be applied to the study of the phenomena of the mind, and why has that study produced results so very much less certain than those of physical science? Vindicate the importance and value of mental science notwithstanding this.

3. State analytically the doctrine of mental association or suggestion. What place has it held in philosophical systems in recent times? With which view of its importance do you agree, and why?

4. Is the mind always consciously active? Give reasons for, and illustrations of, your answer.

5. Distinguish between sensation and perception, and state the elements or classes into which each may be divided.

6. Through what processes does the mind pass in an act of judgment?

7. To what common law or principle have pleasure and pain been reduced? Define both, and illustrate the definition.

8. State and criticise the principal doctrines of any *one* of the following writers, mentioning the school to which he belongs, the names of his most distinguished

followers, and the titles of his works, and point out the influence of his opinions on the thought and literature of the present day:

Plato.
Spinoza.
Locke.
Reid.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC.

Examiner.—Mr. A. W. Croft, M. A.

1. Give different senses of the word "Law," *e. g.* in Physical Science and in Politics. To which head is Moral Law to be referred?

2. Whence do we derive our notions of the moral quality of actions? State Wayland's arguments, and compare them with the Utilitarian Theory of Morals.

3. Point out the twofold nature of Conscience. Criticise historically the term Moral Sense as a synonym for Conscience. Explain fully the relation of Conscience to the Immediate Desires and to Self-Love.

4 What is the justification of Civil Punishment? Is the object of punishment to reclaim the offender or to deter others? Point out objections to both these views: and in the case of crimes to which there is great temptation, show how the measure of punishment will differ according as one or other of these views is adopted.

5. Indicate the limits of the control which society may exercise over (i) the physical, (ii) the intellectual liberty of the individual.

6. Explain the formation of Habits; and state clearly the relation of Habits to the Will.

7. Give Whately's account of Property and Accident. How has his account been altered by other logicians? What are Generic and Specific Property?

8. What is meant by the connotation and the denotation of terms? Show what terms are connotative only, what denotative only, and what both.

9. Show that a particular premiss requires a particular conclusion. What are mood and figure? Show that IAI is wrong in the 1st figure, OAO in the 2nd, AEE in the 3rd, and IEO in all.

10. How many kinds of Conversion are there? Convert—

"All is not gold that glitters."

"Crooked are the ways of sinners"

"None but the good are happy."

11. What is Induction? What methods will help you to distinguish a True Induction from a False?

12. Explain and illustrate the Fallacies of Petitio Principii, Composition, Irrelevant Conclusion. Solve the Fallacy of "Achilles and the Tortoise," and examine the following:—

(i) "The laws of nature imply a Divine Lawgiver."

(ii) "This man will *probably* (*i. e.* more likely than not) be drawn as a conscript: a conscript will probably be killed in battle: therefore, he will probably be killed in battle."

CONIC SECTIONS.

Examiner.—MR. E WILLMOT, B. A.

1 What is a locus? Define the conic sections (i) as loci (2) as sections of a cone "a straight line, a circle, a point, two parallel straight lines and two intersecting straight lines are also conic sections." Show how these may be cut out of a cone.

2. Define a tangent to a conic section; and give a construction for drawing two tangents to a parabola from an external point.

3. In the parabola prove (1) $MG = 2AS$. (2) $QV^2 = 4SP.\ PV$.

4. Prove in the parabola that the locus of the foot of the perpendicular from the focus on a tangent is a straight line. Enunciate and prove the corresponding proposition in the ellipse.

5. In the ellipse prove (1) $AM.\ MA^1 : MP^2 :: AC^2 : BC^2$. (2) $CP^2 + CD^2 = AC^2 + BC^2$. (3) $SP.\ HP = CD^2$.

6. Tangents at the extremities of any chord of an ellipse intersect in the diameter which bisects the chord.

7. Prove that in the hyperbola $CV.\ CT = CP^2$, where CV is the abscissa of any point Q measured along a diameter which meets the curve in P, and the tangent at Q in T Where is C in the parabola?

8. In the hyperbola (1) define an asymptote; (2) prove that the triangle whose base is any tangent and sides the asymptotes is constant in area.

OPTICS.

Examiner.—Mr. M. H. L. Beebee, B. A.

1. State the law of reflexion, and show that a pencil of rays parallel to the axis of a paraboloid of revolution converge to a point after reflexion at the curve.

2. Prove the formula $\frac{1}{q}+\frac{1}{p}=\frac{2}{r}$, for reflexion at a spherical surface.

The diameter of a semicircle coincides with the axis of a semi-parabola, the focus of the one being the centre of the other, and the curves lie on opposite sides of the axis. Trace the course of a small pencil of rays parallel to the axis through three reflexions, two at the parabola and one at the semicircle.

3. State the laws of refraction, and find the geometrical focus of a small pencil directly incident on a plane refracting medium.

4. From air to water the refractive index is μ; show that if the angle of incidence be greater than $\sin^{-1}\frac{1}{\mu}$ a ray will be totally reflected in the water.

An eye at the surface of a pool four feet deep sees the bottom in the form of a circle. Find its radius if $\mu=\frac{5}{3}$.

5. Find equations connecting the deviation of the axis of a small pencil refracted through a prism in a principal plane, with the refracting angle of the prism and the angle of incidence.

If the deviation, the refracting angle, and the angle of incidence each equal $\frac{\pi}{3}$ show that $\mu=\sqrt{3}$.

6. Define a lens; and find the geometrical focus of a pencil after direct refraction through a lens, the thickness of which is neglected.

7. Give a description of the human eye, explaining the defect of vision called short-sight.

8. Describe accurately the astronomical telescope in its simplest form, and trace the course of the pencil of rays by which a portion of a distant object is viewed through it.

9. A plane mirror passes through one of the foci of a reflecting ellipse. If a ray of light emanate from the other focus in any direction, and be reflected first at the curve, then at the plane mirror, and then again at the curve, prove that the line joining the two points of incidence at the curve passes through a fixed point on the directrix.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.—Mr. S. B. Partridge.

1. Enumerate and define the laws of chemical combination, illustrating your answer by examples.

2. What is nitrogen? how may it be obtained? what compounds does it form with oxygen, and what physical and chemical characters do these compounds severally possess?

3. How is pure hydrochloric acid obtained in solution? what are its ordinary impurities, and how may each of them be recognized?

4. Describe and explain the structure of the flame of a common candle and of the jet produced by the ordi-

nary mouth blow-pipe. Point out also the principal uses to which the blow-pipe flame is applied.

5. Give a brief sketch of the composition and manufacture of porcelain.

6. How is lead obtained? and what are its physical and chemical properties? In what respect does the action of pure water on the metal differ from that of spring or river water?

COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner.—Mr. S. B. Partridge.

1. What are the essential parts of a respiratory organ; and what are the leading varieties of respiratory apparatus met with in the animal kingdom?

2. What is the structure of bone? and how is its nutrition provided for?

3. Describe the circulating and respiratory organs of a mosquito.

4. Describe the structure and functions of the salivary glands.

5. What do you understand by a nerve of special sensation? Illustrate your answer by examples.

6. Describe briefly the principal modifications of the tegumentary membrane met with in the vertebrata, and point out the objects these modifications are intended to subserve.

PHYSICS.

Examiner.—Mr. H. F. Blanford.

1. Give a description of Boscovich's theory of the constitution of matter.

2. Give three or four familiar instances of capillary attraction. To what class of attractive forces is the action to be ascribed? How is it affected by heat?

3. Describe the mercurial and gridiron pendulums fully. What is the object of their peculiar construction, and how is that object attained in each?

4. Describe categorically the analogies of radiant heat and light. Also their points of difference as affecting or affected by material bodies.

5. Calculate the calorific value of a fuel whose composition is—

Carbon, ...	84·87
Hydrogen, ...	3.46
Oxygen, ...	7.19
Sulphur, nitrogen, ash, and loss, ...	4.48
	100.00

The calorific equivalent of hydrogen may be taken at 34.000 units and that of carbon at 24.000.

6. The specific resistance of platinum being 6.6, and that of copper 1, what length of platinum wire of the diameter 0.01 inch may be substituted in a galvanic circuit for a copper wire 100 feet long and 0.5 inch diameter, without altering the current?

7 Describe Cavendish's and Faraday's experiments proving that an insulated conductor charged with electricity is unaffected in the interior

8. What periodic changes does the magnetism of the earth undergo?

ZOOLOGY.

Examiner.—Mr. H. F. Blanford.

1. By what variations in the structure, mode of growth and permanency of the horns of *Ruminants* are the several families of the order characterized?

2. Define the terms *race, variety, species, genus,* and *type;* and give an outline of the views held by different naturalists on the nature of *species.*

3. Enumerate the sub-divisions of the *Carnivora,* and give the characters of each sub-division, with illustrations taken from the Indian fauna as far as possible.

4. Describe the structure of the heart in the several classes of the *Vertebrata* and in the *Insecta.*

5. To what class and order of the *Articulata* does each of the following common genera belong? Describe the characters and habits of each:—

Scorpio (scorpion).	*Gryllotalpa* (mole cricket).
Galeodes.	*Forficula* (earwig).
Iulus.	*Cyclops* (water-flea).
Blatta (cockroach).	*Limulus* (king crab).
Dytiscus.	*Mygale.*
Cancer (crab).	*Scolopendra* (centipede).
Squilla.	*Scarabæus.*

6. Give a description of the more striking characteristics of the fauna of Africa.

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JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner.—Mr. C. J. Wilkinson.

1. What do you understand by the Science the Philosophy, and the History of Jurisprudence?

2. What is implied by the word "Law," and what connection has it with morality?

3. Explain what is meant by perfect and imperfect obligations. What is Bentham's or Austen's contention respecting this division of obligations?

4. How are we to ascertain, or what are the indicia of the Laws of God which are unrevealed?

5. What is the distinction between *jus in rem* and *jus in personam?* Give examples of each right.

6. What is the origin of the term Equity as meaning Law? Give some account of the rise of the Pretorian Law; and state the province of Equity in relation to Law in English Jurisprudence.

7. Give a short sketch of the rise and growth of the Law of Nations, and point out the difference between it and the *jus gentium* of the Civil Law.

8. Intention or Inadvertence is a necessary ingredient in injury: analyze and shew the truth of this assumption?

9. What did the Roman lawyers understand by *culpa;* and what does the term *guilt* as used by English lawyers denote?

10. State shortly the sources of the Roman Law.

11. What was the difference between *Matrimonium* and *Nuptiæ*; and what were the different forms of marriage in the Civil Law?

12. What was the effect of adoption, and what were the different kinds?

13. What were the consensual contracts?

14. What was the *Bonorum addictio*, and what did Justinian decree in respect to it?

15. Define *Legatum*, and say how many kinds there were by the Civil Law? What circumstances rendered testaments void?

PERSONAL RIGHTS AND STATUS.

Examiner.—Mr. C. J. Wilkinson.

1. Distinguish between a Civil injury and a Crime; and how does the Law deal with each respectively?

2. What is the difference between civil and natural death? Under what circumstances may life be lawfully taken away?

3. Does general security consist of any other rights except those of security to life and limb? Define general liberty.

4. What are the three natural relations in private life, and what fourth has the law created?

5. Mention some cases in which a master *is* and *is not* liable for the acts of his servant.

6. State some of the effects and consequences to the parties of marriage under the English and Hindoo Laws, and say to what extent the Indian Succession

Act has altered or modified the English Law of husband and wife.

7. What is meant by domicile? State some of the circumstances which have been relied upon as affording evidence of the intention of keeping the domicile of origin?

8. How does the English law differ from the Civil and Canon Laws in its doctrine as to legitimacy? What effect has divorce upon the legitimacy of children?

9 What rights does an adopted son acquire and lose by adoption by Hindoo Law? Mention the different kinds of adoption and the effect of each.

10. If by the law of the place of the domicile of the husband, a married woman has a capacity to sue or make a contract, will her acts so done be recognized in a country where she would, if her husband were domiciled there, be unable to sue or contract?

11. What is a corporation sole? How are corporations created? Define a Joint Stock Company, and state what are the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies' Act for the winding up of a Company?

12. What general rule may be laid down as to what words are defamatory? Give instances. And under what circumstances will an action for slander be untenable, though the words are both disparaging and attended with special damage?

13. What two points are requisite to constitute the injury of false imprisonment, and what remedies are there for the injury?

RIGHTS OF PROPERTY.

Examiner.—Mr. C. J. Wilkinson.

1. Define an estate in reversion, in remainder and in joint tenancy? What common characteristic have all estates with the exception of those held in severalty?

2. An estate is granted to D for life, remainder to A and the eldest son of B (B having no son at the time) and their heirs. Why does not A take in joint tenancy with the after-born son of B?

3. What was the original meaning of a *trust* and of a *use?* What was there analogous to a use or trust in the Roman Law?

4. A, seised in fee, dies intestate leaving a daughter, what effect on the daughter's estate has the birth of a posthumous son of A?

5 On what principle is the law of escheats founded? Can an alien hold lands by purchase, and what effect has his denization on the descent of his after acquired property?

6. Define "things personal" and state the different modes of acquiring a title in them?

7 Under what circumstances may a married woman make a will of personalty? What alteration was made in the English law by the Wills Act as to the capacity of an infant to make a Will?

8. Has the Succession Act made any and what alteration in the devolution of property of an intestate? How does the law now stand under it in respect to the property of married women?

9. Mention some points of similarity between the

offices of executor and administrator, and shew how, in other respects, they differ?

10. What consequences result from the Common Law maxim that everything which is *affixed* to the realty becomes part thereof?

As between landlord and tenant, what fixtures may the latter remove on the determination of his tenancy, and how may the tenant's rights in this respect be restrained?

11. Mention what species of "chattels personal, descend to the heir. What are heir-looms, and can they be sold or devised away from the heir by a tenant in fee simple?

12. When the owner of land recovers it by ejectment, has he to pay for improvements which have been made upon it whilst he was dispossessed? What was the rule of the Civil Law on this point, and is it recognized by our Courts?

13. What rights formerly, by the Hindoo Law, had a man in ancestral and self-acquired property? To what extent can he alienate the former?

CONTRACTS.

Examiner—Mr. J. H. A. Branson.

1. Define a deed, say what are its essentials, and distinguish between a deed and an escrow.

2. State fully the points wherein a contract by deed differs from a simple contract, say how a contract by deed may be invalidated and distinguish between consider-

ations partly legal and partly illegal, and covenants partly legal and partly illegal, where the consideration is good.

3. Give me the facts and ruling in the case of *Collins* v. *Blantern.*

4. In an action by a servant for wages, what must the plaintiff prove, and under what circumstances would the master be justified in refusing payment of wages? What were the facts and what was the decision in the case of *Hockster* v. *De la Tour?*

5. State either in the words of the Statute, or in your own words, the provisions of the 4th and 17th sections of the Statute of Frauds, and say what was the contention and what the ruling in the case of *Wain* v. *Warlters.* Say also under what circumstances Equity will interfere to avert the consequences of noncompliance with the Statute.

6 In *Randall* v. *Everest*, Abbott, C. J. observed "A great deal has been said about the different import of the words *penalty* and *stipulated damages.* But I am of opinion that whether the term *penalty or liquidated damages* be used in the agreement, the party shall only be allowed to recover what damages he has really sustained." Say whether this opinion was well or ill-founded. If the former, support it by authorities and show the grounds on which you think it stands. If you think it wrong, show wherein you think the error lies.

Define *liquidated damages.* Say what must be attended to in a contract secured by liquidated damages, and what are the rights of the injured party in the case of a breach of a covenant, the performance of which was secured by a penalty imposed in the contract itself.

7. Into how many classes may covenants when viewed in relation to each other be divided? Give an example of each class, and state the point decided in the case of *Pordage* v. *Cole*.

8. Distinguish between covenants that run with the land and covenants that run with the reversion—and say what covenants run with the land.

9. The Carrying Company, by a memorandum of agreement between themselves and the East India Railway Company, undertake to provide carts, bullocks and all necessaries for the cartage of merchandise between Jubbulpore and Nagpore, and to convey all such as may be presented to them for conveyance between those places at a certain specified rate. It is mutually agreed that the arrangement shall continue in force for 12 months from 1st January, 1868. In March, 1868, the Railway Company wrote to the Carrying Company terminating the agreement. Suppose the foregoing case was submitted to you on behalf of the Carrying Company for your opinion, what advice would you give? State your reasons and, if you can, authorities in support of your opinion.

10. The essentials of every simple contract are a request, consideration, and a promise. A asks B to pay C £10, which he, A, gives to B. B refuses to pay C the money. Can C sue B or not? Give the reasons for your answer.

11. What promises will a past and executed consideration support? Illustrate your answer.

12. Define the term *Partnership* as it is used and understood in English Law. Have there been any and,

if any, what modifications introduced by the Indian legislature?

13. What is the measure of damages in each of the following cases—

(1) When A, having contracted with B for the delivery to himself at a certain day of certain goods at a certain price, refuses to receive them—B being ready and willing to deliver—and—

(2) When in such a contract as the above, A is ready and willing to receive, and B refuses to deliver.

EVIDENCE AND PROCEDURE.

Examiner.—Mr. J. H. A. Branson.

1. Formerly a husband or wife could not give evidence for or against the other in any matter; this disability is now removed in a modified manner as far as civil proceedings are concerned. What is the modification?

2. It is the general rule that hearsay evidence is inadmissible; give the reasons on which this rule is based. Say if there are any, and if any, what exceptions to this rule, and give the principles on which these exceptions are made.

3. What is an estoppel? How many kinds of estoppel are there? How far is each conclusive, and under what head of the divisions of evidence would you rank estoppels?

4. In what cases and under what conditions is secondary evidence admissible?

5. How does the law stand now in India as to cross-examining a witness regarding previous statements made by him in writing or reduced into writing? Can you point out the difference between the present and the pre-existing law on this subject?

6. Give me the law as laid down in Act II. of 1855 regarding professional communications.

7. A judge, on appeal in a suit, expressed an opinion that the facts had not been sufficiently ascertained, directed a further local enquiry to be made and remanded the case to the lower Court to be again decided there after such local enquiry. Was he right or not? Give your reasons.

8. Ambiguities are of two kinds, patent and latent; distinguish between them and say whether parol evidence is admissible to explain either, and if either, which kind of ambiguity?

9. What is the law now as to the decree in a suit for money ordering interest to be paid on the principal sum adjudged.

10. What course must be adopted to obtain execution of a decree out of the jurisdiction of the court by which it was passed?

11. A obtained a decree against B on June 21st, and attached his property on July 6th; C attached the same property, prior to decree, on June 13th, but did not obtain his decree till July 9th. Whose decree must be satisfied first?

CRIMINAL LAW.

Examiner.—Mr. J. H. A. Branson.

1. What is the law respecting alleged crime, when at the time of the commission of it the accused knew he was acting contrary to the law, but did the act with a view, under the influence of insane delusion, of redressing some supposed grievance or injury, or of producing some supposed public benefit?

2. Section 89, of the Indian Penal Code, enacts that nothing which is done in good faith for the benefit of a child or person of unsound mind by, or by consent of, the guardian of that person is an offence by reason of any harm it may cause or be intended to cause to that person. To this exception there are added certain provisos, state them.

3. Define, as they are defined in the Penal Code, the following offences, giving examples of each: *Public nuisance. Theft. Assault. Wrongful restraint. Mischief.*

4. A, a witness on behalf of the Crown in a Criminal prosecution, makes a certain statement in the preliminary investigation before the committing Justice. At the trial of the prisoner before the High Court he, A, alters his statement; for instance, before the Justice he says "I was concealed behind a certain door and saw B fire the pistol," and before the High Court he says, "I was not behind the door; I did not see B fire the pistol." The witness was duly sworn on each occasion. There is no evidence to prove whether either or neither of these statements is true. Has A committed any offence or offences for which he may be prosecuted? If so, what

are they, and what provisions of the Penal Code will warrant his being tried? Give the form of Indictment for the offences which you think have been committed.

5. In the following cases has A been guilty of any, and if any, of what offences? When there are more offences than one, specify each and the act that constitutes it:—

(*x*.) A, knowing that there is a crowd of people in the street near his house and wishing merely to startle them, throws, without any definite intention of injuring any one in particular, from the top of his house, so as to fall into the crowd, a stone weighing fifteen pounds which he must know will in all probability kill any one on whom it may chance to fall. He by this causes the death of B. At the trial it is proved that if B had at once been placed under skilful medical treatment, he would probably have recovered.

(*y*.) A, meaning to steal B's plate, enters his house unobserved during the day by the gate which is open. He secretes himself in the house behind some curtains, and at night when the family have retired, he issues from his place of concealment, takes down from off a nail a bunch of keys, with one of them opens the plate chest and takes out all the plate and carries it with him out into the compound by picking the lock of the entrance door. He then, for the purpose of the more speedily carrying away his booty, and for no other purpose, saddles one of B's horses and rides away with the plate; as soon as he has got out of the town he dismounts, secures the horse to a tree and leaves it there with a memorandum that it belongs to B, the saddle and plate he carries off with him.

(z.) B, a blind man, asks A, his clerk, to fill up for his, B's signature, a cheque for 1,000 Rupees payable to A in discharge of a debt due to him from B. A, draws the cheque making it for Rupees 5,000. He represents to B, that it is for 1,000 Rupees only, and B, on that representation signs it, which he would not have done had he known that it was for 5,000 rupees.

6. A receives with a guilty knowledge in Burdwan two bracelets from B, which the latter had stolen in a railway carriage on the line while the train was in motion between Howrah and Serampore. A takes the property to Kishnaghur, disposes of it there and then goes into Dacca where he is arrested. In which place or places of those that I have mentioned, may A be tried for receiving the stolen bracelets? Give the reasons for your answer. (For the purposes of this question, each of the places I have mentioned, is a separate district.)

7. Suppose in the course of a trial by jury and before the finding, a juror is unable to attend, what course must be adopted under the Criminal Procedure Code?

8. In each of the following cases what course does the Criminal Procedure Code prescribe—

A is tried by a jury of 5 persons:

4 find him guilty, and one, not guilty;
3 find him guilty, and two, not guilty;
2 find him guilty, and three, not guilty;
1 finds him guilty, and four, not guilty.

L. C. E. Examination, 1867.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner.—Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. Find the value of $\frac{1\frac{4}{17} \times 6\frac{4}{5}}{3\frac{3}{5} - 1\frac{4}{25}} + \frac{2}{11}$ of $(2\frac{2}{5} - \frac{3}{4})$ $- \frac{1\frac{2}{3}}{12}$; and reduce .909 × .95 of 10*s.* 6*d.* to the decimal of £1. 5*s.* 3*d.*

2. The population of Great Britain in 1851 was 21121967, and the increase during the previous half century had been 93.47 per cent. what was the population of 1801 ?

3. Divide 1215013.8 by 2.023 and .000072072 by .000012. Find the fraction corresponding to 1.01 and divide 27.36 by $3.1\dot{0}\dot{9}$.

4. In paving a court-yard 1296 bricks are employed, the exposed surface of each brick measuring $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; how many tiles 6 in. square would be required for paving a yard one-ninth of the size of the former ?

5. If the simple interest on Rs. 1250 for 3 years be be Rs. 131-4 as. what will be interest on Rs. 2000 for 5 years at the same rate ?

6. There are two fields whose lengths are 150 yds. and 244 yds. and the breadth of the second half as great again as that of the first: these are respectively dug by men and boys who each take a strip of one given breadth. If the men be paid £49. 9*s.* 7*d.* what will be due to the

boys the workmanship of each of these being $\frac{4}{5}$ths as good as a man's.

7. Reduce to their lowest terms $\dfrac{a^2 - 8ax + 7x^2}{a^2 - 3ax - 28x^2}$ and $\dfrac{3x^3 + x^2 - 5x + 21}{6x^3 + 29x^2 + 26x - 21}$

8. If a : b :: c : d prove that ma + nc : pa + nc :: mb + nd : pb + nd, and $a^4 - b^4 : (a - b)^4 :: c^4 - d^4 : (c - d)^4$.

9. Find the sum of the series

$\frac{5}{6} + 1 + \frac{7}{6} +$ &c. to 7 terms.

$1 - 2 + 4 -$ &c. to 8 terms.

$1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 +$ &c. to n terms.

10. The common difference of an Arith. Prog. is 2, and the number of terms is equal to the second term. Find the first term in order that the sum may be 35.

11. Solve the following equations :

$$(1)\ldots\ldots\ 10x - \frac{14x - 9}{8x - 3} = \frac{18 - 40x^2}{3 - 4x} - 9$$

$$(2)\ldots\ \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 4}} = \sqrt{\frac{x + 2}{2}} + \sqrt{2(x - 2)}$$

$$(3)\ldots\ldots\ \left.\begin{aligned} x^2 - xy &= 8x + 3 \\ xy - y^2 &= 8y - 6 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

12. If in $(a + x)^n$ the 7th and 8th terms are in the same ratio as the 6th and 7th in $(a + x)^{n+1}$, find n.

Expand $(1 + 5x)^5$ and $(1 - x)^{-2}$

TRIGONOMETRY, LOGARITHMS AND MENSURATION.

Examiner.—Mr. J Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. Find the values of sin 60, sin 15° and cos 36°. Prove that $\cos^2 18^\circ . \cos 36^\circ - \sin 18^\circ . \sin^2 36^\circ = \frac{5}{8}$

2. Prove the formulæ—

$$\text{Sin}\,(A + B) = \sin A.\cos B + \cos A \sin B$$

$$\text{Cos}\,3\,A = 4\cos^3 A - 3\cos A.$$

$$\tan 3\,A = \frac{3\tan A - \tan^3 A}{1 - 3\tan^2 A}$$

$$\text{Cot}\left(45^\circ - \frac{A}{2}\right) - \cot\left(45^\circ + \frac{A}{2}\right) = 2\tan A$$

3. A, B, C being the angles of a triangle, a, b, c the sides, and s the semiperimeter: prove that

(1)..... $\dfrac{\text{Sin A}}{a} = \dfrac{\text{Sin B}}{b} = \dfrac{\text{Sin C}}{c}$

(2)..... $\text{Sin A} = \dfrac{2}{bc}\sqrt{s.(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$

(3)..... $\text{Area} = \sqrt{s.(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$

4. Define a logarithm, and prove that $\log_a\left(\dfrac{x}{y}\right) = \log_a x - \log_a y$. Given $\log 1.4 = .1461280$ $\log 1.5 = .1760913$, find $\log .000315$.

5 In a triangle ABC, $\angle B = 45^\circ$, $\angle C = 10^\circ$, and side $a = 200$ ft.: find side b. $\log 2 = .3010300$, $\log 172.64 = 2.2371414$, $\log 172.65 = 2.2371666$ L $\sin 55^\circ = 9.9133645$.

6. In the triangle ABC, side BC = 65, side CA = 16 and $\angle$ BCA = 60°. Find the other angles

$\log 3 = \cdot 477121$ L. $\tan 46^\circ.22' = 10.020726$.

$\log 7 = .845098$ L. $\tan 46^\circ.23' = 10.020979$.

7. A square iron rod, an inch thick and a yard long, weighs 10½lbs. How much would a round iron rod of the same thickness and length weigh?

8. A trench is dug 8 ft. deep, 14 ft. wide at the top and 10 ft. wide at the bottom; and the earth removed is

thrown up by the side of the trench, so as to form a bank sloping on each side at an angle to the horizon of which the tangent is $\frac{3}{4}$. What is the height of the bank?

9. Prove that the weight of a solid right cone 7 in. high on a circular base whose diameter is 4 in. is equal to that of a spherical shell of the same material 4 in. in diameter and 1 inch thick.

10. Find the number of cubic feet of air in a rectangular hut with a sloping roof; the sides of the base being 80 ft. and 25 ft., the height to the eaves 10 ft., and to the ridge of the roof 15 feet.

GEOMETRY AND CONIC SECTIONS.

Examiner,—Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. If one side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle is greater than either the interior opposite angles.

2. Describe a circle about a triangle.

3. On the side AB of any triangle as diameter, a circle is described; EF is a diameter parallel to BC, prove that the straight lines EB and FB bisect the interior and exterior angles at B.

4. The angle at the centre of a circle is double the angle at the circumference upon the same base, that is, upon the same part of the circumference.

5. A square being inscribed in a semicircle, determine the ratio of a side of the square to the radius of the semicircle.

6. Define a solid, a cone, a cube, and a parallelopiped. If two straight lines be at right angles to the same plane, they shall be parallel to one another.

7. If QV be the ordinate and PV the abscissa of a point Q on the parabola measured along the diameter through any point P, then $QV^2 = 4\ SP.\ PV$.

8. Tangents from any point on the direction of a parabola are at right angles to one another.

9. SY and HZ being perpendiculars from the foci of an ellipse on the tangent at any point, prove that $SY\ HZ = BC^2$.

10. Ordinates, drawn from the same point in the axis to the ellipse and auxiliary circle, are to one another as the semiaxis minor to the semiaxis major.

11. If CN be the abscissa of any point P on the hyperbola, the vertices being A and A′, then

$$PN^2 : AN.NA' = CB^2 : CA^2$$

12. The parallelogram formed by drawing tangents at the extremities of a pair of conjugate diameters PP′ and DD′ in a hyperbola is of constant area.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner.—Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. Define force. Explain how it is measured in Statics, and shew that a straight line may represent it completely.

What is meant by the composition and resolution of forces?

2. Assuming the parallelogram of forces, as far as the direction of the resultant is concerned, prove it for magnitude.

A force represented by 10lbs is in equilibrium at a point with two other forces, whose directions make an-

gles of 120° and 135° respectively with that of the first force; find the weights which represent these forces.

3. The lower end B of a rod 10ft. long is hinged to an upright post, and at its other extremity A is fastened by an inextensible string 8 feet long to a point C vertically above B, so that $ACB = 90^2$. If a weight of one ton be suspended from A, what will be the tension of the string.

4 Define the centre of gravity of a body, and the moment of a force in respect to a given point. A uniform rod 6 feet long lies on a table with one end over the edge to the extent of 2 feet; the greatest weight which can be hung from the end of the projecting portion without disturbing the équilibrium is 1lb. Find the weight of the rod.

5. If a body be suspended from a point about which it can swing freely, it will rest with its centre of gravity in the vertical line through the point of suspension. A straight uniform wire ABC is bent at B, so that the angle $ABC = \alpha$ and it is then suspended by a string from the point A: shew that it will rest with BC horizontal if $BC^2 = (AB^2 + 2\ AB.\ BC) \cos. \alpha$.

6. Find the relation of P to W in the first system of pulleys, neglecting the weight of the pulleys.

7. At what distance from each other must the threads of a screw be cut, that a power of 28lbs, acting at the extremity of an arm 25 inches long, may press by means of the screw with a weight of 5 tons.

8. How are uniformly accelerating forces measured? If the space described from rest in falling for 11 seconds be 5566 feet: find the magnitude of the force.

9. A body projected in any direction, which is not vertical, will describe a parabola.

10. A shot fired with a given velocity towards a tower of given height, and whose horizontal distance from the gun is one-half of the greatest range that can be reached with the given velocity. Find between what limits the angle of projection must be, in order that the shot may hit the tower, neglecting the resistance of the air.

11. Find the length of a pendulum which oscillates half-seconds: the force of gravity being 32.2 feet.

12. Two spheres A and B, of which the mass of A is double that of B, but the velocity of B double that of A, move in opposite directions: find their velocities after impact, e being the elasticity of the spheres.

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

Examiners.—Mr. J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.

1. Explain how the transmission of fluid pressure equally in all directions is proved experimentally.

Two vertical cylinders fitted with pistons are connected at their lower ends by a tube. The area of the first piston being 12 square inches, and the pressure applied to it 120lbs. what must be the area of the second piston, in order that the pressure transmitted to it may be one of 3 tons.

2. What is meant by pressure at a point in a fluid? In a homogeneous fluid at rest under gravity, shew that the pressure at any point varies as the depth.

3. In a canal lock the water rises to the height of

15ft. against a gate 8ft. broad; find the whole pressure upon the gate, a cubic foot of water weighing 1000 ounces.

4. When a body floats in a fluid, find the conditions of equilibrium.

A cylinder of uniform density floats vertically in a fluid with two-thirds of its axis immersed. The S. G. of the fluid being .75, find that of the cylinder: also find the weight which must be placed on the cylinder in order just to submerge it.

5. Define specific gravity, and prove that if V be the volume and S the specific gravity of a body, its weight $W = S V$.

A coin, known to be composed of platinum and silver, is found to be exactly of the same size and weight as a sovereign: find the relative weight of the two metals in it, the specific gravities of platinum, silver, and gold being 21, 10.5, and 17.5 respectively.

6. Explain the action of the syphon. If the ends of a syphon were placed in two fluids of the same kind and the air were removed, describe what would take place.

7. Describe the construction and action of the common pump. Why is there a limit to the height to which it will raise water.

8. State the laws of reflexion and refraction of light. Explain the formation of an image of an object before a plane mirror.

9. Define the terms *geometrical focus* and *principal focus*. Find the geometrical focus of a pencil after direct reflexion at a spherical surface: and deduce the position of the principal focus of the reflector.

10. A small direct pencil of diverging rays is incident on a double convex lens, find the focus of converging rays.

11. Describe the Astronomical Telescope. Trace the course of a pencil of rays from a distant objeot: and find the magnifying power of the Telescope.

PRACTICE OF BUILDING, No. 1.

Examiner.—CAPTAIN PEMBERTON, R. E.

1. What are the principal differences in the characteristics of the stones from which are produced—(*a*) Pure or fat Limes—(*b*) Hydraulic Limes.—(*c*) Cements—(*d*) Puzzolanas?

2. Give a description of the various operations connected with brickmaking—(the fuel available being wood). Any one sort of kiln with which you are acquainted may be described.

What is the difference between Sand and Slop moulding?

3. Describe the processes by which cast iron is obtained from the ore, and enumerate some of the other substances which—(in addition to iron), are found in greater or less proportion, in cast iron.

4. Describe the principal physical properties of cast and wrought iron.

5. With what processes are you acquainted which have for their object the prevention of the decary of timber? Why is it injurious to paint unseasoned timber?

6. What are the predominating constituents of siliceous, argillaceous and calcareous stones? Give the names of some principal stones under each class.

7. What principle is adopted in the various processes for the preservation of perishable stone? Mention some of the materials which have been used for the purpose.

8. Describe the operation of blasting, and give a rule for determining the charge of powder to be used—What is the line of least resistance?

9. Give a description of the process of Lime burning in an intermittent kiln.

10. What are different methods adopted for slaking lime? Do Pure or Hydraulic limes slake the more quickly?

PRACTICE OF BUILDING, No. 2.

Examiner.—CAPTAIN PEMBERTON, R. E.

1. Explain the nature of the change through which mortar, made with pure lime, passes, during the operation of setting, and state the conditions necessary to its ultimate hardness.

2. What is the object of wetting bricks before using them in the construction of a wall?

3 What is the difference between English and Flemish bond? Give plans of two successive courses of brickwork in English bond at the junction of two walls at right angles to one another, and 1½ bricks thick. The plans to extend to a length of not less than 4 bricks from the angle in each direction.

4. Describe a "lewis" and its use.

5. What are the limits of the safe load on piles driven in compressible soil—(1) when they are driven till they reach firm ground—(2) when they stand in soft ground by means of friction only?

6. Describe a "Monkey Engine" and "Ringing Engine" for Pile driving.

7. Describe the construction of a cofferdam adopted for use in water running at a speed of 3 miles an hour with a depth of 7 feet; the subsoil being a tenacious clay.

8. What means are employed for giving to the joints of masonry greater stability than is afforded by the adhesion of mortar, and the weight of the stones? What is the objection to the use of iron dowels?

9. Describe the various operations in plastering.

10. What are the various kinds of masonry in ordinary use? Describe them.

CARPENTRY AND MECHANISM.

Examiner.—CAPTAIN PEMBERTON, R. E.

1. Give hand sketches illustrating different methods adopted for joining principal rafters of "Trusses" to wooden tie beams, and to ring-posts.

2 What is the use of a straining sill in a Queen post-truss?

3. What are the general principles to be borne in mind in designing joints in carpentry?

4 Describe, (and illustrate by a rough drawing), a fished joint and a scarped joint for a tie beam.

5. What is a "Shouldered Tenon," and why is this form of Tenon adopted?

6. With what methods are you acquainted for preserving the iron straps employed in roof framing, from rusting.

7. Give a sketch of a method of communicating a rotary motion to a wheel by means of a treadle.

8. A rope, one end of which is held in the hand, passes over a fixed pulley and under a moveable pulley to which a weight W is attached, the other end of the rope being fixed. What is the ratio of the weight to the power, when the directions of the rope on either side of the moveable pulley are parallel to each other, and the system is in equilibrium?

9. A toothed driving wheel A_1, drives a follower a_1,—which is on the same axis with a wheel A —A_2 drives a wheel a_2 on the same axis with A_3—which in its turn drives a wheel a_3.

The number of teeth on the wheel A_1, A_2, A_3, a_1, a_2, a_3 are N_1, N_2, N_3, n_1, n_2, n_3, what is the number of revolutions made by the wheel a_3 for one revolution of A_1.

10. What is meant by the pitch of the teeth of toothed wheels? And what will be the diameters of the pitch circles of driving and following wheels of 8 and 50 teeth respectively, when the pitch of the teeth is 3 inches?

11. Describe the Governor of the Steam Engine, and its use.

12. Describe any two methods with which you are acquainted for converting a continuous circular motion into a reciprocating rectilinear one.

13. Describe the working of a common "Force Pump," illustrating the description by a rough sketch.

14. Explain the difference in the principles by which motion is communicated to the piston of the cylinder in Newcomen's atmospheric Engine, and in a double acting condensing Engine.

15. Give a section of a four-way cock and describe its operation.

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS AND STABILITY OF STRUCTURES.

Examiner.—CAPTAIN PEMBERTON, R. E.

1. Name the different strains to which building materials may be exposed, giving instances of each, and describe the manner in which, in each case, destruction of the material acted on would be caused, were the force exerted to a sufficient degree.

2. If p be the ultimate strength, or breaking weight, of a piece of timber 1 foot long, 1 inch broad and 1 inch deep, supported at each end and loaded in the middle, to resist transverse strain, what is the strength of a beam of the same material, whose length is L feet, breadth B inches and depth D inches, (1) when the beam is *fixed* at one end, and the weight distributed *uniformly*, (2) when the bar *rests* on supports at each end and is loaded in the middle, (3) when it is *fixed* at both ends and loaded in the *middle*, (4) when it is similarly fixed and loaded *uniformly*.

3. What is the ultimate strength of a solid cylindri-

cal wrought iron column 6 inches in diameter and 12 feet in height, both ends being rounded?

4. State approximately the resistance per square inch of cast iron and wrought iron respectively to tension and to pressure. Is a square section or a round one the strongest for the tie beam of a truss?

5. What is the proper ratio between the areas of the sections of the upper and lower flanges of a cast iron girder? Explain the reason for the difference between them.

6. Give Rankine's approximate rule for finding the horizontal thrust of an arch, not less than a quadrant.

7. What is the proper depth for the key stone of an arch whose radius at the crown is 30 feet (1) in the case when it stands alone, (2) when it forms one of a series of arches?

8. Investigate the strains on a king-post truss.

9. What thickness would you give to the abutments of a brick arch in a bridge, the following particulars being known:—Span 30 feet. Height of abutments from top of foundations to spring of arch, 15 feet. Rise of arch, 6 feet. Thickness at crown, 2 feet. Height from spring of arch to top of roadway, 10 feet. The roadway to be formed by filling in of common earth.

10. What are the advantages of disposing a part of the masonry in a retaining wall in counterposts, and what proportion of the whole masonry may ordinarily be thus disposed in a wall of 20 to 30 feet in height?

ROADS AND RAILWAYS.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Ormsby, LL. B., C. E.

1. Calculate in cubic yards the contents of the cutting, as given in the sketch, the ratio of the slopes being $1\frac{1}{2}:1$. Bottom width = 30 feet.

2. Make a series of sketches of the ordinary forms of roads used in India. Giving longitudinal and cross sections.

3. Draw up specifications for—

(α) A Macadamized road. (β) A Telfordized road.

4. Draw cross sections of the ordinary forms of P way rails and discuss the comparative merits of each.

5. Describe a "*fish joint*," and shew how allowance is made for expansion and contraction.

6. What are the various processes employed to prevent or arrest decay in sleepers.

7. Design a "*running shed*" capable of containing four Engines.

8. If a road crosses your railway on the level, discuss the problem of the comparative advantages of a "level crossing" an "over" or an "under" bridge. Mention in what circumstances each of them should be adopted.

9. Design a "culvert" capable of conveying a stream 2 feet wide and 7 feet deep under an embankment 20 ft. high from formation, the axis of the railway crossing the axis of the strain at an angle of 60°.

10. Describe or define (illustrating with sketches) ballast, boxing, buffer stop, lead (in earthwork) lead (in P way), gange, points, crossing and siding.

HYDRAULICS.

Examiner.—M. H. ORMSBY, LL. B., C. E.

1. Calculate the discharge over a weir 500 feet long, the depth of water passing over being 1.75 feet from clear water surface. Given (α) no initial velocity, (β) an initial velocity of 120 feet per min.

2. What will be the diameter of a pipe which, in conjunction with another of 26 feet diameter, will discharge the same quantity of water as that delivered by a 40 feet pipe? Fall being 10 feet per mile.

3. Prove that in a Trapezium of maximum discharge, area $= p^2 (\tan \frac{1}{2} \beta + \operatorname{cosec} \beta)$.

4. Give a brief account of the various methods employed for supplying a city with water.

5. The "*available area*" is 5.73 miles in extent. Average rain fall is 45 feet. The city contains 250,000 inhabitants. How many gallons per head per day will they receive?

6. Describe the construction of an embankment dam, giving a specification. How does this differ in construction and design from an ordinary railway embankment?

7. What are the different methods employed for purifying the water supply of a city? Draw sections of filter beds.

8. Describe the various forms of canals in common use, upon what does the velocity of the water depend?

9. Give a short account of the Ganges canal, especially describing the portion from Hurdwar to Roorkee.

10. Define or describe:—

Annicut adjutage, watershed, catchment basin, available area and rainfall.

GEODESY.

Examiner.—Mr. H. ORMSBY, LL.B., C. E.

1. Give an accurate account of the measurement of the base line of a Trigonometrical Survey.

2. Describe the Y level.

3. What is the method of detecting and correcting the "*error of collimation*" (α) in the Y level. (β) in Gravatt's level.

4. Draw up an imaginary level book giving at least 12 readings. Reduce it and roughly plot your section.

5. Explain the manner in which contour lines are laid out on the ground. Draw a contoured sketch of a valley with a stream running through it, which has lateral streams entering it. Draw a line across this and plot the section.

6. How is a traverse survey with the theodolite made? Draw up an imaginary book shewing all details. Explain how your measurements and readings are checked (α) on the ground, (β) on paper, and shew how your survey can be plotted.

7 What are the different methods of laying out railway curves? and state on what occasions each should be used.

8. The centre lines of a railway meet at an angle of 140°, and it is intended to connect them with a curve of 2000 feet radius. Calculate tangent lengths, secant length of curve, constant angle, and offset.

9. The centre line of a railway is laid out over the line of an intended tunnel. How do you transfer (α) your line, and (β) your levels, to the formation marked on your section?

10. A gallery in a mine consists of a number of drafts of different lengths horizontally inclined to one another at various angles. A shaft is already sunk at one end. It is desired to sink a shaft at the other extremity. How may the point on the surface of the ground be determined, so that the new shaft may exactly strike the end of the last draft?

DRAWING.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Ormsby, LL.B., C. E.

1. What are the three kinds of drawing, and explain why one of these is nearly useless to an Engineer.

2. Select any object in the room and draw it in each of these three different ways.

3. Accurately describe the theory of isometric projection, and explain how the ratio 60 : 49 is obtained and how it is applied.

4. Construct a diagonal scale to read inches, the main scale being $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the foot.

5. You wish to read single minutes on a 5″ theodolite. How long in inches and degrees must your vernier be? And how many divisions to the inch can be read by it?

6. Describe the principle of the vernier.

7. Draw a scale 4 miles to 342 inches shewing furlongs and divided diagonally into chains.

8 Given a French map on which the scale is a centimetre to the kilometre. What is this in inches to the mile?

9. Construct a scale of chains (66 feet) for a map upon which a river, known to be 100 feet wide, is represented by 275 inches.

10. What are the different methods of making a copy of a drawing on a reduced scale?

CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Ormsby, LL. B., C. E.

1. How is oil of vitriol prepared, and what are the reactions which take place within the chamber?

2. What is the action of nitric acid—

(α) on Bi, (β) on Fe, (γ) on Cu?

3. Point out the analogies which exist between the "*halogens*" and briefly describe each of them.

4. Draw up a table of the metals, and shew in what particulars the groups differ from one another.

5. What are the tests for:—

Ho So_3, So_2, No_5, Cl, I, K, Sr, Pb, Fe, and Hg?

6. Describe briefly the ordinary crystalline systems.

7. Draw up a table of the native carbonates.

" " " " ores of iron.

8. Name the specimens marked 1 to 10.

9. What are the formulæ for:—

Heavy spar, malachite, mispikle, orthoclase and ruby copper?

HEAT AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Ormsby, LL.B., C. E.

1. Describe the construction of a thermometer.

100° C does not accurately correspond with 212° F. How does this occur?

2. What is meant by the dew point? Describe any hygrometer.

3. A chamber is 20 × 16 × 12 feet. The reduced barometer stands at 30 6. Thermometer 92°. Calculate the weight of air contained in it.

4. Prove that —

$$\text{Relative volume of steam} = 75 \times \frac{460+t}{p}$$

5. Define Heat, Temperature, Specific heat and Latent heat.

6. What is the specific gravity of the earth, and how has it been determined by—

(α) Playfair, Hutton and Maskelyne.

(β) Cavendish.

(γ) Airy.

7. What is the shape of the earth, and how has it been determined?

8. Briefly describe—

(α) The trade winds.

(β) The gulf stream.

9. Draw a sketch map of India, shewing the principal mountain ranges, table lands and rivers.

10. Draw sections from your map.

(α) From Bombay to Calcutta.

(β) ,, ,, to Madras.

(γ) ,, Raneegunj to Darjeeling.

Honor Examination, 1868.

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—Mr. C. H. Tawney, M. A.

Poetry.

1. Translate into modern English prose (with brief notes).

(*a*) Ther saugh I furst the derk ymaginyng
Of felony, and al the compassyng;
The cruel ire, as reed as eny gleede;
The pikepurs, and eek the pale drede;
The smyler with the knyf under his cloke;
The schipne brennyng with the blake smoke;
The tresoun of the murtheryng in the bed;
The open werres, with wounds al bi-bled;
Contek with bloody knyf, and scharp manace.
Al ful of chirkyng was that sory place.
The sleer of himself yet saugh I there,
His herte-blood hath bathed al his here;
The nayl y-dryve in the schode a-nyght;
The colde deth, with mouth gapyng upright.
Amyddes of the tempul set mischaunce,
With sory comfort and evel contynaunce.
I saugh woodnes laughying in his rage;
Armed complaint, outhees, and fiers outrage.
The caroigne in the busshe, with throte y-corve:
A thousand slaine, and not of qualme y-storve,

The tiraunte, with the preye by force y-raft ;
The toun destroied, ther was no thynge laft.

(*b*) " Palmer," him answered the Redcrosse Knight,
" His be the praise, that this atchievment wrought,
Who made my hand the organ of His might !
More then goodwill to me attribute nought ;
For all I did, I did but as I ought.
But you, faire Sir, whose pageant next ensewes,
Well mote ye thee, as well can wish your thought,
That home ye may report thrice happy newes !
For well ye worthy bene for worth and gentle thewes.

2. From what sources did Chaucer borrow his Knight's Tale ? Justify or impugn the assertion that he was the earliest *dramatic* genius of Europe.

3. How far is it true that Chaucer alloyed the English language by the introduction of French words and idioms ?

4. Write a brief Philological commentary on the following passages—

(*a*) And up her eyes doth seele.
(*b*) The dead corse of an armed Knight.
(*c*) But telleth me what mestir men ye be.
(*d*) He was war of Arcite and Palamon,
That foughten breeme, as it were boores tuo.
(*e*) Therefore I stynte, I nam no dyvynistre ;
(*f*) The helmes there to hewen and to shrede :
(*g*) Ne how the liche-wake was y-holde
(*h*) Then forward he his purpose gan pursew.

5. What advantages does the English language appear to have lost by passing from a synthetic (inflected) to an analytic (uninflected) stage ?

What are the practical conveniences of the analytic structure?

6. Explain—

(*a*) Yet he the bard who first invoked thy name,
Disdained in Marathon its power to feel;
For not alone he nursed the poet's flame,
But reached from virtue's hand the patriot steel.

(*b*) Mistress! dismiss that rabble from your throne;
Avaunt, is Aristarchus yet unknown?
Thy mighty Scholiast, whose unwearied pains
Made Horace dull, and humbled Milton's strains.
Turn what they will to verse, their toil is vain,
Critics like me shall make it prose again.

(*c*) No officious slave
Art thou of that false secondary power
By which we multiply distinctions then
Deem that our puny boundaries are things
That we perceive, and not that we have made.

(*d*) So the stately Queen abode
For many a week, unknown among the nuns;
Nor with them mixed, nor told her name, nor sought,
Wrapt in her grief, for housel or for shrift.

(*e*) Sungirt city! thou hast been
Ocean's child, and then his queen,
Now is come a darker day,
And thou soon must be his prey,
If the power that raised thee here
Hallow so thy watery bier.

From what poems of what authors are the above passages taken?

7. From what ancient Philosopher did Wordsworth derive the doctrine which he has clothed in a poetical dress in his Ode on Intimations of Immortality.

Examine the argument by which its author supported it.

8. Compare the versification of Chaucer with that of Dryden. Quote any passages in the Knight's Tale where Dryden has deviated far from the original either purposely or through misconstruction.

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—Mr. C. H. Tawney, M. A.

The Drama.

1. Explain—

(*a*) If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus,
The rivals of my watch, bid them make haste.

(*b*) Would I had met my dearest foe in Heaven
Or ever I had seen that day, Horatio.

(*c*) It is a nipping and an eager air.

(*d*) Is this a prologue or the posy of a ring?

(*e*) Sir, in my heart there was a kind of fighting,
That would not let me sleep: methought I lay
Worse than the mutines in the bilboes.

(*f*) A sentence is but a cheveril glove to a good wit, how quickly the wrong side may be turned outward.

(*g*) Dismount thy tuck, be yare in thy preparation, for thy assailant is quick, skilful and deadly

2. Polonius says that he "did enact Julius Cæsar," and was "killed in the Capitol by Brutus" What was the play that Shakspeare had in his mind?

Analyze the character of Polonius and compare it with any other fictitious character known to you.

3. What was the position of the Fool in a mediæval household? How is his place supplied in modern English society?

4. "To give these mourning duties to your father." What part of speech is *mourning*?

5. What was probably the extent of Shakspeare's classical knowledge? Contrast his use of classical literature with Ben Johnson's?

6. Mention some of the more prominent grammatical anomalies sanctioned by Shaksperian usage.

7. Explain—

(*a*) If a bloody coxcomb be a hurt, you have hurt me; I think you set nothing by a bloody coxcomb. Here comes Sir Toby, halting; you shall hear more: but if he had not been in drink, he would have tickled you othergates than he did.

(*b*) 'Tis true, that, swayed by strong necessity,
I am enforced to eat my careful bread
With too much obsequy; 'tis true, beside,
That I am *fain* to spin my own poor raiment
Out of my mere observance, being not born
To a free fortune.

(*c*) Ye toppling crags of ice!
Ye avalanches, whom a breath draws down
In mountainous o'erwhelming, come and crush me!
I hear ye momently above, beneath,
Crash with a frequent conflict; but ye pass,
And only fall on things that still would live,
On the young flourishing forest, or the hut
And hamlet of the harmless villager.

(*d*) I must do that in the evening papers, or reserve it for the Morning Herald; for I know that I have undertaken to-morrow, besides, to establish the unanimity of the fleet in the Public Advertiser, and to shoot Charles Fox in the Morning Post.

(*e*) Hang it, I think it is a pity to keep her in the green room all the night.

(*f*) Not so fast
Your vessel, Van den Bosch, hath felt the storm:
She rolls dismasted in an ugly swell.
And you would make a jury-mast of me
Whereon to spread the tatters of your canvass.

(*g*) Bethink ye, Sirs,
What were the fowage and the subsidies
When bread was but four mites that's now a groat.

8. Write a short biographical notice of Sheridan.

9. How does Shakspeare's use of the following words differ from the modern use?

(*a*) ecstasy.
(*b*) mere and merely.
(*c*) envy and envious.
(*d*) entertainment.
(*e*) encounter.
(*f*) fancy.

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—Rev. F. R. Vallings, B. A.

Milton. Swift. Campbell. Scott, Carlyle.

Transform the following passage into a modern style suitable for vivâ voce delivery.

"But if from the industry of a life wholly dedicated

to studious labours, and those natural endowments haply not the worst for two and fifty degrees of northern latitude, so much must be derogated, as to count me not equal to any of those who had this privilege, I would obtain to be thought not so inferior, as yourselves are superior to the most of them who received their counsel, and how far you excel them, be assured, lords and commons, there can no greater testimony appear, than when your prudent spirit acknowledges and obeys the voice of reason from what quarter soever it be heard speaking, and renders ye as willing to repeal any act of your own setting forth, as any set forth by your predecessors.

2. Explain fully the following passage—

"I remember your lordships at that time did me the honour to come into my shop, where I showed you a piece of black and white stuff first sent from the dyer; which you were pleased to approve of, and be my customer for.

However, I was so mortified that I resolved for the future to sit quietly in my shop, and deal in common goods, like the rest of my brethren; until it happened, some months ago, considering with myself that the lower and poorer sort of people wanted a plain, strong, coarse stuff, to defend them against cold easterly winds, which then blew very fierce and blasting for a long time together; I contrived one on purpose, which sold very well all over the kingdom, and preserved many thousands from agues, I then made a second and third kind of stuffs for the gentry, with the same success; insomuch that an ague has hardly been heard of for some time.

This incited me so far, that I ventured upon a fourth piece, made of the best Irish wool I could get; and I thought it grave and rich enough to be worn by the best lord or judge in the land. But of late some great folks complain, as I hear, that when they had it on, they felt a shuddering in their limbs; and have thrown it off in a rage: cursing to hell the poor Draper who invented it: so that I am determined never to work for persons of quality again."

3. Write explanations, notes to the italicised words, in the following passages:—

The question turned upon the want of half-pence in Ireland, witnesses are called on the behalf of Wood. upon the *issue* the *patent* is found good and legal; all his majesty's offices here *commanded to be aiding* and assisting to make it effectual; the addresses of both *Houses of Parliament*, of the Privy Council, and at the city Dublin, the declarations of most counties and *corporations* through the kingdom, are altogether *laid aside*, as of no weight, and the whole kingdom of Ireland *nonsuited* in *default of appearance;* as if it were a private cause between *John Doe*, plaintiff, and *William Roe*, defendant.

There is no doubt *but* we do want *both* half pence, gold and silver, and we have numberless other wants and *some that we are not so much as allowed to name*, although they are peculiar to this nation.

4. What was the principal reason of Swift's opposition to Wood's half pence?

5. What reasons are there for believing that the limits of ancient Germany were extended too far by Gibbon?

6. Name any particulars of the condition of the ancient Germans which were likely to affect their language.

7. What is meant by verbosity? How does it differ from pleonasm? How may periphrasis conduce to vivacity?

8. What do you understand by paraphrase? To what limits is its use legitimately confined?

9. Do you accept Campbell's rule for the use of the definite article before the antecedents of relative clauses? Give your reasons.

10. Write a full critique on Kenilworth.

11. Write the force of the words religionist and religiosity, mention and explain two other words of similar character.

12. Characterise the style of Carlyle.

13. Express the sense of the following passage in plainer language, and add any notes that you may judge necessary or appropriate—

Very curious how in that poor paper-age so barren, artificial, thick quilted with pedantries, hearsays, the great fact of this universe glared in forever, wonderful, indubitable, unspeakable, divine, infernal upon this man too! How he harmonised his formulas with it, how he managed at all under such circumstances: that is a thing worth seeing. A thing to be looked at with reverence, with pity, with awe; that Church of St. Clement Danes, where Johnson still *worshipped* in the era of Voltaire, is to me a venerable place.

14. Shew the principal points of strength and weakness in the English language as compared with others.

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—REV. F. R. VALLINGS, B. A.

Chaucer, &c.

1. Give a short history of the French language in England, and its influence on the English language.

2. Chaucer has been called the "Well of English undefiled." Another judgment of note is, that he was a "great mingler of English with French." Can you reconcile these two opinions by explaining in what sense each is true? To which of the two great dialects of the French of that period is Chaucer mainly if not entirely indebted? Explain the reason of this.

3. What Saxon inflexions, retained by Chaucer wholly or in part, have since his time fallen into disuse?

4. Give some account of the peculiarities of the prose order of words in Chaucer.

5. Explain by the history of the English language and its component elements the irregularity of its orthography in the representation of vowel sounds. What may you hence conclude generally of the origin of a word from its containing a simple vowel sound represented by the combination of two vowels? Are you able to lay down any more particular rules on this subject?

6. Explain fully the origin of the two sounds of *gh* in English, and the connexion of their diversity with the nature of the previous vowel sound. Illustrate by analogical cases.

7. Latham affirmed in 1841, that he had then discovered no trace of the Gipsy language in English

slang; can you give any reason for expecting the contrary of this, and can you mention any possible instances?

8. Translate the following passages into modern English, and annotate the words and phrases in italics.

(*a*) But certes for to meeven werre, *ne* sodenly for to do vengeance, we *moun not* deme in so litil time that it were profitable.

(*b*) Than dame Prudence whan she saw how that hire husband *shope* him for to *awreke* him on his foos, and to beginne werre, she in ful humble wise, whan she saw hire time, sayde *him* these words: "My lord" (*quod* she) "I you beseche as hertly as I dare and can ne haste you not to faste, and *for alle guerdons as geve me audience.* For Piers Alphonse sayth; who so that doth to the outher good or harme, haste thee not to *quite* it, for in this wise thy frend wol abide, and thin enemie shal the lenger live in drede.

(*c*) Certes, wel I *wote attempre* weping is nothing defended, to him that sorweful is, among folk in sorwe.

(*d*) For the apostle sayth, that coveitise is the rote of alle harmes. and trosteth wel, that a coveitous man ne can not deme ne thinke, but only to fulfille the ende of his coveitise.

(*e*) Bewreye not your conseil to no persone, but if so be that ye wenen *Sikerly*, that thurgh youre bewreying youre condition shal ben to you more profitable.

(*f*) I *n'ot* what to *don.*

(*g*) Than Melibee toke hem up fro the ground ful benignely and received hir obligations and hir bondes, by hir othes upon hir pleggis and *borwes.*

(*h*) On of the gretest adversities of the world is whan a free man by kinde, or of birthe, is constrained by poverte to eten the almesse of his enemie.

(*j*) Sith I have shewed you of which folk ye shullen take the conseil, and of which folk ye shullen eschue the conseil.

(*k*) Ye *shuln* clepe to youre conseil a few of youre frendes that ben especial. For Solomon saith; "Many frendes have thou, but among a thousand, chuse thee on to be thy conseillour." For *al be it so* that thou first ne telle thy conseil but to a fewe, thou mayest afterward tell it to *mo* folk, if it be nede.

(*l*) For *sothly* whan that werre is ones begonne there is *ful many* a child unborne *of* his moder, that shal *sterve* yong, by cause of *thilke* werre, other ellis live in sorwe, and dien in wretchednesse: and therefore or that any werre be begonne, men must have gret conseil and gret deliberation.

9. Make a glossary of the following words, giving their history and etymology when you can—

Hochepot.	Anientissed.
Woodnesse.	Ordeal (in Chaucer ordal).
Lordinges.	Wisly.
Almesse.	Leasers and gleaners.
Sibbe.	Mortmain.
Debonaire.	

10. Explain fully the prefixes be, and for?

11. Give the etymology of early, wont, doff, chapman, linger, tamper, alligator, veranda, balcony, fee, equip, palace.

12. What do you know about the principal

English dialects, their origin and peculiarities? Give illustrations from writers with whose works you are acquainted.

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—REV. F. R. VALLINGS, B. A.

Comparative Grammar.

1. Explain the terms "phonetic decay" "and" "dialectic regeneration."

2. In the investigation of the relations between languages, why is the comparision of grammatical forms of primary importance?

3. Describe the method by which it is shewn that Anglo Saxon is not derived from Gothic.

4 Wherein may an analogy be traced between the Bengali present tense and the English present tense?

5. Shew the etymological connexion between a class of Bengali participle, and the English passive participle.

6. Explain the formation of the personal termination of verbs, and give illustrations.

7 What is meant by the term Romance languages? Shew a parallel in India.

8. What is the origin of the term Aryan? What are the eastern limits of the influence of this family of languages?

9. What are the Dravidian languages? Why are they so called? What is their position in the history of language in India.

10. What do you know about any languages in India, which have not been assigned to the Aryan or to the Dravidian family?

11. What is the reason why ethnology and the comparison of languages cannot be looked upon as furnishing methods for the solution of the same problem?

12. When does the comparison of grammar fail in the investigations of linguistic relations? Illustrate this from Bengali or English.

13. What is the meaning of the term agglutinative as applied to a class of languages? Why is it not advisable to apply the term family to this class?

14. How do you account for the presence of a guttural in one of two cognate forms, when a sibilant stands in the corresponding place in the other? Give examples from the languages of England and India.

15. Can you give criteria for the cases in which a language is likely to supplant another on the same geographical area? Illustrate this from the histories of Europe and India.

16. Investigate the form of the word *shalt*, and the origin of its meaning.

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—Mr. C. H. Tawney, M. A.

Subject for Essay.

The advantages and disadvantages of a Censorship of the Press.

SANSCRIT.

KIRATA'RJUNIYA MRICHCHHAKATIKA' AND MEGHADHUTA

Examiner.—Rev. K M. Banerjea.

1. Translate into English:—

अक्षत्रिमप्रेमरसाभिरामं रामार्पित दृष्टिविलोभि दृष्टम्।
मनःप्रसादाञ्जलिना निकामञ्जग्राह पाथेयमिवेन्द्रसूनुः॥

धैर्य्यावसादेन कृतप्रसादा वन्यद्विपेनेव निदाघसिन्धुः ।
निरुद्धवाष्पोदयमग्नकण्ठमुवाच कृच्छ्रादिति राजपुत्री ॥
मग्नां द्विषच्छत्रुनि पङ्कभूते सम्भावनाभूतिमिवोद्धरिष्यन् ।
आधिद्विषामातपसाम्प्रमिद्धैरस्मद्विना मा भृशमुन्मनोभूः ॥
यशोऽधिगन्तुं सुखलिप्सया वा मनुष्यसङ्ग्रामतिवर्त्तितुं वा ।
निरुत्सुकानामभियोगभाजां समुत्सुकेवाङ्कमुपैति सिद्धिः ॥
लोकं विधात्रा विहितस्य गोप्तुं क्षत्रस्य मुष्णन् वसु जैत्रमोजः ।
तेजस्विताया विजयैकवृत्तेर्निघ्नन्प्रियप्राणमिवाभिमानम् ॥
व्रीडानतैराप्तजनोपनीतः सम्प्रत्य कृच्छ्रेण नृपैः प्रपन्नः ।
वितानभूतं विततं पृथिव्यां यशः समूहन्निव दिग्विकीर्णम् ॥
वीर्य्यावदानेषु कृतावमर्षस्तन्वन्नभूतामिव सम्प्रतीतिम् ।
कुर्वन्प्रयामक्षयमायतीनामर्कत्विषामङ्कुरवावशेषः ॥
प्रसह्य योऽस्मासु परैः प्रयुक्तः स्मर्त्तुं न शक्यः किमुताधिकर्त्तुम् ।
नवीकरिष्यत्युपशुष्यदार्द्रः स त्वद्विना मे हृदयप्रिकारः ॥

2. Give the roots of सम्प्र लिप्सा मुष्णन् तन्वन् शक्यः शुष्यत् their 3rd per. sing. present and 3rd preterite or लुङ् and the निष्ठा or क्त of the last five.

3 In what voice is स्मर्त्तुम् (last line but one).

4. Explain in Sanscrit prose :—

विरचय्य काननविभागमनुगिरमथेश्वराज्ञया ।
भीमनिनदपिहितोरुभुवः परितोऽपदिश्य मृगयाम्प्रतस्थिरे ॥
क्षुभिताभिनिःसृतविभिन्नशकुनिमृगयूथनिस्वनैः ।
पूर्णपृथुवनगुहाविवरः सहसा भयादिव ररास भूधरः ॥
न विरोधिनी वृषमियाय पथि मृगविहङ्गसंहतिः ।
घ्नन्ति सहजमपि भूरिभियः समसागताः सपदि वैरमापदः ॥
चमरीगणैः शिवबलस्य बलवति भयेऽप्युपस्थिते ।
वशवितनिषु विषक्तपृथुप्रियबालबालधिभिराददे धृतिः ॥
हरसैनिकाः प्रतिभयेऽपि गजमदसुगन्धिकेसरैः ।
स्वस्थमभिदधिरे सहसा प्रतिबोधजृम्भितमुखैर्मृगाधिपैः ॥
विभराम्बभूवुरपहृतजठरशफरीकुलाकुलाः ।
पङ्कविषमिततटाः सरितः करिदन्तचन्दनरसारुणम्पयः ॥

5. In what metre is the above extract composed? To what class of metres does it belong?

6. Has anything been elided in the word पिहित? Give the rule of such elision.

7. With what does सहजम् agree (in line 6) and what is the precise meaning of that word and also of सम in the same line.

8. What is the root of बिभराम्बभूवुः Give its 3rd sing. present and 3rd preterite or लुङ् What other verbs are like बिभराम्बभूवुः in 2nd preterite or लिट्

आधि · आर्य्य चारुदत्त निर्णये वय प्रमाणं; शेषे तु राजा; तथापि शोधनक विज्ञाप्यतां राजा पालकः।

अय हि पातको विप्रो, न वध्यो मनुरब्रवीत्;
राष्ट्रादस्मात्तु निर्व्वास्यो विभवैरक्षतैः सह।

9. Explain these lines, and compare the criminal law and practice herein represented with the law and practice now in force.

दुष्टात्मा परगुणमत्सरो मनुष्यो
रागान्धः परमिह हन्तुकामबुद्धिः।
किं यो यद्वदति स्वयैव जातिदोषात्
तद्ग्राह्यं भवति न तद्विचारणीयम्॥
योऽहं लतां कुसुमितामपि पुष्पहेतो-
राक्षिप्य नैव कुसुमावचय करोमि।
सोऽहं कथ भ्रमरपक्षरुचो सुदीर्घे
केशे प्रगृह्य वदती प्रमदा निहन्मि॥

अध्वक्लान्तम्प्रतिमुखगत सानुमाँश्चित्रकूट-
स्तुङ्गेन त्वाञ्चलद् शिरसा वक्ष्यति श्लाघमानः।
आसारेण त्वमपि शमयेस्तस्य नैदाघमग्नि
सद्भावार्द्रसफलति न चिरेणोपकारो महत्सु॥

स्थित्वा तस्मिन् वनचरवधूभुक्तकुञ्जे मुहूर्तं
तोयोत्सर्गाद् द्रुततरगतिस्तत्परं वर्त्म तीर्णः ।
रेवां द्रक्ष्यस्युपलविषमे विन्ध्यपादे विशीर्णा-
मभ्रिच्छेदैरिव विरचितां भूतिमङ्गे गजस्य ॥

10. Translate the above two extracts into elegant Bengali.

11. Where is Revá?

पाण्डुच्छायोपवनवृतयः केतकैः सूचिभिन्नै-
र्नीडारम्भैर्गृहबलिभुजामाकुलग्रामचैत्याः ।
त्वय्यासन्ने फलपरिणतिश्यामजम्बूवनान्ता-
स्सम्पत्स्यन्ते कतिपयदिनस्थायिहंसा दशार्णाः ॥

12. What is the meaning of गृहबलिभुजाम्।

13. What is the root of सम्पत्स्यन्ते Give its 3rd person singular 3rd preterite लुङ् and 2nd preterite लिट्।

14. Expound in the form of a short essay in Sanscrit prose, or in a few Anushtup slokas the sense of the following lines:

ऋणां लोकान्तरस्थानां देहप्रतिकृतिः सुतः ।
मयि यो यस्तव स्नेहो रोहमेनं स युज्यताम् ॥

SANSCRIT.

S'IS'UPALABADHA, NAISHADACHARITA AND KAVYA PRAKAS'A.

Examiner.—PUNDIT MAHES'A CHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

1. (*a*) Paraphrase the following passages in Idiomatic Sanscrit.

(*b*) Describe the metre of the first *Sloka*. Who was दैमातुर and why was he so called?

परिघः कुतोऽपि समुपेत्य नरपतिगणं समाश्रयत् ।
यामिह रणजनितानुशयः समुदाचचार निज एव दक्षिणः ॥

हते हिडिम्बरिपुणा रात्रि द्वैमातुरे युधि ।
चिरस्य मिलव्यसनो सुदमो दमघोषजः ॥
क्षितिगर्भधराम्बरालयैस्तलमध्योपरिपूरिणां पृथक् ।
जगतां खलु याखिलाद्भुताजनि सारैर्निजचिक्रधारिभिः ॥
ममैव पाणौ-करणेऽग्निसाक्षिकं प्रसङ्गमम्पादितमङ्गसङ्गतम् ।
न हा सहाधीतवतः स्पृहा कथं तवार्य्यपुत्रीयमजार्य्यमर्ज्जितुम् ॥

2. मुदितैस्तदेति दितिजन्मनां रिपावविनीयसम्भ्रमविकाशिमन्त्रिभिः ।
उपसेदिवद्भिरुपदेष्टरोव तैर्व्वृते विनीतमविनीतशासिभिः ॥
चर्म्म वर्म्म किल यस्य न भेद्यं यस्य वज्रमयमस्थि च तो चेत् ।
स्थायिनाविह न कर्णदधोचो तन्न धर्म्ममवधीरय धीर ॥

Point out any mistakes in the above two *Slokas*. How do the old Sanscrit Pandits defend them ?

3. Explain the following *Slokas* as fully as you can :—

न्यवेशि रत्नचितये जिनेन यः, स धर्म्मचिन्तामणिरज्भितो मया
षडगुणाः प्रक्रियलिङ्गः सिद्धयस्तोद्यास्त्रयः ।
ग्रन्थानधीत्य व्याकर्त्तुमिति दुर्म्मेधसोऽप्यलम् ॥
यस्मिन्नस्तीतिधीर्देहे तदाहे वः किमेनसा ।
कापि किन्तत् फल न स्यादात्मेति परसाक्षिके ॥
सद्भिप्रलभ्यं पुनराह यस्त्वां तर्कः स किं तत्फलवाचि मूकः ।
अशक्यशङ्कव्यभिचारहेतुर्वाणो न वेदा यदि सन्तु के तु ।

4. Explain the following line, by reference to the theory alluded to, and give any exemplication of the theory from the Puranas.

त्वदेकचित्ताहमसून् विमुञ्चतो त्वमेव भूत्वा तृणवज्जयामि तम् ।

5. Give all the different senses that the authors intended to convey by the following *Slokas* :—

भूतभूतिरहोमभोगभाग्विजितानेकपुरोऽपि विद्विषाम् ।
रुचिमिन्दुदले करोत्यजः परिपूर्णेन्दुरुचिर्महोपतिः ॥
त्वं हृद्गता भेमि वहिर्गतापि प्राणायिता नासिकयास्यगत्या ।
न चित्तमाक्रामति तच्च चित्रमेतन्मनो यद्भवदेकदृष्टि ॥

6. Quote, from any Sanscrit works with which you are acquainted, passages parallel to the following :—

अभिवीक्ष्य सामिक्षतमण्डनं यतोः करदङ्गनोविगलदंशुकाः स्त्रियः ।
दधिरेऽधिभित्ति पटहप्रतिस्वनैः स्फुटमट्टहासमिव सौधपङ्क्तयः ॥
रभसेन हारपदद्दमकाञ्चयः प्रतिमूर्द्धजं निहितकर्णपूरकाः ।
परिवर्त्तिताम्बरयुगाः समापतन् वलयीकृतश्रवणपूरकास्त्रियः ॥
यतनोद्पास्य चरणप्रसाधिकाकरपल्लवाद्रसवशेन काञ्चन ।
द्रुतयावकैकपदचित्रितावनिस्पदवीकृतेव गिरिजा हरार्द्धताम् ॥
ममापि साधुः प्रतिभात्ययं क्रमस्त्वकास्ति योग्येन हि योग्यसङ्गमः ॥
त्वयि प्रिये कस्य कृते विलप्यते विलिप्यते वा मुखमस्रुविन्दुभिः ।
पुरस्त्वयालोकि नमन्नयन्न किं तिरश्चलन्नेचनशीलया नलः ॥
विदर्भराजप्रभवा ततः परं चपासखी वक्त्रमलं न सा नलम् ।
पुरस्तमूचेऽभिमुखं यदत्रपा ममज्ज तेनैव महाह्रदे ह्रियः ॥
यदापवर्त्यापि न दातुमुत्तरं शशाक सख्याः श्रवसि प्रियाय सा ।
विहस्य भल्येव तमब्रवीत् तदा ह्रियाधुना मौनधना तव प्रिया ॥

7 With what Vedic theory has the following *Sloka* any connection ?

श्रुतः स दृष्टः स हरितस्तु मोहाद् ध्यातः स नीरन्ध्रितबुद्धिसारम् ।
ममाद्य तत्प्राप्तिरसुव्ययो वा हस्ते तवास्ते द्वयमेव श्रेयः ॥

8. Prove, by quotations from your text-books, that the Ancient Hindoos were not ignorant of the fact, that the tides are caused by the attraction of the moon, and that the moon is an opaque body, deriving its light from the sun.

9. Give the substance of the arguments (mentioned in *Naishada*) of Charbaka against God and the Vedas, stating, at the same time, the replies given to them by the *Devas*, and your own views on the subject.

10. What do you think to be the probable date of the earliest Rhetorical work in Sanscrit ? Of Literature (साहित्य) and Rhetoric, (अलङ्कार) which do you

think to have preceded the other? Determine the approximate date of Kavya Prakasha. Are the two parts (कारिका and वृत्ति), into which this book is divided, the works of the same author? Give reasons for your answer.

11. Point out the figures (अलङ्कार) in the Slokas, extracted in questions 1, 3 and 6.

12. Quote, from your text-books, examples of the following figures?

निदर्शना, तद्गुण, शब्दालङ्कारसंसृष्टि, भ्रान्तिमत्, विषम, अधिक and प्रत्यनीक।

13. When are *rasa doshas* (रसदोष) not considered as such and why?

S'AKUNTALA', UTTARARA'MACHARITA, MAHA'VI'RACHARITA AND KA'DAMVARI'.

Examiner,—PUNDIT MAHES'A CHANDRA NYARATNA.

1. What are the essentials of a perfect Drama? Taking any Dramatic work fixed for your examination, show how far it fulfills the necessary conditions.

2 Are there any fixed rules for writing prose in Sanscrit? If so, mention them. If not, can you, from your acquaintance with Sánscrit Literature, form some rules? Is there any difference in the style of prose composition, between modern and ancient Sanscrit authors? If so, which style do you prefer and why?

3. Annotate the following passages after the manner of Mallinath, shewing the context in each.

(१) क्रमेण च सम्मुखागतैरच्छनिर्झरजलजनितजाड्यभिः जर्जरित-भुजवल्कलैः .. अम्बिकाकर्णपूरपल्लवोल्लासनदुर्ललितैः .. नमेद-

कुसुमपांशुपातिभिः .. कैलासमारुतैरभिनन्द्यमानो गत्वा च स प्रदेशं ....जलधरजललुब्धविप्रलब्धमुग्धचातकध्वानमुखरितसालषण्डैः .. ग्रन्थिपर्णकग्राससमुदितचमरीकुलनिषेवितमूलैः ..... इन्द्रायुधैरिव घनावस्थानैः..... रुद्रैरिव नागलताबद्धपरिकरैः..... कुरुभिरिव भारद्वाजद्विजोपसेवितैः ... प्रयाणाभिमुखैरिव वानरकराङ्गुलिस्पृष्टगुच्छैः .. पादपैः परिवृतं..'..तस्य सरसः तीरे. स प्रदेशम् अपश्यत्।

(२) अथ तस्याः कुसुमायुध एव खेदमजनयत् सम्भ्रमाभ्युत्थानश्रमो व्यपदेशोऽभवत्। उत्कम्प एव च गतिं रुरोध नूपुररवाकृष्टहंसमण्डल-मयशो लेभे।.. लज्जैव वक्त्रं न ददौ मुखकमलपरिमलागतालिशब्द द्वारतामगात्। वेपथुरेव करतलमकम्पयत् निवेदनोद्यतप्रतीहारोभि-वारणं कपटमभूत्।.....तदा च विश्रुतो मन्मथस्यापि मन्मथ इवाभूत् द्वितीयः तथा च यो विवेश.....हृदयम्, तथाहि असावपि तस्या रत्नाभरणद्युतिमपि तिरोधानमनमत्....।

(३) प्राक्तद्वादशधा स्थितस्य मुनयो यत्तेजसः कारणम्
भर्त्तारं भुवनत्रयस्य सुषुवे यद्यज्ञभागेश्वरम्।
यस्मिन्नात्मभुवः परोऽपि पुरुषश्चक्रे भवायास्पदम्
द्वन्द्वं दक्षमरीचिसम्भवमिदं तत् स्रष्टुरेकान्तरम्॥

(४) सिद्धं ह्येतद्वाचि वीर्य्यं द्विजानां वाक्तोवीर्य्यं यत्तु तत् क्षत्रियाणाम्।
अस्त्रग्राही ब्राह्मणो जामदग्न्यस्तस्मिन् दान्ते का स्तुतिस्तस्य राज्ञः॥

(५) अथ वारां राशिः किल मरुरभूद्यद्विलसिते-
रयं विन्ध्यो येनाहृतविहृतिराधानमजहत्।
विलिल्ये यत्कुक्षिस्थितशिखिनि वातापिवपुषा
स कासां वाणीनां मुनिरकलितात्मास्तु विषयः॥

4 Quote some passages, from your text-books, which have now passed into proverbs.

5. What do you conceive to be the characteristic excellencies and defects of Sakuntala? Institute a comparison between Sakuntala and Uttara Rámacharita.

6 Render the following expressions into idiomatic Sanscrit :—

আর কি, যাহা হউক, সন্দেহ কি, শুনেও শুনা নয়, অন্যের আবার কথা কি, যা হয় তা হউক, আচ্ছা, হাঁ, খালি, (empty) এখানে, সেখানে, ঠিক, এই বটে।

7. Give a brief outline of the plot of Sakuntala. From what source did Kalidása derive the story?

8. Write an essay in Sanscrit on the character of Ráma Chandra, drawing your illustrations from Uttara Rámacharita and Mahábiracharita.

SANSCRIT.

SIDDHANTA KAUMUDI, &c.

Examiner.—PUNDIT MAHESA CHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

"प्रातिपदिकार्थलिङ्गपरिमाणवचनमात्रे प्रथमा"।

1. Why does Paṇini insert लिङ्गपरिमाणवचनमात्रे? These words are omitted in Mugdhabodha, Sankshiptasára, &c. How do these grammars supply the omission?

2 Point out the compound word in the above *Sutra*, and explain the *Samasa*, giving the rule thereof.

3. Give the etymology of प्रातिपदिकार्थ. What is the general meaning of the term, in what sense does Paṇini use it here and why?

4. What are the characteristics (लक्षण) of a पद् according to the Sanscrit Grammarians, and the Hindoo Philosophers respectively? देवदत्तो ग्रामं गच्छति How many *padas* are there in this sentence according to their different views? देवदत्तो ग्रामम् Do these form a sentence or a phrase? Do any consider this as a sentence?

5. How many kinds of प्रातिपदिकार्थ are there according 1stly to the Sanscrit Grammarians, 2ndly to the Hindoo Philosophers, and 3rdly to the Rhetoricians? On what grounds do they found their respective opinions?

6. In what sense does Panini use "लिङ्गपरिमाणवचन" any why does he limit the signification by मात्र?

7. Has प्रथमा विभक्ति any distinct meaning? Write down the different opinions held on this point.

8. Is प्रथमा विभक्ति a case-ending (कारक-विभक्ति) or not? Give reasons for your answer.

9. Give examples of Nominative Cases (प्रथमा) which do not agree either with any verbs, or with any other nominatives?

10. Form six sentences, with Nos. from 2 to 7, wherein the verb, being turned into the Active voice, requires its nominative to be in the Accusative in No. 2, Instrumental in No. 3, Dative in No. 4 and so on to the 7th.

11. ग्रामो गम्यते and काशीतः प्रयागो बहुयोजनम् According to what *Sutras* is प्रथमा used in these sentences?

12. Why is नोचैः (an example of the above *Sutra*) used in the प्रथमा? If the word had not been so used, what blunders would have been committed?

13. Quote, from your text-books, examples of verbs or adverbs ending in the प्रथमा।

14. प्रकृत्या याच्यते नातिः How would this sentence stand, if the word रूपः be inserted in it?

15. Explain the following sentence grammatically, giving the meanings of all the *Bibhactis* (विभक्ति) and compound words that occur in it.

अधि-सम्यदि किन्धार्म्मिकोऽयं पुण्याहेन पुण्यचेचकाकं द्विजं गवे मन्य-मानः याचमानस्यापि बृहस्पतिना सधर्मनोऽपि पण्डितसमस्य परि च दोनात् आकृतागतैः स्वेच्छैरलङ्कृत्य समार्ज्जमीक्षूपं सुवर्णादिना देय सहस्रेण उपकाराय समयच्छत।

16. Translate the following passages into Sanscrit:—

(a) We agree with Milton in his estimate of poetry. It seems to us the divinest of all arts; for it is the breathing or expression of that principle or sentiment, which is deepest and sublimest in human nature; we mean of that thirst or aspiration, to which no mind is wholly a stranger, for something purer and lovelier, something more powerful, lofty and thrilling than ordinary and real life affords. No doctrine is more common among Christians than that of man's immortality; but it is not so generally understood, that the germs or principles of his whole future being are *now* wrapped up in his soul as the rudiments of the future plant in the seed. As a necessary result of this constitution, the soul, possessed and moved by these mighty though infant energies, is perpetually stretching beyond what is present and visible, struggling against the bounds of its earthly prison-house and seeking relief and joy in imaginings of unseen and ideal beings.

(*b*) कुसुमाउहपिअदूअओ मउलाइदबऊचूअओ।
सिढिलिअमाणम्मइणओ वाअइ दाहिणपवणओ॥
दुल्लहजणाणुराओ लज्जा गरुई परवसो अप्पा।
पिअसहि विसमं पेमं मरणं सरणं ण पारङ्कं॥

(*c*) ঘোড়া লৈয়া অংশুমান্ অযোধ্যা প্রবেশে।
বিবরণ কহে আসি সগরের পাশে॥
ঘোড়া পাইলাম গিয়া কপিলের স্থানে।
তাঁর কোপানলে পুড়ে মৈল সর্ব্ব জনে॥

শুনিয়া সগর রাজা শোকাকুল মন।
পুত্র শোকে নিরবধি করেন্ ক্রন্দন॥
যখন হইল জন্ম রাজার দশায়।
তখন ছেড়েছি আমি সবার আশায়॥
ষাটি হাজার পুত্রে শাপ দিলেন গোঁসাই।
অল্পকালে মরিল না হইল চিরাই
অশুচি হইল যজ্ঞ না হইল সায়।
কিমতে পাবেন্ মুক্তি ভাবেন উপায়॥

17. Translate the following passages into your vernacular :—

(१) लज्जते न गदितः प्रियम्परो वक्तुरेव भवति चपाधिका।
व्रीडमेति न तव प्रियं वदन् ह्रीमताचभवतैव भूयते॥
तोषमेति वितथैस्तवैः परस्तो च तस्य सुलभाः प्ररोरिभिः।
अस्ति न स्तुतिवचोऽस्तं तवै स्तोचयोग्य नच तेन तुष्यसि॥
वक्तपि प्रियमयन्नव ब्रुवन् न व्रजत्यहतवादिताञ्जनः।
सम्भवन्ति यदद्दोषदूषिते सार्व्व सर्व्वगुणसम्पदस्त्वयि॥
सा विभूतिरनुभावसम्पदाभूयसी तव यदायतायति।
एतदूढगुरुभारभारतं वर्षमद्य मम वर्त्तते वशे॥

(२) तात चन्द्रपाड विदितवेदितव्यस्याधीतसर्व्वशास्त्रस्य ते नाल्पमप्युपदेष्टव्यमस्ति केवलञ्च निसर्गत एव अभानुभंद्यमरत्नालोकोच्छेद्यमप्रदीपप्रभापनेयमतिगहन तमो यौवनप्रभवम् अपरिणामोपशमो दारुणो लक्ष्मीमदः कष्टमनञ्जनवर्त्तिसाध्यम् परमैश्वर्य्यतिमिरान्धत्वम् अग्निशिरोपचारहार्य्योऽतितीव्रो दर्पदाहज्वरोष्मा मततममूलमन्त्रगम्यो विषमो विषयविषास्वादमोहः नित्यमम्लानशैत्यबाध्यो बलवान् रागमलावलेपः अजस्रमन्त्रपावसानप्रबोधा घोरा च राज्यसुखसन्निपातनिद्रा भवति इत्यतो विस्तरेणाभिधीयसे, गर्भेश्वरत्वमभिनवयौवनत्वमप्रतिमरूपत्वमसामुषशक्तित्वञ्चेति महतोयं खल्वनर्थपरम्परा सर्व्वाविनयानामेकैकमप्येषामायतनं किमुत समवायः यौवनारम्भे च प्रायः शास्त्रजलप्रक्षालनिर्म्मलापि कालुष्यमुपयाति बुद्धिः अनुज्झितधवलतापि सरागैव भवति युगा दृष्टिः अपहरति च वात्येव शुष्कपर्णं समुद्धूतरजोभ्रान्तिरतिदूरमात्मच्छया यौवनसमये पुरुषं प्रकृतिः नाशयति च दुर्म्मोह इव उन्मार्गप्रवर्त्तकः पुरुषमत्यासङ्गो विषयेषु।

SANSCRIT.

BHA'SHA'-PARICHCHHEDA, MUKTAVA'LI' AND TATTWA-KAUMUDI'.

Examiner.—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

1. What is the meaning of अदृष्ट as a *guna?* Whose *guna* is it? By what other term is it expressed in the Bhasha parichçhheda?

2. What is the समवायिकारण? How is it defined in the Bhasha-parichchheda and how in the Tattwa Kaumudi?

3. How do you distinguish between दिक् and योमन्?

4. What is the definition of अभाव and how do you arrive at such a notion?

5. In how many senses is the word *sabda* used in the Bhasha-parichchheda? What idea is conveyed by the declaration of *sabda* being a *guna* of *ákása?*

6. Give the definitions of योग्यता, आकाङ्क्षा, मनस् and प्रमा according to the Bhasha-parichchheda.

7. Explain—

प्रमात्वं न स्वतो ग्राह्यं संशयानुपपत्तितः।
व्यभिचारस्याग्रहोऽपि सद्व्यवहारग्रहस्तथा।
हेतुर्व्याप्तिग्रहे तर्कः क्वचित् शङ्कानिवर्त्तकः।

giving a brief account of what the *Sidhánta-muktávali* says on the same lines.

8. Explain the following memorial verses, noticing the commentary of the Tattwa Kaumudi.

दृष्टवदानुश्रविकः स ह्यविशुद्धिक्षयातिशययुक्तः।

सामान्यतस्तु दृष्टादतीन्द्रियाणां प्रतीतिरनुमानात्।
तस्मादपि चासिद्धं परोक्षमाप्तागमात् सिद्धम्।

अतिदूरात् सामीप्यादिन्द्रियविघातान्मनोऽनवस्थानात्।
सौक्ष्म्याद्व्यवधानादभिभवात् समानाभिहाराच्च॥

तत्र जरामरणकृतं दुःखं प्राप्नोति चेतनः पुरुषः ।
लिङ्गस्याविनिवृत्तेस्तस्माद्दुःखं स्वभावेन ॥

रङ्गस्य दर्शयित्वा निवर्त्तते नर्त्तकी यथा नृत्यात् ।
पुरुषस्य तथात्मानं प्रकाश्य विनिवर्त्तते प्रकृतिः ॥

9. How does the Sankhya philosophy deduce the existence of *Purusha?* How many eternal objects does that philosophy allow?

10. What is अन्तःकरण opposed to? How is it subdivided?

11. What is meant by तन्मात्राणि? With what dogma of the Nyaya is it comparable?

12. How does the Sankhya philosophy argue against Purusha being the creator?

13. Does the system of Kapila acknowledge the existence of God? What sort of gods does it allow?

14. What is the opinion of the Sankhya concerning the Vedas?

15. How does the Sankhya philosophy argue for the multiplicity of souls against the Vedanta dogma of unity?

16. Are there any grammatical terminations or affixes in Sanscrit with which the terminations of the following words may be compared?

Gravamen, acumen, verity, wisest, angelic, divine.

17. Compare the English and Bengali Infinitive moods with the Sanscrit तुम् or तुमुन् ।

18. Is there anything in the following words which may be compared with the Sanscrit affix क्त ।

Broken, past, fact, relict, seen, sunk, discreet.

19. Are there in the following expression any roots

or words which may be compared with Sanscrit words or roots.

Cenotaph, nidulation, trigonometry, helioscope, prostrate, setiferous, node, unguent.

20. With what class of Sanscrit verbs may the following be compared? Show the close analogy between them.

Justify, sanctify, verify.

SANSCRIT.

ESSAY.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

Write an essay in English on the settlement of the Aryans in India—whence they came—where they first settled—how they spread their dominion—exhibiting whatever notices may be found in the sasters of their conflicts with the Aborigines—of the theological ideas and practices which they may have introduced—of any modifications which they may have accepted in their religious worship from the aboriginal Indians, and of the effects produced by their occupation of the country.

MENTAL SCIENCE.

Examiner.—Mr. A. W. Croft, M A.

1. Compare the Introspective and the Psychological methods of the study of Mind. What arguments can be advanced in favour of the Physiological Method? Examine Mill's objections to the latter.

2. Explain different senses of the word "conceive." How has this distinction been applied to attack Sir W Hamilton's "Law of the Conditioned?"

3. "I am the cause of my actions."

"Combustion is the cause of heat."

How far is the word "cause" univocal or equivocal in these propositions?

4 If all our experience is derived from sensations, explain the origin of the notion of an existence transcending sensation.

5. What fallacious modes of thought are countenanced by the following phrases—

a. The brain secretes thought, as the liver secretes bile.

b. The mind is an indivisible entity.

c. The will determines between conflicting desires.

d. The heart is the seat of the affections.

6. Mill thinks that Sir W. Hamilton's claim to be considered a Natural Realist is inconsistent with one of his main doctrines. Discuss the value of Mill's argument.

7. What definitions have been given of Emotion? Criticise them. Explain why the Psychological Method is inadequate to the study of Emotion.

MORAL SCIENCE.

Examiner.—Mr A. W. Croft, M. A.

1. What elements of our moral ideas are contributed by the Individual, by the Family, and by Society?

2. Distinguish the phrases "permanence of moral Law," "permanence of moral distinctions." Are both the implied doctrines universally received? Point out, and account for, limits to the variation of moral Law.

3. On what grounds can it be maintained that selfishness, or the attainment of personal felicities, is the only possible motive to action? How is benevolence accounted for on this principle?

4. Explain the theory of Adam Smith. Examine Cousin's statement, "Smith has taken the effect for the cause, and his whole theory is only a long fallacy."

5. The influence of motives on the Will.

6. Explain the difference between the theories of Moral Sense advocated respectively by Hutchison, Hartley, and Hume.

7. Deduce the distinctive moral doctrines of the Stoics from their fundamental axiom. Clarke's principle resembles the stoical maxim in form: are they really similar?

8 On what theory of society can you support the maxim—"Rebellion is justified by success?"

9 Describe the nature of Conscience, according to Utilitarianism.

LOGIC.

Examiner—Mr. A. W. Croft, M. A.

1. Define Truth: what is its ultimate test? Explain Truth by dividing it (i) into material and moral; (ii) into Mathematical, Psychological, Logical, and Physical.

2. What are the principal changes in Formal Logic introduced by Sir W. Hamilton? Discuss their value.

3. Explain the difference between Hamilton's and Mill's views of the concept. Give your reasons for preferring either.

4. Distinguish between Synthetic and Analytic Judgments. According to Kant, how are Synthetic Judgment *à priori* possible?

5. "The distinction characteristic of Science is its method of graduated verification: and not the use of Induction in lieu of Deduction." Justify this statement, and illustrate it by an outline of the history of Induction.

6. What is the place of Inseparable Accidents in Science?

7. Prove that from two particular propositions, nothing can be inferred. Is this always true?

8. "A part of the part is a part of the whole."
"A mark of the mark is a mark of the thing marked."

Contrast these two principles of reasoning; and discuss Mill's strictures on the former.

9. The logical value of circumstantial evidence.

NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Examiner.—Mr. George Smith.

1. What definitions have been, or may be, given of "Religion?" What is the relation of Religion to Natural Theology and to Theology proper?

2 Show how "an examination of the limits of religious thought leads us ultimately to rest not on reason but on faith;" that "our intellectual trial in this life is analogous to our moral trial, that as there are real temptations to sin, which nevertheless do not abrogate the duty of right conduct, so there are real temptations

to doubt, which nevertheless do not abrogate the duty of belief"

3. What are the criteria of Intuition as a source of knowledge? What does it tell us of the existence, nature and character of God? How far do its conditions afford an argument for the necessity, and authority, of a divine revelation?

4. Prove the Personality of God. Assign to the doctrine its proper place in a system of Natural Theology.

5. Define Law in relation to the Creator. Criticise any *one* of the theories of modern times which profess to account for the origin and preservation of the world. Estimate its moral tendency.

6. Define the terms Analogy and Probability as used by Bishop Butler. State the object and plan of his great work.

7. By what lines of argument does Butler prove that the Anology of Nature shows God's government to be—

(a) Moral

(b) A System.

8. What light does the analogy from the constitution of the human mind, and of external nature, throw on the nature and finality of future punishment?

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—MR. GEORGE SMITH.

1. What philosophical systems has India in common with Europe, and to what great principles may all be reduced?

2. Trace the influence of Plato on philosophical systems and individual philosophers at all periods, and account for that influence

3. Sketch the life and teaching of Philo, especially in relation to Judaism and Christianity.

4. Describe, and account for, the influence of Aristotle on

(*a*). Mussulman Thought.

(*b.*) Scholasticism.

What writer bears to Aristotle a relation similar to that of Philo to Plato, and what do you know of his life and greatest work?

5. State the tenets of the three Roman Schools of Philosophy in Cicero's time, and show why these Schools failed to aid in regenerating society.

6. What do you know of the history of the Doctrine of Causality?

7. State succinctly the merits of the controversy between J. S. Mill and the followers of Sir William Hamilton.

8. Sir William Hamilton in 1846 pronounced Victor Cousin "the first philosopher of France." Justify the eulogy.

THE EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

Examiner.—MR. GEORGE SMITH.

1. What portion of the Evidences of Christianity has been most insisted on at different periods, such as the First, Fifth, Seventeenth and middle of the Nine-

teenth centuries, in Europe? What portion is best adapted to the followers of the principal false religions respectively?

2. Estimate the nature and value of the Evidence derived from the personal character and teaching of Christ, and contrast that character and teaching with those of the founder of any of the religions referred to in the former question.

3. What is the worth of the Witness to Christianity afforded by the Jews, from the beginning of their existence as a people to the present day?

4. From the history of the transmission and preservation of the authoritative records of Christianity, contrasted with the experience of other systems, deduce an argument for the former.

5. Prove, in as great detail as possible, the authenticity and genuineness of any *one* of the Gospels.

6. What witness to the truth of Christianity is borne by the pagan writers of Greece and Rome and by the Koran?

7. Paley, writing in 1794, argues for the divine origin of Christianity from the comparative *want* of success in propagating it, especially in India. Criticize his facts and his arguments.

8. What is the peculiar value of the history and doctrine of the Resurrection of Christ, as a part of the Evidences of Christianity?

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner.—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

1. State, according to McCulloch, the distinction between Politics, Statistics and Political Economy.

2. Define the terms Value, Price, Demand, Supply, Wealth, Capital, Cost of production. When and how is value regulated by utility, and when and how by cost of production?

3. Describe the nature and origin of Rent. State the peculiar character of Ryot Rents. Has the Ryot in Bengal any permanent interest in the improvement of the land which he cultivates?

4. What regulates the rate of profit? Point out any analogy which exists between rent and profits, and the essential difference between these two sources of revenue.

5. What regulates the rate of wages? Is there any, and if so, what connexion between the rate of wages and the price of provisions, and of other necessities of life?

6. To what extent does credit assist production? Show that the greatest benefit which England can confer on on India is to establish credit in this country.

7. State with especial reference to England and India, the advantages and disadvantages of defraying extraordinary public expenses by loans.

8. Explain the difference between direct and indirect taxation. Show that each system has its peculiar disadvantages; and hence that equality of taxation is best secured by raising the revenue partly by direct, and partly by indirect taxes.

9 Answer the objection to an income tax that "in taking from the rich what they would have expended among the poor, the tax injures the poor as much as if it had been directly levied from them."

10. State the chief grounds and limits of the principle of Non-Interference with private enterprise.

HISTORY.

Examiner.—REV. W. C. FYFE.

May's Constitutional History of England, and Guizot's History of Civilization.

1. Discuss the constitutional tendency and result of the policy of George III.

2. Describe the condition of the Press on the accession of George III.; and trace the progress of public opinion down to the year 1792.

3. Briefly sketch the progress of religious liberty, in Great Britain during the reign of George III.

4. Define CIVILIZATION. Describe the condition of Europe at the fall of the Roman Empire; and show what elements were introduced into modern civilization by the Roman Empire, the Church, and the Barbarians respectively.

5. Describe the causes of the Crusades, and their effects upon civilization.

6. Trace the rise of the power of towns in modern Europe, and shew with what results to civilization.

7. What, according to Guizot, was the dominant character of the Reformation?

8. Give the true character and political meaning of the English Revolution.

9. Contrast modern European civilization with that of the ancient Empires and Asia at the present time.

HISTORY.

Examiner.—REV. W. C. FYFE

Taylor's Historical Evidence. English Literature in the reign of George III.

1. State the three independent lines of proof by which the antiquity and genuineness of any ancient book may be established.

2. How may the age of ancient manuscripts be ascertained, how far from the dates inscribed upon them, from their known history, from their materials?

3. Mention the most common causes of the various readings which are met with in comparing several copies of the same author.

4 State the several methods available for ascertaining the credibility of ancient historical works, and show how far, by such means, our confidence is shaken or confirmed in the writings of Herodotus, Thucydides Xenophon, Sallust and Tacitus.

5. State the general principles of Historic Evidence; and institute a comparison between the classical and the sacred writings in relation to the proof of the genuineness and authenticity of each kind.

6. Give a brief history of the political literature of England during the reign of George III.

7. Some of the distinguished writers of the reign of George III. had already risen to fame in the reign of George II., for example Hume, Smollett and Johnson Leaving out these, give a classified list of the most distinguished authors whose works were published during the era of the early part of the reign of George III. and the names of their works.

8. Mention the principal historians of literature, whose works were published between 1765 and 1807 and give an account of their works.

9. Briefly sketch the progress of Periodical Literature, in Great Britain, during the reign of George III.

10. Sketch the literary characteristics of the period as a whole; and estimate the influence of Cowper on English poetry.

HISTORY.

Examiner.—Mr. R. Hand.

1. Write an epitome of Pitt's administration from 1757 to 1761. And notice briefly the subsequent career of "the Great Commoner."

2. "The influence of the Crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." Under what circumstances was this resolution moved? Justify it by reference to the policy and acts of George III.' To what extent is it true that "the king was his own minister?"

3. Narrate briefly the events connected with Wilkes from 1763 to 1782: and show how they affected the rights of the subject and the privileges of Parliament.

4. Detail the measures connected with the Regency Bill of 1788-9: and examine the constitutional question involved therein.

5. Describe the war of American Independence, noting the European complications immediately arising out of it. How did the loss of these colonies affect England?

6. Write a succinct narrative of the administration of Warren Hastings, with reference to the principal charges of his Impeachment. And give your views of the justice of the proceedings against him

7. What is the history of the Law of Libel (the Libel Act) of 1792. and what its importance in connection with the liberty of the Press?

8. Sketch the public career of

1. Edmund Burke.
2. Sir James Mackintosh.

HISTORY.

Examiner.—Mr. R. Hand.

1. Describe the social and political condition of Ireland from 1782 to 1798. Explain the nature of Poyning's Act, and justify its repeal in 1782. Show how this measure rendered the legislative union of the two countries necessary. What were the terms of the union, and what its effects on both countries?

2. Explain clearly the cause of Pitt's resignation in 1801. Discuss the justice and expediency of repealing the Laws against Roman Catholics: and give the history of the Catholic Relief Bill of 1829.

3. Review the measures against the trade in slaves from the Association of 1787 to the abolition of the trade in 1807.

4. Describe at length the effects on England of the French Revolution. Justify Pitt's war policy, and show its ultimate advantages to England.

5. What was the Continental Policy of Napoleon that produced the Berlin and Milan decrees? Give their history and purport. What were their effects on English commerce?

6. Write a short narrative of the events of "the hundred days."

7. Give a clear account of "the Settlement of Europe" at the Vienna Congress (1815). Discuss its policy How far have recent events modified this compact?

8. Sketch the public career of
   1. Thomas Erskine.
   2. Henry Grattan.

HISTORY.

Examiner.—Mr. R. Hand.

Essay.

Were the interests of England concerned in the integrity of Poland: and are they concerned in the preservation of the Ottoman Empire?

ALGEBRA, TRIGONOMETRY, AND THEORY OF EQUATIONS.

Examiner.—Mr. E. Willmot, B. A.

1. Find the least solutions of—

(α) $x^2 - 13y^2 + 1 = 0$. (β) $\tan(\pi \cot\theta) = \cot(\pi \tan\theta)$

2. Find the number of combinations of n letters taken all together of which p are a's, q are b's, r are c's.....

There are n points in a plane, no three of which are in the same straight line, find the number of points of intersection made by indefinite straight lines joining every pair of points.

3 Discuss the convergency or divergency of the infinite series

$$\frac{1}{1^p} + \frac{1}{2^p} + \frac{1}{3^p} + \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

for all positive and negative values of p.

Evaluate the infinite series (r and $b\,r < 1$)

$$a + ar + (a + ab)\,r^2 + (a + ab + ab^2)\,r^3 + \ldots.$$

4. Prove the Exponential Theorem. Shew that the Napierian logarithm of $(1+x)^{\frac{1+x}{2}}\,(1-x)^{\frac{1-x}{2}} =$

$$\frac{x^2}{1.2} + \frac{x^4}{3.4} + \frac{x^6}{5.6} + \ldots\ldots$$

5. Prove the law of formation of the successive convergents to a continued fraction. Find the convergents to $\sqrt{2}$.

If $\frac{\alpha}{a}$, $\frac{\beta}{b}$, $\frac{\gamma}{c}$ .... be successive convergents to $\sqrt{x}$ shew that an equally correct series of convergents will be $\frac{x\alpha}{a}$, $\frac{xb}{\beta}$, $\frac{xc}{\gamma}$.....

6. Prove that in general the change of the tangent of an angle is approximately proportional to the change of the angle: and that the change of the tabular logarithmic tangent is approximately proportional to the change of the angle.

7. An observer on a plane at the foot of a rock surmounted by a light house n times as high as the rock, finds that he is standing in such a position, that the light house subtends the greatest possible angle at his eye, (supposed on the horizontal plane through the foot of the rock). Find his distance from the foot of the rock in terms of its known height: and shew that a small error in the height of the rock will give $n+2$ times as great an error in the distance as the same small error in the height of the light house will give.

8. Find the limits ($n =$ inf.) of $\left(\cos\frac{\alpha}{n}\right)^n$ and $\left(\frac{n}{\alpha}\sin\frac{\alpha}{n}\right)^n$: and prove that $\sin\alpha = \alpha - \frac{\alpha^3}{1.2.3} + \frac{\alpha^5}{1.2.3\ 4.5} -$ &c.

9. Evaluate π by any *two* methods of different kinds.

10. Find the number of positive integers which are less than a given number and prime to it.

If x be any prime number except 2, the integral part of $(1+\sqrt{2})^x$ is divisible by $2x$.

11. Shew that a real root of the equation $f'(x) = 0$ lies between every adjacent two of the roots of the equation $f(x) = 0$.

If a, b, c be coefficients of three consecutive powers of x in $f(x)$ and $b^2_3 \angle ac$, — the roots of the equation $f(x) = 0$ cannot be all real.

12. Give Euler's solution of a biquadratic: and prove that the equation $x^4 + 6q\,x^2 + 4\,r\,x + s = 0$ will have equal roots if $(s + 3q^2)^3 = 27\,(qs - r^2 - q^3)^2$.

13. Explain Horner's method of approximation to the root of an equation with numerical coefficients, and find by that method the real roots of the equation.

$$x + 10\,x^2 + 8x - 120 = 0.$$

PLANE AND SOLID GEOMETRY.

Examiner.—Mr M. H. L Beebee, B. A.

1. Shew that $Ax + By + C = 0$ represents a straight line. What does it become when A and B are zero? Hence interpret the equation $a\,\alpha + b\,\beta + c\,\gamma = 0$ in trilinear coordinates, where a, b, c are the sides of the triangle of reference. Find the condition that $l_1\,\alpha + m_1\,\beta + n_1\,\gamma = 0$, and $l_2\,\alpha + m_2\,\beta + n_2\,\gamma = 0$ may be parallel.

2. Find the general equation to a circle in rectangular coordinates. Shew that the locus of a point, which moves so that its distance from a fixed point is double its distance from another fixed point is a circle.

3. Find the polar equation to an ellipse with the focus as pole. If $P\,S\,Q$ be a focal chord, shew that the rectangle $P\,S.\,S\,Q$ is to $P\,Q$ in a constant ratio.

4. Find the condition that the general equation of the second degree may represent a parabola, an ellipse and an hyperbola respectively.

If $\left.\begin{array}{l} y-\beta=m_1(x-\alpha) \\ y-\beta=m_2(x-\alpha) \end{array}\right\}$ be two conjugate diameters of the curve $ax^2+2bxy+cy^2+2dx+2ey=1$, shew that $m_1 m_2 c+(m_1+m_2)b+a=0$.

5. Interpret (1) $\frac{l}{\alpha}+\frac{m}{\beta}+\frac{n}{\gamma}=0$

(2) $\alpha\beta-k\gamma^2=0$.

By means of (2) or otherwise, shew that if two tangents and any chord be drawn to a conic from an external point, and from one of the points of contact, lines be drawn to the points of intersection of the chord and the conic, these two lines together with the tangent at the point and the chord of contact form a harmonic pencil.

6 In Solid Geometry determine the loci of (1) $\frac{x-\alpha}{l}=\frac{y-\beta}{m}=\frac{z-\gamma}{n}$ (2) $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}-\frac{z}{c^2}=1$.

(3) $r\sin\theta-a\cos\phi=0$. (4) $r-a\sin\theta\cos\phi=0$.

7. Find the length of the perpendicular from the point x, y, z, on a given straight line, and shew that the shortest distance between any two straight lines is perpendicular to both.

Two straight lines not in the same plane are at right angles, shew that the locus of the middle points of a series of straight lines of constant length terminated by them is a circle.

8. Find the equation to a plane passing through a given point, and perpendicular to a given straight line.

9. Find the equation to the tangent plane to a surface; also find when there will be a tangent cone of the $\overline{n+1}|^{th}$ order.

Obtain the equation to the tangent plane at any point of an ellipsoid, and shew that the locus of the feet of the perpendiculars upon it from the centre is the surface $(x^2+y^2+z^2)^2-(a^2x^2+b^2y^2+c^2z^2)=0$.

10. Define the terms, osculating plane, binormal, and principal normal, and find the direction cosines of the latter, when the arc is the independent variable.

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Examiner.—Mr E. Willmot, B. A.

1. Prove (1) that the differential coefficient of a constant quantity is zero; (2) that $\frac{dy}{dx}\cdot\frac{dx}{dy}=1$ From the definition of a differential coefficient, find those of $\sin^{-1}x$ and $\frac{1+x}{1-x}$.

2. Obtain Maclaurin's Theorem from Taylor's, and prove that $(\cos x)^n=1-\frac{nx^2}{1.2}+\frac{n(3n-2)}{1.2.3.4}x^4-\frac{n\{15(n-1)+1\}}{1.2.\ldots6}x^6+\&c.$

3. If $x=r\cos\theta$, $y=r\sin\theta$ obtain the second differential coefficients of y with respect to x in terms of r, θ as variables. If $x=e^t$, shew that—

$$x^n\frac{d^ny}{dx^n}=\left(\frac{d}{dt}-(n-1)\right)\left(\frac{d}{dt}-(n-2)\right)\ldots\ldots\left(\frac{d}{dt}-1\right)\frac{dy}{dt}.$$

4. Two tangents are drawn to a Hyperbola; a third cuts these, so that the triangle formed by the three is the greatest possible; shew that the third side is bisected at its point of contact.

5. Prove, explaining the symbols, that

$$\rho = -\frac{\left\{1+\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2\right\}^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}} = \frac{\left\{r^2+\left(\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right)^2\right\}^{\frac{3}{2}}}{r^2+2\left(\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right)^2 - r\frac{d^2r}{d^2\theta^2}} =$$

$$\frac{\left\{u^2+\left(\frac{du}{d\theta}\right)^2\right\}^{\frac{3}{2}}}{u^3\left(u+\frac{d^2u}{d\theta^2}\right)} = \frac{ds}{d\psi} = r\frac{dr}{dp}.$$

If A be the area between a curve, its evolute, and its radius of curvature, shew that

$$\frac{dA}{dx} = \frac{\left\{1+\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2\right\}^2}{2\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}}$$

6. What is a cusp? and a point of inflexion? Discuss the conditions for the existence of both. Examine the following curves to discover their singular points.

(α) $y^3 = (x-a)^2(x-c)$

(β) $y = x^2 \tan x$

(γ) $r^2\theta = a^2$

7. Trace the curves (α) $y = x^2 - 5x + 6$

(β) $y^2 = x\frac{(x-a)}{x+c}(x-b)$ (γ) $r = a(1-\cos\theta)$.

(δ) $s = a\tan\phi$ (ϵ) $\left(\frac{x-a}{x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y-b}{y}\right)^2 = 1$

8. Integrate the following functions $\frac{1}{\sin mx}$;

$$\left(\log \frac{x}{a}\right); \frac{1}{(x-1)^2(x^2+1)^2};$$

and $\frac{1}{a+bx+cx^2}$ for all values of a, b, and c.

Also $\frac{1}{e^x+e^{-x}}$; $e^{-x}\cos^3 x$; $\frac{1}{(a^2-x^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}$.

9 Find the area common to the three plane figures whose boundaries are given by $y = 4ax$, $x^2 = 4ay$, and $x^2+y^2-4a(x+y)+7a^2=0$.

10. Shew that the integral $\int x^{m-1}(a+bx^n)^{\frac{p}{q}}\,dx$ can be found immediately in two cases.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner.—Mr. M. H. L. Beebee, B. A.

1. Shew how to find the resultant of any number of forces in one plane, whose directions meet in a point. Two equal circles intersect in A and B; any line PQN perpendicular to AB is drawn meeting the circles in P and Q and AB in N. Prove that the resultant of four forces represented by PA, PB, QA, QB is of constant magnitude.

2. In any system of forces acting on a rigid body, determine the conditions of equilibrium. A uniform heavy straight rod is supported by resting on a smooth peg, while one end is attached to a string which is fastened to another peg, the line joining the pegs being horizontal, and equal in length to the string. Shew that, if ϕ be the angle which the string makes with the

rod, $a \cos \phi = l \cos 2\phi$, where l and $4a$ are the lengths of the string and the rod respectively.

3. Shew how to find the centre of gravity of any surface. Find that of a hemispherical surface; also that of the arc of a circle.

4. Find the form of equilibrium and the tension at any point of a flexible string acted on by a given central force.

A uniform string occupies one half of a fine elliptic tube bounded by the major axis, and is attracted by two equal centres of force, one in each focus $\left(\frac{\mu}{r^2}\right)$; shew that the tension at any point P varies as $\frac{1}{BC^2} - \frac{1}{CD^2}$ where CD is the diameter conjugate to CP, C being the centre of the ellipse.

5. Prove the principle of virtual velocities for a system of forces in equilibrium.

Apply it to shew that, if on a smooth elliptic with its plane and its major axis vertical, a ring can slide attached to two strings, each of which passes over a smooth peg at the focus, one over a peg at one focus, and the other over a peg at the other, and supports a given weight, and if there be equilibrium for any position of the ring away from the extremities of the major axis, there will be equilibrium for all positions of the ring.

6. Define acceleration and angular velocity; and obtain expressions for the accelerations of a point, relative to axes revolving in any manner in the plane of the point's motion about a fixed axis, the motion relative to

fixed axes in the same plane, and with the same origin being known.

AB, BD, CD are three rods in one plane jointed together at B and D. AB turns in the plane about A and CD in the plane about C. Shew that, if ω be the angular velocity of AB, that of CD is $\omega \frac{AB}{CD} \frac{\sin ABD}{\sin CDB}$.

7. State the third law of motion; and obtain the equation to a central orbit in the form $\frac{d^2u}{d\theta^2} + u = \frac{P}{h^2u^2}$, where P is the force on a unit of mass.

A particle is describing a circle of radius a under a force $= \mu$ (distance)$^{-3}$ and the velocity is suddenly diminished by one half, find the orbit described: and shew that the particle will fall into the centre of force after a time $\frac{2a^3}{\sqrt{3\mu}}$.

8. Find the motion of a particle descending under the influence of gravity in a medium, whose resistance varies as the square of the velocity. Describe the appearance of a small bright object falling from a great height above the earth's surface on a dark night.

9. Obtain equations to determine the motion of a particle constrained to move on a given plane curve. A seconds pendulum when taken to the top of a mountain x miles high, will lose about 21 6 x beats in a day.

10. A ball is projected upwards at an angle α with the horizon, and falls on a plane whose angle of elevation is β; if after two rebounds it has a horizontal direction on reaching the plane a third time, find the modulus of elasticity in terms of α and β.

HYDROSTATICS AND HYDRODYNAMICS.

Examiner.—Mr. E. W. Willmot, B. A.

1. Describe the mercurial barometer, and shew how it is graduated. Explain clearly to what extent a given alteration in the thermometer affects the reading of the barometer, the atmospheric pressure being supposed to remain unaltered.

2. Prove the formulæ $p = g \rho z$ and $p = \sigma z$, explaining the meaning of the symbols. Water being the standard, find the units of time and space, that these formulæ may both give the pressure in maunds.

3. Shew that the differential equation which determines the pressure at any point of a fluid at rest under the action of given forces is $\frac{1}{\rho} dp = X\,dx + Y\,dy + Z\,dz$. Hence shew that the equilibrium of a heavy homogeneous fluid under such forces as occur in nature is always possible.

4. A mass of homogeneous liquid contained in a vessel revolves uniformly about a vertical axis; determine the surfaces of equal pressure. A fine elliptical tube half full of water revolves about a fixed vertical axis in its own plane with an angular velocity ω; prove that the straight line joining the free surfaces of the fluid is inclined to the horizon at an angle $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{p\omega}{g}\right)$ where p is the distance of the axis from the centre of the ellipse.

5. Define the centre of pressure on a plane surface exposed to the action at a fluid at rest, and shew

how to find the resultant pressures on any surface by a fluid at rest under the action of any given forces. A conical cup of uniform thickness whose external and internal radii are R, and r, is filled with fluid of specific gravity unity and inverted on a table; shew that if no fluid escapes, the S. G. of the material of the cup is $\frac{2r^3}{R^3 - r^3}$.

6. Define metacentre, and find its position in a solid of revolution. Shew that the time of a small oscillation of a sphere floating in a fluid of double its specific gravity due to a small vertical displacement is $\pi \sqrt{\frac{2r}{3g}}$, where r is the radius of the sphere.

7. Explain the formulæ $p = k\rho(1 + at)$, and shew that the pressures of the atmosphere at heights z, z^1 for a mean temperature t are approximately connected by the equation, $k \log \frac{p^1}{p} = \frac{gr^2}{1 + at} \frac{z - z^1}{(r + z)(r + z^1)}$, r being the earth's radius.

Describe how this may be applied to deduce the elevation from barometer readings.

8. Obtain the formulæ for determining fluid motion,

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\rho}\frac{dp}{ds} &= S - \frac{dv}{dt} - \frac{vdv}{ds} \\ \frac{d}{dt}(k\rho) + \frac{d}{ds}(k\rho v) &= 0. \end{aligned}\right\}$$

Explain how the hypotheses of steady motion and parallel sections affect these equations.

9. A vase in the form of a surface of revolution,

whose axis is vertical and the generating curve of which is always inclined at a small angle to the axis, contains liquid which is allowed to flow out through the vase. Shew how to determine the velocity of efflux for a given height of the surface.

10. Find the impelling force of a stream on a surface of revolution whose axis is in the direction of the stream. A solid cone whose S. G. is twice that of water, and whose semi-vertical angle is $\sin^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ is just immersed in still water, with its vertex downwards and axis vertical and then let go. Find its velocity when it has sunk to a depth x below the surface.

OPTICS, SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner.—Mr. M. H. L Beebee, B. A.

1. When a small plane area is illuminated by a pencil of rays emanating from a point, prove that the illumination at any point of the area varies directly as the cosine of the angle of incidence, and inversely as the square of the distance from the origin of light.

A candle is burning at a distance a from a wall of a room, on which is a plane vertical circular mirror, the centre of which is distant $a\sqrt{2}$ from the candle. Shew that the illuminated patch on the ceiling is an ellipse, and that at a certain point in its major axis, the illumination due to the reflected light is $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$ of that due to the direct light of the candle.

2. A small pencil is obliquely refracted at a spherical surface: shew that the distances of the primary and secondary foci from the point of incidence of the axis are given by the formulæ,

$$\frac{\mu \cos^2 \phi'}{v_1} - \frac{\cos^2 \phi}{u} = \frac{\mu \cos \phi'}{r} - \frac{\cos \phi}{r}, \quad \frac{\mu}{v_2} - \frac{1}{u} = \frac{\mu \cos \phi' - \cos \phi}{r}.$$

Find the caustic of a point from which rays are refracted at a plane surface, and illustrate by a diagram the pencils by which a stick is seen when immersed in water.

3. A ray passes through a medium, the value of μ at any point of which is a function of r, the distance from a fixed point, find the equation to the path of the ray.

For example suppose μ varies as $\frac{1}{c^2 + r^2}$, where c is a constant.

4. What is the difference between excentrical and centrical refraction through a lens?

If a small pencil of light be incident obliquely and centrically on a thin lens, find the distances of the primary and secondary foci from the centre of the lens.

5. Describe the experiment in which the solar spectrum is analysed by means of a prism and a lens of small focal length. Shew that the condition for achromatism where a small pencil passes excentrically through two thin lenses separated by a given interval a is $0 =$

$$\frac{b_1 + a}{f_2} \frac{d\mu_2}{\mu_2 - 1} + \frac{b_1}{f_1} \frac{d\mu_1}{\mu_1 - 1} + \frac{a\, b_1}{f_1 f_2} \left(\frac{d\mu_1}{\mu_1 - 1} + \frac{d\mu_2}{\mu_2 - 1} \right)$$

where b_1 is the distance from the centre of the first lens of the point where the axis of the incident pencil cuts the common axis of the lenses.

6. Enunciate and prove Napier's analogies connecting the sides and angles of a spherical triangle.

7. To what causes is due the inequality of the intervals of time between the sun's arrival at the meridian?

Discuss fully the nature of the inequality on the hypothesis of the earth's orbit being circular.

8. Give a brief description of the Transit instrument and of the errors to which it is liable. If α, β, γ be the errors of collimation, level, and azimuth respectively, shew that the error of time in the transit of a star whose declination is δ is $\frac{\sec \delta}{15}(\alpha + \beta \cos(l - \delta) + \gamma \sin(l - \delta))$; l being the latitude of the observatory. Why is Ramsden's eye-piece used?

9. Define the first point of Aries. Explain how to determine its position, and state why the observations are made at the Equinoxes.

*10. State how the aberration of light, and parallaxes respectively affect the true positions of a heavenly body. If $\left.\begin{matrix}\lambda \\ l\end{matrix}\right.$ be a star's $\left.\begin{matrix}\text{latitude} \\ \text{longitude}\end{matrix}\right\}$, L the sun's longitude, shew that the aberration

$$\text{in } \begin{matrix}\text{latitude} \\ \text{longitude}\end{matrix} \text{ is } \left.\begin{matrix}-20''45 \sin\lambda \sin(L-l) \\ -20''.45 \dfrac{\cos(L-l)}{\cos\lambda}\end{matrix}\right\}$$

11. Give Kepler's laws of planetary motion and determine the angle of elongation of an inferior planet

when stationary, on the hypothesis of union motiform in circular orbits in one plane.

Define the longitude and the reduced longitude of a planet, and shew that it l' the reduced longitude l the longitude, Ω the longitude of the node, i the inclination of the orbit to the ecliptic.

$$l' = l - \tan^2 \frac{i}{2} \sin 2 (l - \Omega) + \frac{1}{2} \tan^4 \frac{i}{2} \sin 4 (l - \Omega) - \&c.$$

12. Draw a diagram roughly representing the moon s path relative to the sun. What are her longitudinal librations? The mean period of corresponding librations is observed to be longer than the moon's mean sidereal period, and solar eclipses generally occur at intervals of less than six months, what conclusions can be drawn as to certain elements of the moon's orbit from these two facts?

CHEMISTRY (ORGANIC).

Examiner.—Mr. S. B. Partridge.

1 Point out the leading chemical peculiarities of organic substances as distinguished from inorganic, illustrating your answer by examples.

2. How is Oxalic Acid prepared, and what are its physical and chemical properties? With what group of organic substances is it closely allied, and what is the relationship?

3. How is Essence of Bitter Almonds prepared, and what are its properties and affinities? How do you account for its formation?

4. Enumerate the principal Alkaloids contained in Opium, and describe the mode of preparation of the two most valuable.

5. What is Glycerine, how is it prepared and what relation does it bear to the oils and fats?

6. Describe briefly the chemical composition and properties of the Blood.

CHEMISTRY (INORGANIC).

Examiner.—Mr. H. F. Blanford.

1. Trace the history of the theory of phlogiston. What did it attempt to explain, and how was it eventually dispelled?

2. Describe the quantitative analysis of a gas whose constituents are H. CO_2. C_4 H_4, N, and water vapour.

3. Describe the preparation of the less oxygenated compounds of Nitrogen by the direct decomposition of Nitric acid. Describe their physical characters.

4. Describe the different modes of assaying silver ores and alloys.

5. The following composition of two minerals is ascertained by analysis. What are their formulæ?

A.		B.	
Co_2	35,90	As.	46,76
Feo	54,57	S	17,34
Muo	1,15	Fe	26,36
Cao	3,18	Co	9,01

6. On what principles have the equivalents of the elements been determined? Give examples; and instances in which the atomic weights of particular

elements have been changed, with the reasons for the change.

7. Give examples of isomorphism, isomerism and allotropy.

8. In the formation of HS, HCl, NH_3 and NO_4 how many volumes of the several elements unite, and what are the resulting volumes?

9. Convert the following formulæ into equivalent formulæ in which Silicic acid is regarded as SiO_2

A. $3 \left\{ \begin{matrix} MgO \\ FeO \end{matrix} \right\} SiO_3$.

B $MgO, SiO_3 + HO$

C. $3 \left\{ (FeO, CaO)_3 SiO_3 \right\} + 2\, Fe_2O_3, SiO_3$

ELECTRICITY.

Examiner.—Mr. H. F. Blanford.

1. On what fundamental facts do the contact and chemical theories of Voltaic electricity respectively rest?

2. How is the torsion electrometer used to measure an electrical charge?

3. Give an account of Faraday's experimental proofs of the identity of Voltaic and frictional Electricity.

4. What are electrics and dielectrics, paramagnetics and diamagnetics? Give examples, and show how far the use of any of these terms originated in imperfect knowledge.

5. By what various means has the intensity of the earth's magnetism been measured?

6. What is meant by arbitrary and natural units of current and resistance? Describe the various means of ascertaining the resistance of a conductor in terms of either.

7. Describe the construction and principle of the Tangent Galvanometer.

ZOOLOGY.

Examiner.—Mr. H. F. Blanford.

1. Describe the typical Mammal skeleton. Mention the chief variations, and also striking exceptions in the number and position of important bones presented by various animals.

2. Contrast the Placental and Aplacental sections of the Mammalia in important points of structure and development.

3. Describe the typical vertebra as defined by Owen.

4. Give an abstract of Darwin's argument for the derivation of species by natural selection.

5. Give the distribution of the following animals, pointing out where the name denotes two or more species, and their respective range; and where the range has been increased by artificial means.

The Buffalo (Arnee).	The Macaw.
„ Hippopotamus.	„ Rhinoceros.
„ Dodo.	„ Boa.
„ Emeu.	„ Otter.
„ Beaver.	„ Ornithorhynchus.

9. Give a full description of any *family* you are best acquainted with, including diagnoses of genera, range, habit, &c.

COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner.—Mr. S. B. Partridge.

1. Describe the different varieties of Epithelium and point out the functions they perform in the animal economy.

2. In what animals do Salivary glands exist, what is their structure and what their use?

3. Describe minutely the structure and functions of the tubular nerve fibre.

4. Describe the leading peculiarities of the circulation of a young mammal prior to birth, and indicate the analogies between such circulation and that of certain fully developed animals of the Vertebrate group.

5. Give as full and complete a description as you can of the minute anatomy and functions of the kidney, pointing out the principal modifications of this organ met with in the animal kingdom.

6. What is an Intestinal Villus; what is its structure and what functions does it perform?

BOTANY.

Examiner.—Mr. S. B. Partridge.

1. Explain the meaning of the following terms.

Accrescent.	Circinate.
Adnate.	Revolute.

Apocarpous.	Tomentose.
Bipartite.	Versatile,

2. Describe the structure of an orthotropous ovule, pointing out the relations of its several parts. What are the principal changes that occur in it after impregnation?

3. Describe the floral envelopes and organs of reproduction of an Orchidaceous Plant.

4. What is the commonly-received theory of respiration of plants, and what chemical changes are supposed to occur during the process?

5. Point out the advantages of a natural system of classification over the artificial system of Linnæus. On what principles must a natural classification be based? Give the characters of the higher groups according to some generally accepted natural arrangement.

6. Of the specimens on the table, numbered from 1 to 5, select any one or more, and give the various divisions to which they belong in any natural system down to the natural order inclusive.

Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination, 1868.

ENGLISH LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Barton, M. A.

Poetry.

1. State what you consider to be the chief beauties and also the chief defects of the Faerie Queene. Coleridge remarks that Spenser displays great skill in harmonizing his descriptions of external nature and external incidents with the allegorical character of the poem. Adduce some remarkable instances of this.

2. Render the following passages into plain prose—

(*a*) But th' Elfin Knight, who ought that warlike wage,
Disdained to loose the meed he wonne in fray.

(*b*) The Red-Cross Knight toward him crossed fast
To meet what mister wight was so dismayed.

(*c*) He faire the knight saluted, louting low,
Who faire him quited, as that courteous was.

(*d*) Through unadvised rashness waxeth wood.

(*e*) Or let him die at ease that liveth here uneath.

(*f*) A goodly golden chayne, wherewith yfere
The virtues linked are in lovely wise.

3. What faults do Addison and Johnson find in Milton's great epic? Have later critics on the whole concurred in their judgment? Quote some of the foreign idioms which adorn or disfigure the poem.

4. Write a critical essay on any one of the following poems, with a brief introductory life of the author, and illustrated by quotations of any passages of especial beauty.

(1) Lady of the Lake; (2) Lalla Rookh; (3) Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.

5. "Next comes the dull disciple of thy school,
"That mild apostate from poetic rule,
"The simple Wordsworth, framer of a lay
"As soft as evening in his favourite May;
"Who, both by precept and example, shews
"That prose is verse, and verse is merely prose,
"Convincing all by demonstration plain,
"Poetic souls delight in prose insane;
"And Christmas stories, tortured into rhyme,
"Contain the essence of the true Sublime."

Who is the author of the above criticism? Discuss its justice, and state your own opinion as to the merits or demerits of Wordsworth's poetry. What, in his opinion, constitutes the proper style and diction of poetry?

6. By whom have the Knight's Tale, the Nonne Prestes tale, and the Merchant's Tale of Chaucer been reproduced and modernized, and with what success? From what sources were they respectively borrowed?

7. What political intrigues gave rise to the poem of Absalom and Ahithophel? What personages are the characters of Ahithophel, Zimri, Barzillai, and Absalom, intended to represent?

8. Enumerate and give a brief outline of the several didactic poems of Dryden, Pope, and Johnson.

9. Who were the several authors of (1) the Dun-

ciad, (2) English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, and (4) Rejected Addresses? Give a full account of any one of them.

10. Name the authors of the following poems and arrange them chronologically according to the date of the authors' deaths.

Corsair—Alexander's feast—Evangeline—Prelude—Thalaba—Hind and Panther—Isles of Greece—Cooper's hill—Shepherd's Kalendar—The Campaign—Ancient Mariner—Polyolbion—Mirror for Magistrates.

11. Explain the allusions in each of the following passages, mentioning from what poem each is taken, and the name of its author.

(*a*) He left the name at which the world grew pale
To point a moral or adorn a tale.

(*b*) Or call up him who left untold
The story of Cambuscan bold.

(*c*) A man so various that he seemed to be
Not one but all mankind's epitome;
Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong,
Was every thing by starts, and nothing long,
But in the course of one revolving moon
Was chemist, fiddler, statesman and buffoon.

(*d*) Three Poets, in three distant ages born,
Greece, Italy, and England did adorn,
The first in loftiness of thought surpassed,
The next in majesty, in both the last.
The force of nature could no further go,
To make a third she joined the other two.

(*e*) Break not, O woman's heart, but still endure:
Break not, for thou art royal, but endure,

Remembering all the beauty of that star
Which shone so close beside thee, that it made
One light together, but has past and leaves
The Crown a lonely splendour.

12. Name the authors of the following passages, and specify if you can the particular poem from which each is taken.

(*a*) A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring.

(*b*) Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long.

(*c*) 'Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore,
And coming events cast their shadows before.

(*d*) Envy will merit, as its shade, pursue,
But, like a shadow, prove the substance true.

(*e*) For manners are not idle, but the fruit
Of loyal nature and of noble mind.

(*f*) Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise
(That last infirmity of noble minds)
To scorn delights and live laborious days.

(*g*) Pygmies are pygmies still, though perched on Alps,
And pyramids are pyramids in vales.

(*h*) Full many a flower is born to blush unseen
And waste its sweetness on the desert air

(*i*) God made the country, and man made the town.

(*j*) To me more dear, congenial to my heart,
One native charm than all the gloss of art.

(*k*) A thing of beauty is a joy for ever.

(*l*) All that glitters is not gold.

(*m*) To me the meanest flower that blows can give
Thoughts that do even lie too deep for tears.
(*n*) Faithful found
Among the faithless, faithful only he.
(*o*) His honour, rooted in dishonour, stood,
And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true.
(*p*) Alas! they had been friends in youth,
But whispering tongues can poison truth,
And constancy lives in realms above.
(*q*) O woman! in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
And variable as the shade
By the light quivering aspen made;
When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou!
(*r*) For woman is not undevelopt man
But diverse; could we make her as the man,
Sweet Love were slain; his dearest bond is this,
Not like to like, but like in difference.
Yet in the long years liker must they grow;
The man be more of woman, she of man;
He gain in sweetness, and in moral height,
Nor lose the wrestling thews that throw the world,
She mental breadth, nor fail in childward care,
Nor lose the childlike in the larger mind,
Till at the last she set herself to man
Like perfect music unto noble words.
(*s*) Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

(*t*) Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said
This is my own, my native land;
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he hath turned
From wandering on a foreign strand.

(*u*) For Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is never won.

(*v*) Know then thyself, presume not God to scan,
The proper study of mankind is man.

(*w*) Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one,
Have oft times no connexion, knowledge dwells
In heads replete with thoughts of other men,
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.

(*x*) Dim as the borrowed beams of moon and stars
To lonely, weary, wandering travellers,
Is reason to the soul; and as on high
Those rolling fires discover but the sky
Not light us here; so reason's glimmering ray
Was sent, not to assure our doubtful way,
But guide us upward to a better day.

(*y*) Roll on, thou dark and deep blue ocean, roll,
Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain,
Man marks the earth with ruin, his control
Stops with thy shores; upon the watery main
The wrecks are all thy deed, nor doth remain
A shadow of man's ravage, save his own,
When for a moment, like a drop of rain,
He sinks into thy depths with bubbling groan,
Without a grave, unknelled, uncoffined, and unknown.

(z) How beautiful is night!
A dewy freshness fills the silent air;
No mist obscures; no cloud, no speck, nor stain,
Breaks the serene of heaven.
In full orbed glory yonder Moon divine
Rolls through the dark blue depths.
Beneath her steady ray
A desert circle spreads,
Like a round ocean girdled with the sky,
How beautiful is night!

ENGLISH LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Barton, M. A.

Prose.

1. Give a chronological list of the principal English prose writers and their chief works down to the year 1688.

2. Name and give some account of the first romance and the first historical work in the English language.

3 "Bacon's mission was not to teach mankind philosophy, but to teach them how to philosophize" Explain this statement, and illustrate it by a brief outline of Bacon's philosophical system. Enumerate the various sources of error described by him in the Novum Organon, and by him called Idols.

4. What position does Milton take up in his Tractate on Education? Discuss the soundness of his views as applicable to the circumstances of modern times.

5. Upon what occasion and with what object in view were each of the following works written, and by whom?

(1) Drapier's letters. (2) Areopagitica. (3) Letters of Junius.

6. Name the authors of the following works, and arrange them in chronological order.

Sentimental Journey—Robinson Crusoe—Rob Roy—New Atlantis—Pilgrim's Progress—Tale of a Tub—Religio Medici—Wealth of Nations—Rasselas—Apology for Smectymnuus—Arcadia.

7 What English writer first popularized the essay as a form of literary composition? Write short biographies of the chief contributors to the Tatler, Spectator, Guardian, and Rambler.

8. Describe the origin of the modern Newspaper, and contrast the power it now exercises on society with that possessed by the ballad in mediæval times.

9 At what periods of English history did the events occur which are narrated in Ivanhoe, Kenilworth, Old Mortality, and the Heart of Mid Lothian? Give an outline of the plot of any one of them.

10. Paraphrase the following passages from Bacon's Essays, and write notes on the italicized words.

(*a*) In great oppressions the same things that *provoke* the patience do withal *mate* the courage.

(*b*) The mind of man is more cheered and refreshed by profiting in small things than by standing at a stay in great

(*c*) They that are *glorious* must needs be factious, for all *bravery* stands upon comparisons.

(*d*) *Simulation* and *dissimulation* commonly carry with them a show of fearfulness, which in any business doth spoil the feathers of *round* flying up to the mark.

(*e*) But certainly there are some that know the *resorts* and *falls* of business, that cannot sink into the main of it; like a house that hath convenient stairs and entries, but never a fair room. therefore you shall see them find out *pretty looses* in the conclusion, but are no ways able to examine or debate matters.

(*f*) The proceeding upon somewhat conceived in writing, doth for the most part facilitate dispatch; for though it should be wholly rejected, yet that negative is more pregnant of direction than an indefinite, as ashes are more generative than dust.

(*g*) Honour that is gained and broken upon another hath the quickest reflection, like diamonds cut with fascets, and therefore let a man contend to excel any competitors of his in honour, in out-shooting them, if he can, in their own bow.

11. Write explanatory notes on the following passages from Milton's writings, stating if you can from which of his works each passage is taken, and explaining fully any allusions to persons, or events, or books.

(*a*) I cannot praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and seeks her adversary, but slinks out of the race, where that immortal garland is to be run for, not without dust and heat.

(*b*) For although a poet, soaring in the high reason of his fancies, with his garland and singing robes about him, might without apology speak more of him-

self than I mean to do; yet for me sitting here below in the cool element of prose, a mortal thing among readers of no empyreal conceit, to venture and divulge unusual things of myself, I shall petition to the gentler sort it may not be envy to me.

(*c*) For those actions which enter into a man rather than issue out of him, and therefore defile not, God uses not to captivate under a perpetual childhood of prescription, but trusts him with the gift of reason to be his own chooser.

(*d*) And that which casts our proficiency therein (*viz.*, Latin and Greek) so much behind, is our time lost partly in too often idle vacancies given both to schools and universities, partly in a preposterous exaction, forcing the empty wits of children to compose themes, verses, and orations, which are the acts of ripest judgment, and the final work of a head filled by long reading and observing with elegant maxims and copious invention.

(*e*) Lest I should take him for some chaplain at hand, some squire of the body to his prelate, one who serves not at the altar only, but at the court cupboard, he will bestow on us a pretty model of himself, and sobs me out half-a-dozen phthisical mottoes, wherever he had them, hopping short in the measure of convulsion fits; in which labour the agony of his wit having escaped narrowly, instead of well-sized periods, he greets us with a quantity of thumb-ring posies.

(*f*) That grave and noble invention which the greatest and sublimest wits in sundry ages, Plato in Critias, and our two famous countrymen, the one in his 'Utopia,' the other in his 'New Atlantis,' chose I may

not say as a field, but as a mighty continent, wherein to display the largeness of their spirits, by teaching this our world better and exacter things than were yet known or used; this petty prevaricator of America, the zany of Columbus, (for so he must be till the world's end,) having rambled over the huge topography of his own vain thoughts, no marvel if he brought us home nothing but a mere tankard drollery.

ENGLISH LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Barton, M. A.

The Drama.

1. Point out the distinguishing characteristics of the classical and romantic drama, and illustrate your remarks by a comparison of any two well-known plays of each description.

2. What are the dramatic unities? How far are they observed by Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Milton, and Addison respectively?

3. Who was the author of the Rehearsal, and against whom was it directed?

4. Trace with dates the rise and progress of the drama in England down to the time of Shakespeare, and point out features in some of Shakespeare's plays which recal earlier efforts at scenic representations.

5. Enumerate the principal dramatic writers of the Elizabethan period. Wherein is it that Shakespeare shines so pre-eminently above all the rest?

6. In what plays of Shakespeare do the following cha-

racters occur, and what parts do they play in the several dramas?

Iago—Faulconbridge—Bottom—Mercutio—Jessica—Macduff—Cordelia—Shallow—Dogberry—Adam—Sir Toby Belch.

7. State what you consider to be the true conception of the character of Hamlet.

8. Write explanatory notes on the following passages, commenting especially on the italicized words.

(*a*) I'd rather be a dog and *bay* the moon
Than such a Roman.

(*b*) Half way down
Hangs one who gathers *samphire*, dreadful trade!

(*c*) O for a falconer's voice
To lure this *tassel-gentle* back again!

(*d*) He uses his folly like a *stalking-horse*, and under the presentation of that he shoots his wit.

(*e*) *Hood* my unmanned blood, *bating* in my cheeks.

(*f*) Letting '*I dare not*' wait upon '*I would*'
Like the poor cat i' the adage.

(*g*) Cousins indeed, and by their uncle *cozened*
Of comfort

(*h*) Not poppy, not mandragora,
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world
Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou *owedst* yesterday.

(*i*) You cannot *beg* us, Sir, I can assure you,
We know what we know.

(*k*) What maintenance he from his friends receives,
Like *exhibition* shalt thou have from me.

9. Render the following passage into simple prose;

" Time hath, my lord, a wallet at his back,
Wherein he puts alms for oblivion,
A great-sized monster of ingratitudes;
These scraps are good deeds past, which are devour'd
As fast as they are made, forgot as soon
As done; perseverance, dear my lord,
Keeps honor bright: to have done is to hang
Quite out of fashion, like a rusty mail
In monumental mockery. Take the instant way;
For honour travels in a strait so narrow
Where one but goes abreast; keep then the path;
For emulation hath a thousand sons
That one by one pursue, if you give way,
Or hedge aside from the direct forthright,
Like to an entered tide, they all rush by
And leave you hindmost;
Or, like a gallant horse fallen in first rank,
Lie there for pavement to the abject rear,
O'er-run and trampled on, then what they do in present,
Though less than yours in past, must o'ertop yours;
For time is like a fashionable host
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand,
And with his arms out-stretch'd, as he would fly
Grasps in the comer; welcome ever smiles,
And farewell goes out sighing."

10. Name the play of Shakespeare in which each of the following passages occurs, state by whom it is spoken, and explain any allusion to persons or events.

(*a*) These our actors,
As I foretold you, were all spirits and
Are melted into air, into thin air;
And like the baseless fabric of this vision,
The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve
And, like this unsubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind.

(*b*) The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven;
And as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name.

(*c*) The quality of mercy is not strained,
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest,
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.

(*d*) She sat like patience on a monument,
Smiling at grief.

(*e*) 'Tis the mind that makes the body rich,
And as the sun breaks through the darkest clouds
So honour peereth in the meanest habit.

(*f*) The better part of valour is discretion.

(*g*) Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,
Till by broad spreading it disperse to nought.

(*h*) Men's evil manners live in brass;
Their virtues we write in water.

(*i*) Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.

(*k*) There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough hew them how we will.

(*l*) This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hopes; to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honors thick upon him;
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost,
And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a-ripening, nips his root,
And then he falls, as I do.

(*m*) Why, man, he doth bestride the narrow world
Like a Colossus, and we petty men
Walk under his huge legs, and peep about
To find ourselves dishonourable graves.

(*n*) Hear him discourse of commonwealth affairs,
You would say it hath been all in all his study;
List his discourse of war, and you shall hear
A fearful battle rendered you in music;
Turn him to any cause of policy,
The Gordian knot of it he will unloose
Familiar as his garter.

(*o*) Good name in man or woman, dear my lord,
Is the immediate jewel of their souls;
Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;

But he that filches from me my good name
Robs me of that which not enriches him
And makes me poor indeed.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Barton, M. A.

1. Compare carefully the English of the following passages, noting and explaining any peculiarities or changes of orthography, meaning, and construction.

(*a*) Wycliffe's Bible, A. D. 1389.

And he, openynge his mouthe, taugte to hem, sayinge; Blessid be the pore in spirit, for the kingdam in heuenes is heren. Blessid be mylde men, for thei shuln welde the eerthe. Blessid be thei that hungren and thristen rigtwisnesse, for thei shuln ben fulfillid. Blessid be thei that ben of clene herte for thei shuln see God Blessid be pesible men, for thei shuln be clepid the sonys of God.

(*b*) Tyndale's Bible, A. D. 1526.

And he openned his mought, and taught them, saynge, Blessed are the poore in sprete, for theirs is the kyngdome off heven. Blessed are the meke, for they shall inheret the erth. Blessed are they which honger and thurst for rightewesnes, for they shalbe filled. Blessed are the pure in herte, for they shall se God. Blessed are the maynteyners of peace, for they shalbe called the chyldren of God.

2.

(*a*) Thus come lo Engelond in to Normandies hond,
And the Normans ne *couthe* speke tho bote hor owe speche,

And speke french as *hii dude* at om & hor children dude also teche.
So that heiemen of this lond, that of hor blod come,
Holdeth alle *thulke* speche that hii of hom *nome*.
Vor bote a man conne frenss, me telth of him lute.
Ac lowe men holdeth to engliss & to hor owe speche yute.
Ich wene ther ne beth in al the world coutreyes none,
That ne holdeth to hor owe speche bote Engelond one.
Ac wel me *wot* vor to conne bothe wel it is,
Vor the more that a mon can, the more wurthe he is. (Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle.)

(*b*) Pilgrimes and palmers plihten hem togedres,
Ffor to seche seint Jeme, and seintes at Roome.
Wenten forth in heore wey with mony wyse tales,
And hedden leve to lygen al heore lif tyme.
Grete lobres and longe that loth weore to swynke,
Clotheden hem in copes to beo knowen for brethren;
And summe schopen to hermytes, heore ese to have,
I ffont there ffreres, alle the ffoure ordres,
Prechinge the peple for profyt of heore wombes;
Glosynge the gospel as hem good *liketh*.
For covetyse of copes construeth *hit* ille.
For monye of this maistres *mowen* clothen hem at lyking,

For mony and hire marchaundie meeten oft togedre.
Seththe charite hath be chapmon cheef to shriven lordes,
Mony ferlyes han bifalle in a fewe yeres ;
But holy chirche biginne holde bet togedere
The moste mischeef on molde mounteth up faste.
(Vision of Piers Ploughman.)

(1.) Give a literal rendering of the above in modern English.

(2.) Write grammatical notes on the underlined words.

(3.) Conjugate the verbs *tell*, *hold*, *be*, *can*, as used by writers of the first half of the 14th century.

(4.) Divide the lines into their component feet, and point out any rythmical peculiarities.

3. A morwe whan the day began to spring,
Up rose our hoste and was our aller cok,
And gaderd us togeder in a flok,
And forth we riden a litel more than pas,
Unto the watering of Seint Thomas ;
And ther our hoste began his hors arest,
And saide ; lordes, herkeneth if you lest.
Ye wete your forword, and I it record.
If even-song and morwe-song accord
Let se now who shal telle the first tale.
As ever mote I drinken win or ale,
Who so is rebel to my jugement,
Shal pay for alle that by the way is spent.
Now draweth cutte, or that ye forther twinne.
He which that hath the shortest shal beginne.

(1) Explain any words that may seem obscure in the above passage from Chaucer.

(2.) Note in it any words that are not Saxon, mentioning from what languages they are severally derived.

(3.) Point out any peculiarities in the grammar as compared with our present grammar.

(4.) Who is it that describes Chaucer as "the well of English undefiled," and where? Has this opinion ever been called in question and with what justice?

(5.) Remark briefly on the state of the English language in Chaucer's time, and state what you consider to have been his influence on the language.

4. It has been remarked by Muller; "The history of the Romance as well as of the Germanic languages shows in the clearest manner how a grammar once powerful and copious has been gradually weakened and impoverished until at last it preserves only a few fragments of its ancient inflexions."

Explain this statement and illustrate it in regard to the English language by (1) enumerating the chief grammatical changes which converted the Anglo-Saxon of the 10th into the English of the 14th century, and (2) by pointing out the 'few fragments' of the old Anglo-Saxon inflexions which still exist in modern English.

5. Give the history of the now silent final *e* in certain nouns and verbs as hoste, preche &c. in common use by Chaucer, and show how it marks the natural growth and development of the language.

6. How do Anglo-Saxon nouns for the most part form their plurals, and how do you account for the final *s* as a sign of the plural in so many nouns of Anglo-Saxon origin? Discuss the etymology of the words *alms* and *riches*, and prove that these are singular forms.

7. Explain the origin of the final letters in the following words:

Mi-*ne*, thei-*r*, he-*re*, wh-*y*, who-*se*, dou-*ble*, a-*m*, tw-*ain*, also give the etymologies of *such*, *which*, *since*, and *if*.

8. What is the true origin of the so-called participial nouns in —*ing*? How did these nouns formerly differ in form from present participles, and how may they be distinguished now? Explain such phrases as "the house is *a building*."

9. Addison asserts that "the same single letter *s* on many occasions does the office of a whole word, and represents the *his* or *her* of our forefathers."

Is this a correct statement? What is the true origin of the apostrophe *s* as a sign of the possessive case?

10. Horne Tooke writes, "I believe they will be as little able to justify their innovation as Sir T. More would have been to explain the foundation of his ridiculous distinction between *nay* and *no*, and between *yea* and *yes*." What was the distinction made by Sir T. More, and are there any reasons for believing it to have been well founded?

Explain the origin of the affirmative and negative particles and compare them with the corresponding words in other Teutonic languages.

11. What light is thrown by the following passage on the former difference of usage in "thou" and "you?"

"Taunt him with the license of ink, if thou thou'st him some thrice it shall not be amiss."—*Twelfth Night*.

12. The following words have their etymologies

concealed by the spelling, restore them to their original forms so as to shew the origin of each—bran-new, island, nostril, surgeon, buxom, court-cards, currants, whole, diamond, pigmy, scent, puny, fancy, wiseacre, frontispiece, afraid, righteous.

13. Give the etymological history of the following words; pagan—gossip—treacle—dunce—gazette—villain—lumber—sycophant—loadstar—esquire—manure—quaint—abandon.

14. In what senses, now obsolete, are the following words used by Shakspeare, Bacon and Milton? Fantastical—fond—success—pestered—impale—shrewd—allowance—battle—indifferent—regiment—sad—suggested—inherit—addressed—merely—intend—eager—grain—siege.

15. Dryden takes Ben Jonson to task for general inaccuracy in his English diction, and as an instance, quotes a line from his "Catiline."

"Though heaven should speak with all his wrath at once" remarking that "heaven is ill syntax with *his*." Which was right, Ben Jonson or his critic?

16. The German philologist Grimm speaks of the English language as follows:

"Its highly spiritual genius and wonderfully happy development and condition, have been the result of a surprisingly intimate union of the two noblest languages in modern Europe, the Teutonic and the Romance. It is well known in what relations these two stand to one another in the English tongue, the former supplying in far larger proportions the material groundwork, the latter the spiritual conceptions."

Illustrate the above remark by quoting any passage (from 12 to 20 lines) of Shakspeare or Milton, and distributing the words which it contains according to their respective origin.

17. Enumerate a dozen pairs of words of cognate signification, the one of which has come to us directly from the Latin, but the other mediately through the French, as, for example, *sure*, *secure*. Which of the two forms is generally the oldest, and how is this to be accounted for?

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Rev. J. D. Don.

1. Physiologists affirm the correlation of vital force, nervous force, and mental force. Expound this doctrine. Does it necessarily imply materialism?

2. Distinguish between Sensation and Sense-perception. Explain the difference between Perception as understood by Intuitionalists and by Sensationalists.

3. What are the Secundo-primary qualities of Hamilton's philosophy? How are they known? What distinction do we find in Aristotle, analogous to the modern distinction between Primary and Secondary qualities of body?

4. In developing his theory of our knowledge of the external world, does Mr. Mill really exhibit the genesis of the idea of Externality, or *outness*, as he proposes to do, or does he assume it? State your views.

5. Explain the doctrine of inseparable association. How does Mr. Mill use it in reference to what is called Necessity of Thought? Does he succeed in showing that the impossibility of disjoining ideas thus associated is identical with the impossibility implied in Necessity of Thought?

6. *(a)* Is the doctrine of the relativity of knowledge inconsistent with Natural Realism? Is it possible, with philosophic consistency, to maintain a direct presentative knowledge of certian qualities of body, and at the same time to deny the possibility of Absolute knowledge?

Or, *(b)* Point out the Kantian elements which Hamilton has incorporated with the philosophy of Reid. Mention certain coincidences between Mill and Hume, which may, or might land the former in the Scepticism of the latter.

7. M'Cosh mentions three kinds of Intuitions. Explain his distinction, and point out what he holds to be the intuitive element in each.

8. Distinguish between the ultimate facts and the phenomena of Consciousness. How may the former be determined? Give an example.

9. What are the views of Brown, Hamilton, and Mill, on the subject of Causality? Your remarks are invited.

10. Sketch briefly the views of Plato, Hutcheson, and Jeffrey on the subject of Beauty.

ETHICS.

Examiner.—Rev. J. D. Don.

1. Explain the following Platonic ethical maxims; and show how they are grounded in Plato's view of the nature of the human soul. "No man is voluntarily evil." "All virtue is one." "Virtue cannot be taught"

2. How does Aristotle define Happiness, Virtue and Pleasure? What is Courage, viewed as a virtue, and *how is it a virtue? Distinguish this from other kinds* of courage.

3. How does Butler distinguish between private desires, benevolent, affections, self-love and conscience? In what respect did his doctrine as to the relation of self-love to the desires and affections oppose the tendency of previous ethical teaching, and lay the foundation of a sounder ethics?

4. For what phrase much used in morals are we indebted to Francis Hutcheson? Had it been used or suggested by any preceding writer? Sketch briefly the theory of Adam Smith. What seem to you the errors or defects of the sentimental school of moralists?

5 What does Kant mean by the Autonomy of the Will? How does he show that this principle of Autonomy is the supreme principle of ethics? What distinction does he make between maxims and laws? Criticize Wayland's definition of law.

6. What does Kant mean by the Practical reason, as distinguished from the Pure reason? What is the relation of the Practical reason to the Will? How is the reality of freewill, of immortality, and of the Divine existence established?

7. Cousin attacks the Kantian ethics in its fundamental principle, on the ground that it derives the idea of the good from obligation, instead of founding obligation on the idea of the good. Elucidate this difference between these philosophers.

8. Trace the connection between Mr Mill's Metaphysics and his Morals. How are our moral judgments generated according to him? Criticize this account of *their origin.*

9. Is Utilitarianism capable of furnishing an account of our duties to God? If so, how? If not, why?

10. There are certain principles,—the sense of decency, or a regard for character, for example—which co-operate with our moral powers in influencing conduct. Mention some of them. Show how these contribute, as secondary principles, to the maintenance of social order.

LOGIC.

Examiner.—Rev. J. D. Don.

1. Give a brief account of the Organon of Aristotle; naming the books, and stating their chief contents. What has Formal Logic, as taught in modern times, added to that of Aristotle? Who were the Ramists; and what was their relation to the followers of Aristotle?

2 Transcendentalists charge the Aristotelian Logic with an empirical procedure. What do they mean? And what do they desiderate? Among those who admit that Logic must proceed on data empirically acquired, there is some difference of opinion as to its Pro-

vince. What is the view of Hamilton? and that of Mill?

3. State the Law of Consistency or Non-Contradiction. Explain it. State the three logical axioms evolved from that Law. Explain them; and show how they are applied.

4. Enunciate the Aristotelian law or canon of deductive reasoning (*a*) in comprehension, (*b*) in extension. Does Mill admit both kinds of ratiocination? Can you trace any connection between his new *dictum* and his sensational Metaphysics?

5. Where do we find the first mention of the distinction between Extension and Comprehension? How is it applied by Sir W. Hamilton to elucidate the theory of the Syllogism? What is Mr. Mill's position in regard to this distinction? You are invited to offer remarks on the subject.

6 What is the difference between the Progressive and the Regressive Sorites. Give an example of each. Extricate the syllogisms involved in the former, indicating the leading characteristics or rules of Sorites. Can the distinction between Comprehension and Extension be applied to this mode of argument?

7. State the nature of the presumption on which we proceed, when we ascend to a general truth from an incomplete induction. Mention some of the thinkers who, in later times, have developed and expounded the methods of real Induction. Have you any knowledge of the discussions that have arisen?

8. Why is the Nyâya called the "Indian Logic?" Give an account of what it calls "conclusive Knowledge;" and estimate the logic proper of the system.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Rev. J. D. Don.

1. (*a*) The problem of the early Greek philosophers was the explanation of Nature. What solutions were proposed by the Ionic School, the Pythagoreans, and the Eleatics? Contrast the Eleatics and Heraclitus. Characterize Empedocles and the Atomists.

Or 1. (*b*) Is it correct to speak of the Socratic philosophy, the Socratic system, the Socratic doctrine? Illustrate the Socratic method. Compare the Socrates of Xenophon with the Socrates of Plato. Which seems to be the more correct representation?

2. When and where did Neo-platonism flourish? Name some of its chief teachers. What features of the older Greek philosophy did it retain? What were the foreign elements, and whence did they come? Indicate some of the more notable affinities between this system and the age which gave it birth. It has been called the self-destruction of ancient philosophy. Can you suggest why?

3. Sketch the history of the mediæval controversy between Nominalism and Realism; indicating the attitudes of the leading figures.

4. Descartes is called the father or founder of modern philosophy—Why? Distinguish between the Cartesian doubt, and that of Pyrrhonism. Describe his procedure in laying the foundation of his system. In which of his works is the account to be found?

5. (*a*) What three philosophers in the age succeeding Descartes may be regarded as representatives of the

philosophic movements known in modern times as Idealism, Realism, and Identity? Sketch the history of Sensualism in the 18th century.

Or. (*b*) Mention certain philosophical and logical principles which are specially connected with the name of Leibnitz. Expound briefly the doctrine of pre-established harmony and the Law of Sufficient Reason.

6. Trace the course of modern German speculation, as marked by the names of Kant, Fichte, Schelling and Hegel.

7. What is Empiricism? The Germans charge British philosophy with empiricism, how far is the charge just? In what sense must the impossibility of excluding empirical elements be firmly maintained?

8. Illustrate the result of the absolute exclusion of empirical data by reference (*a*) to German, (*b*) to Indian speculation.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner.—MR. GEORGE SMITH.

1. In what respects is the science of Political Economy inapplicable to countries like India, and why is it inapplicable in these respects? Is there any ground for believing that the data of the science are incomplete and its principles imperfect?

2. State the principal Theories of Rent.

3. Define accurately, and contrast sharply, the various systems of land tenure and assessment in India, giving the names of the authors of the systems of as-

sessment and the dates of their application to the different Provinces. Which system seems to you to be most in harmony with the local facts and most conducive to the general well-being, and why?

4. What is M. Bastiat's Theory of Value? Apply it to Rent, Wages, and Profit.

5. "Competition is only the absence of constraint." "No law attests more brilliantly the measureless superiority of the designs of God over the vain and powerless combinations of men." Prove, or refute, this. Is it true under all circumstances?

6. Under what conditions are combinations justifiable and advantageous.

(*a*) of Capitalists.

(*b*) of Labourers?

7. Explain, with illustrations, the relation of commerce to the fluctuations of Exchange, inland and foreign.

8. Define and contrast the ordinary principle of limited liability with that of partnership *en commandite*. In what countries is the latter in force: what objections have been brought against it?

9. Analyse the existing revenues of India, and show how far Indian taxation follows, or violates, the doctrines of European economists, from Adam Smith to Wilson and Mr. Gladstone.

10. State and criticize the system of any distinguished political economist, except Adam Smith.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND INDIA.

Examiner.—MR. GEORGE SMITH.

1. Give a succinct account of the Government, Laws and Institutions of the Anglo-Saxons.

2. Describe the policy and the proceedings *either* of Edward I. in Scotland *or* of Cromwell in Ireland. Contrast the treatment, character and present condition of the Scotch and Irish.

3 Contrast the relation of Elizabeth and of Mary to the Reformation, and the phases of the Reformation in England and Scotland.

4. Sketch the growth of the Cabinet system and of political parties in England, and state in chronological order the names of the successive Premiers, to the death of Lord Palmerston.

5. What authentic materials have we for the history of India up to the arrival of the English?

Give the names of contemporary annalists in all cases.

6 Trace the origin and spread of Buddhism, giving the approximate dates of its extension to the different parts of India, to Burmah and Ceylon. What is known historically or critically of the Jains?

7. Detail the career of Shere Shah and justify him against the charge of being a usurper.

8. Write a list of the Governors General of India in chronological order, including those who held office temporarily, and criticize the administration of any who ruled for at least five years,

9. Sketch the rise, history and treaty engagements

with England of any *one* of the following Feudatories:—

Oodeypore.
Holkar.
Bhopal.
Travancore.

HISTORY OF GREECE AND ROME.

Examiner.—Mr. George Smith.

1. What different forms of Government prevailed in Greece, and how did they generally succeed each other? Give illustrations from the history of the lesser States?

2. Trace the rise and causes of the supremacy of Athens, and state the causes of its ruin.

3 Write the life, and estimate the character, of any *one* of the following, giving dates—

Pausanias.
Brasidas.
Lysander.

4 State the principal events in the career of Alexander during the last twelve years of his life, with dates and geographical descriptions. What were his ultimate objects, and how were they realized? What attempts to carry out a similar policy have been made since his time, and why have they been more successful?

5 Sketch briefly the reigns, and their influence on civilization, of *one* of these two:—

The Seleucidæ.
The Ptolemies.

6. What are the arguments for and against the personality of the Kings of Rome, and the credibility of Roman History previous to the burning of the city by the Gauls? What reasons have been assigned for believing that the *Annales Maximi* survived the conflagration? Who are the leading authorities in recent times on both sides of the question?

7. Contrast the treatment of conquered nations and the government of conquered provinces by the Romans with the policy of Greece in ancient and of England, Russia and France in modern times.

8. Describe and contrast politically and geographically the constitution, influence and extent of the Government of Rome at any *two* of the following periods.

B. C.	241	A. D.	70
„	101	„	312
„	46		

HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE.

Examiner.—Mr. George Smith.

1. How was the agricultural population of Europe affected by the invasion of the barbarians? What were the rights of its various classes under the feudal system?

2. From what events do we date the beginning and the end of the Holy Roman Empire? Trace the reciprocal influence of the Roman and Teutonic elements in its institutions and history.

3. What have been the results of the Empire on modern jurisprudence, on the ecclesiastical power and on the nationalities of Europe?

4. Trace the progress of commercial improvement in Europe from the beginning of the twelfth century.

5. What influence had the reign of Louis XIV. on the French Revolution?

6. What led to the success of the Lombard and Tuscan Republics and their subsequent subjection to lords?

7. Sketch briefly the constitutional and territorial history of Spain from its conquest by the Saracens to the union of the two Crowns.

8. Give the leading facts in the history of the House of Commons and the development of Parliamentary Government.

9. On what grounds, historical and philosophical, has the opinion been defended, that Democracy is the ultimate tendency of all civilised peoples?

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Woodrow, M. A.

1. Prove by a reference to the propositions that bear on the subject, that in Euclid the sole test of equality of area is capability of superposition.

Shew how two triangles, on equal bases and between the same parallels, may be so divided, as to be capable of superposition.

2. Prove Euclid, Book I. Proposition 32, the angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles.

Give some other proof of this proposition. What convention about the angles must be adopted if the figure in the second corollary has re-entering angles like a

thick letter L, that is like a rectangle, having a rectangle about its diameter taken away.

3. Prove Euclid, Book VI. Proposition 19; similar triangles are to each other in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

Construct a triangle similar to a given triangle, and three times its area.

4. Solve the equations

$$x(x+y+z) - (y^2+z^2+yz) = a^2$$
$$y(x+y+z) - (x^2+z^2+xz) = b^2$$
$$z(x+y+z) - (x^2+y^2+xy) = c^2$$

5. If a, b, c, be in harmonical progression and n be a positive integer, shew that

$$a^n + c^n > 2b^n$$

6. Assuming the Binomial Theorem to be true for a positive integral index, prove it for fractional and negative indices.

If the coefficient of the $(p+1)^{\text{th}}$ term of an expanded binomial be r times the $(p-1)^{\text{th}}$ term, find the index.

7. Prove the expansion

$$\log_e(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \&c.$$

And thence deduce the expansion

$$\log_e(x+1) = 2\log_e x - \log_e(x-1) -$$
$$2\left(\frac{1}{2x^2-1} + \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{2x^2-1}\right)^3 + \&c.\right)$$

Given $\log_{10} 3 = .47712$ and $\frac{1}{\log_e 10} = .43429$ apply the latter series to calculate $\log_{10} 11$. to five places of decimals.

8. If the whole number of persons born in any month is $\frac{1}{480}$ of the whole population at the beginning of the month, and the number of those who die $\frac{1}{600}$ find the number of years in which the population will be doubled.

Given $\log_{10} 2 = .301030$; $\log_{10} 6 = .778151$ and $\log_{10} 7 = .845098$.

9. A walks a certain distance to College in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours, starting between 8 and $8\frac{3}{4}$, B walks the same distance in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, starting between 8 and $8\frac{1}{4}$. Find the chance that A may *overtake* B.

10. If $\frac{p_{n-1}}{q_{n-1}}$; $\frac{p_n}{q_n}$ be two consecutive convergents to a given fraction prove that

$$p_{n-1}\, q_n - p_n\, q_{n-1} = 1$$

Apply this proposition to find the integral values of x and y in the equation

$$a\,x + b\,y = c.$$

11. Prove the formulæ

$$2 \cos A = \pm \sqrt{1 + \sin A} \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin 2A}$$

$$2 \sin A = \pm \sqrt{1 + \sin 2A} \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin 2A}$$

Illustrate by a figure the reason for the four ambiguities of sign, and determine the signs to be given to the radicals, as A varies from 45° to 405°.

Sin 378° $= \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{5} - 1)$, determine cos 189° and sin 189°.

12. Prove that $\frac{\pi}{64800}$ gives the value of sin 10″ correctly as far as 12 places of decimals, and shew how to calculate a table of sines for every 10″.

13. Find the radius of an escribed circle of a triangle.

If $\gamma_1\ \gamma_2\ \gamma_3$ be the radii of the three escribed circles which touch the sides $a\ b\ c$ respectively of a triangle, shew that $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$ will be in harmonical progression when a, b, c are in arithmetical progression.

14. Prove De Moivre's theorem for a positive integral value of the index.

Find the general value of θ which satisfies the equation.

$$(\cos\theta + \sqrt{-1}\sin\theta)(\cos 2\theta + \sqrt{-1}\sin\theta)(\cos 3\theta + \sqrt{-1}\sin 3\theta) \ldots\ldots (\cos n\theta + \sqrt{-1}\sin n\theta) = 1.$$

15. Resolve $x^{2n} - 2x^n \cos n.\theta + 1$ into a series of quadratic factors.

Hence deduce that if $2n\alpha = \pi$.

$$1 = 2^{n-1} \sin\alpha \sin 3\alpha \sin 5\alpha \ldots\ldots \sin(2n-1)\alpha.$$

A series of radii divide the circumference of a circle into $2n$ equal parts, prove that the product of the perdiculars let fall from any point of this circumference on n consecutive radii $= \dfrac{r^n}{2^{n-1}} \sin n\beta$, r being the radius and β being the angle between the radius to the given point and one of the extreme radii.

Candidates are at liberty to substitute any of the following for any of the preceding questions.

1. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of a decimal and duodecimal system of notation, as applied to weights and measures. Are there any advantages

in the division of a pound sterling into shillings and pence?

2 If a common knot be tied in a strip of paper of sufficient length, and having its long sides parallel, shew that the knot when drawn tight takes the form of a regular pentagon.

3. Shew how to abridge the multiplication and division of polynomials by the method of detached coefficients

4. For every logarithmic function, the principle of proportional parts fails both when the angles are small and when they are nearly right angles. Shew this in the case of the logarithmic sine, and give two methods by which the difficulty may be obviated.

5 Apply the multinomial theorem to find the coefficient of the 5th power of x in the expansion of

$$\left\{1+\frac{x}{2}+\frac{1\,3}{1\,2}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2+\frac{1.3\,5}{1.2.3}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3+\&c.\right\}^4$$

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Woodrow, M. A.

1. If a cone be cut by a plane, and two spheres be inscribed each touching the cone in a circle and the plane in a point, shew that the points of contact are the foci of the conic section, and that if the planes of the circles of contact be produced, they meet the cutting plane in two straight lines which are the directrices of the conic section.

How are the circle and parabola connected with the ellipse as regards the position of the spheres?

2. Two tangents to a parabola are inclined to one another at a given angle, and are of given lengths; shew how to construct the parabola.

3. Find the polar equation to the chord of an ellipse, the focus being the pole.

A polygon is inscribed in an ellipse, so that each side subtends the same angle at one of the foci, prove that if the alternate sides be produced to meet their points of intersection will be on a conic section having the same focus and directrix as the original ellipse, and that the chords joining consecutive points of intersection all subtend the same constant angle at the focus as the sides of the original polygon.

4. Prove the following method of drawing a tangent to a conic section at a point P. Through P draw two chords PC, and PD and through C and D draw lines parallel to PD and PC respectively intersecting the conic section in E and F. Join EF. A line drawn through P parallel to EF will be a tangent at P.

5. If the tangent at any point P of a hyperbola, cut the asymptote in T, and HP cut the same asymptote in Q then HQ = QT.

6. In the general equation to a conic section

$$a x^2 + b x y + c y^2 + d x + e y + f = 0$$

however the origin and the direction of the rectangular coordinates are shifted, the quantities $(a + c)$ and $(4a c - b^2)$ are not altered. Prove this, and shew when the curve has a centre, what geometrical relations are pointed out by this fact?

7. A straight line drawn through the intersection of two tangents to a conic section is divided harmonically by the curve and the chord of contact.

8. Shew that the equation $x^{2n+1} - qx + r = 0$ has three real roots when

$$\left(\frac{q}{2^{n+1}}\right)^{2n+1} > \left(\frac{r}{2^n}\right)^{2n}$$

and apply the steps of the proof to shew that one of the roots of the equation

$$x^3 - 19x + 30 = 0$$

lies between the limits of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $-2\frac{1}{2}$.

9. What is known by inspection respecting the roots of the equation

$$x^5 - 5x^3 + 10x - 50 = 0$$

Determine the number of its impossible roots.

10. Apply Sturm's Theorem to determine the nature of the roots of the equation

$$x^3 - 5x^2 + 8x - 1 = 0.$$

11. Shew that the roots are real in the "discriminating cubic"

$$(x-a)(x-b)(x-c) - f^2(x-a) - g^2(x-b) - h^2(x-c) - 2fgh = 0.$$

12. Apply Horner's method of approximation to find the roots of the equation

$$x^3 - 10x^2 + 29.11x - 22.26 = 0.$$

Candidates are at liberty to substitute any of the following questions for any of the preceding.

1. Shew that the determinant

$$\begin{vmatrix} x + ka^2, & w + k\,ab, & v + k\,ac \\ w + kab, & y + k\,b^2, & u + k\,bc \\ v + kab, & u + k\,bc, & z + k\,c^2 \end{vmatrix} = -k \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{1}{k}, & a, & b, & c \\ a, & x, & w, & v \\ b, & w, & y, & u \\ c, & v, & u, & z \end{vmatrix}$$

2. If the minor of the determinant

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \ldots\ldots & a_n \\ b_1 & b_2 & \ldots\ldots & b_n \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ k_1 & k_2 & \ldots\ldots & k_n \end{vmatrix}$$

made by omitting the term h_r with its line and column be devoted by H_r, then

$$\begin{vmatrix} A_1 & A_2 & \ldots\ldots & A_n \\ B_1 & B_2 & \ldots\ldots & B_n \\ \vdots & & & \\ K_1 & K_2 & \ldots\ldots & K_n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \ldots\ldots & a_n \\ b_1 & b_2 & \ldots\ldots & b_n \\ \vdots & & & \\ k_1 & k_2 & \ldots\ldots & k_n \end{vmatrix}^{n-1}$$

prove this when $n = 3$.

3. Prove Pascal's theorem that the three intersections of the opposite sides of any hexagon inscribed in a conic section, are in one right line.

4. Find the locus of the centre of a conic touching four straight lines.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Woodrow, M. A.

1. If x, y, z be the rectangular, and r, θ, ϕ the polar coordinates of a point, interpret the following equations

(1) $f\,(x\,y) = 0$
(2) $f\,(r\,\theta) = 0$
(3) $f\,(r\,\phi) = 0$

2. Find the cosine of the angle between two lines, whose equations are given. Apply the expression to the lines

$$\left.\begin{aligned} a_1\,x + b_1\,y + c_1\,z &= 0 \\ a_2\,x + b_2\,y + c_2\,z &= 0 \end{aligned}\right\} \text{ and } \frac{x-a}{l} = \frac{y-b}{m} = \frac{z-c}{n}$$

3. Determine the equation to a plane, which contains one given line, and is parallel to another given line.

4. Define the hyperboloid of one sheet, and find its equation.

Deduce the equation to the asymptotic cone.

5. Find the locus of the middle points of a system of parallel chords in a surface of the second order.

Shew that the locus of the diameters of the ellipsoid

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1.$$

which are parallel to the chords bisected by the tangent planes to the cone $\frac{x^2}{\alpha^2}+\frac{y^2}{\beta^2}-\frac{z^2}{\gamma^2}=0$, is the cone

$$\frac{a^2x^2}{\alpha^4}+\frac{\beta^2y^2}{b^4}-\frac{\gamma^2z^2}{c^4}=0.$$

6. Find the equation to an oblique circular cone, and shew that it has two systems of circular sections, and that one system of these plane sections makes the same minimum angle with the generating line that the other system does with it in another position,

7. Three straight lines mutually at right angles are drawn from the origin to meet the ellipsoid

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1.$$

Shew that if their lengths are $\gamma_1\ \gamma_2\ \gamma_3$

$$\frac{1}{\gamma_1^2}+\frac{1}{\gamma_2^2}+\frac{1}{\gamma_3^2}=\frac{1}{a^2}+\frac{1}{b^2}+\frac{1}{c^2}$$

8. Prove that the tangent plane at any point of the surface

$(a\,x)^2 + (b\,y)^2 + (c\,z)^2 = 2\,(b\,c\,y\,z + c\,a\,z\,x + a\,b\,x\,y)$ intersects the surface $a\,z\,y + b\,x\,z + c\,x\,y = 0$ in two lines at right angles to one another.

9. Find the condition that a plane section of a central surface of the second order may be circular, and find the locus of the centres of circular sections in an ellipsoid.

10. Find the equation to the cone whose vortex is $\alpha\,\beta\,\gamma$ which envelope the ellipsoid

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1.$$

11. State Napier's rules for the solution of right angled spherical triangles, and prove them in the case in which the complement of the hypothenuse is the middle point.

12. If three arcs of great circles intersect at right angles the sides BC, CA, AB of the spherical triangle ABC in P, Q, R prove that they all pass through the same point O, and that

$$\frac{\tan AP}{\tan OP} = 1 + \frac{\cos A}{\cos B \cos C}$$

$$\frac{\tan BQ}{\tan OP} = 1 + \frac{\cos B}{\cos C \cos A}$$

$$\frac{\tan CR}{\tan OR} = 1 + \frac{\cos C}{\cos A \cos B}$$

13. In a spherical triangle one angle and the middle point of the opposite side are joined by the arc of a great circle, find the length of the arc joining the two points. From the result deduce the length of the corresponding line in a plane triangle.

14. Prove that there are five regular solids, and five only.

Candidates are at liberty to substitute any of the following questions for any of the preceding.

1. If a sphere touch an ellipsoid and also cut it, the common section cannot be a plane curve unless the point of contact be one of four fixed points on the ellipsoid.

2. Prove that the three surfaces

$$\frac{x^2}{a_1^2}+\frac{y^2}{b_1^2}=\frac{2z}{c_1},\ \frac{x^2}{a_2^2}+\frac{y^2}{b_2^2}=\frac{2z}{c_2},\ \frac{x^2}{a_3^2}+\frac{y^2}{b_3^2}=\frac{2z}{c_3}$$

will have a tangent plane if

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1^2, & a_2^2, & a_3^2 \\ b_1^2, & b_2^2, & b_3^2 \\ c_1, & c_2, & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

3 The condition that the general equation of the second degree

$a x^2 + b y^2 + c z^2 + 2 a' y z + 2 b' z x + 2 c' x y + 2 a'' x + 2 b'' y + 2 c'' z + d = 0$ may represent a cone is that the determinant

$$\begin{vmatrix} a, & c', & b', & a'' \\ c', & b', & a', & b'' \\ b', & a', & c, & c'' \\ a'', & b'', & c'', & d \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

4. Find the general differential equation to developable surfaces.

PURE MATHEMATICS

Examiner.—Mr. H. Woodrow, M. A.

1. Differentiate the expressions

$$\frac{(x-3)^4}{(x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}}\,(x+2)^{\frac{5}{2}}},\quad \cos^{-1}\frac{(1-3x)^2}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

2. If $u = e^{ax} \cos bx$ shew that

$$\frac{du^n}{dx^n} = r^n e^{ax} \cos (bx + n\phi)$$

$$\text{where } \tan \phi = \frac{b}{a} \text{ and } r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}.$$

3. Prove Lagrange's theorem, and apply it to the expansion of $\sin y$ in powers of x where

$$y = z + x \sin y.$$

4. Find the value of $x^m \log x$ when $x = 0$ and eliminate the arbitrary functions f_1, f_2 from the equation

$$u = f_1 (x^2 + y^2) + f_2 (x^2 - y^2).$$

5. Change the independent variables in

$$x \frac{d^2 v}{dx^2} + y \frac{d^2 v}{dy^2} + \tfrac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dv}{dx} + \frac{dv}{dy} \right)$$

from x and y to u and v where $x + y = u$ and $y = uv$

6. Find the maximum value of the product $x^a y^b z^c$ ..... with the condition $\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z +$ &c. $= d$.

7. Trace fully the curve represented by

$$\sin y = m \sin x$$

and shew the changes as $m > = < 1$.

Trace the curve $r^2 = a^2 (\sec^2 \theta + \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta)$

8. Find the envelope of the curve which cuts off from the axes of rectangular coordinates segments Ox, Oy, Oz the sum of whose squares is constant.

9 Integrate the differential coefficients

$$(\cos x)^2 (\sin 2x)^3 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{5x^3 + 1}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$$
$$e^{cx} \sin ax$$

10. A paraboloid of revolution and a right cone have the same base, axis and vertex, find the volume between them in terms of the volume of the sphere on the axis as diameter.

11. Find the intrinsic equation to a logarithmic spiral.

12. A sphere is pierced by a cylinder in such a manner that a diameter of the cylinder coincides with a radius of the sphere; find the volume and surface of the part of the sphere exterior to the cylinder.

Candidates are at liberty to substitute any of the following questions for any of the preceding.

1. Integrate the equation

$$\sqrt{1 - c^2 \sin^2 \psi} + \sqrt{1 - c \sin^2 \phi}\, \frac{d\psi}{d\phi} = 0.$$

2. Writing $\Gamma(n)$ for $\int_0^{inf.} d\,x\, e^{-x}\, x^{n-1}$ prove that

$$\Gamma(n+1) = n\,\Gamma(n)$$

and $\Gamma(n)\,\Gamma(1-n) = \dfrac{\pi}{\sin n\pi}$

3. Prove that a singular solution of a differential equation of the first order and degree makes its integrating factor infinite, and that an exact differential equation has no singular solution.

Integrate the equations.

$$(y-a)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + (y-a)^2 \cos x = 0$$

$$x\frac{d^2y}{dx} + y\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{n}{x} = 0$$

4. Give an account of any method of integrating linear differential equations with constant coefficients, and apply it to the example

$$\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} - \frac{d\,y}{d\,x^2} - \frac{dy}{dx} + y = \sin n\,x.$$

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner.—Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M A.

1. Assuming the parallelogram of forces to be true for the *direction* of the resultant, prove it to be true for the *magnitude.* The directions of two given forces are at right angles to one another, and pass through two given points: shew that the locus of the extremity of the line representing the resultant of the forces is a circle.

2. Three forces acting on a body keep it in equilibrium: shew that they must all lie in one plane and pass through a point or be parallel.

A rod of length $2a$ resting on a smooth peg has one end attached to a string of length l, the other end of which is tied to a fixed point above the peg: if α and β be the inclinations of the beam and string, respectively, to the horizon, shew that $l \cos^2 \beta = a \cos^2 \alpha . \cos (\alpha - \beta)$.

3. A set of n pulleys A, B, C,.....are attached to a weight W: a string one end of which is fastened to the centre of a fixed pulley a, passes under A, over a, and carries a moveable pulley b; from the centre of b a string passes under B, over b, and carries a moveable pulley c: and so on, till the string which passes over the nth upper pulley supports a power P: shew that, neglecting the weight of the pulleys, $W = P(3^n - 1)$.

4. State the laws of statical friction: and shew how the co-efficient of friction between two substances may be found practically.

Two weights of similar material connected by a fine

string rest on a rough vertical circular arc on which the string lies: prove that the angle subtended at the centre by the distance between the limiting positions of either weight is $2 \tan^{-1}\mu$.

5. Explain what is meant by the centre of gravity of a system of heavy particles: and find its position when the weights and positions of the particles are known.

At each of $n-1$ of the angular points of a regular polygon of n sides a particle is placed, the particles being equal: shew that the distance of their centre of gravity from the centre of the circle circumscribing the polygon is $\frac{r}{n-1}$, r being the radius of the circle.

6. State how velocity and rectilinear acceleration are measured, (1) when uniform, (2) when variable. A particle is moving in a straight line with a given velocity and is uniformly accelerated in that line: find its velocity and position at any time.

7. What are the laws which regulate the impact of imperfectly elastic bodies? Find the velocities after impact of two spherical balls which impinge directly upon each other with given velocities.

A number of equal spherical balls of the same elasticity are placed at rest with their centres in the same straight line: the first ball is made to impinge on the second, the second in consequence impinges on the third, and so on. If the velocities communicated to the balls by the impact form a geometrical progression, shew that the masses of the balls are also in geometrical progression.

8. A heavy particle is projected with a velocity v in a direction making an angle α with the horizon find the path described by the particle, the velocity of the particle at any point, and the time in which it reaches the horizontal plane through the point of projection.

A plane AB, inclined at an angle α to the horizon, leads up to a horizontal plane BC; a particle is projected with a velocity v from A up the plane AB and falls upon the horizontal plane BC: if the times of motion from A to B and from B to C be equal, shew that

$$AB = \frac{2v^2}{g} \cdot \frac{\sin\alpha\,(1 + \sin^2\alpha)}{(1 + 2\sin^2\alpha)^2}$$

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

Examiner.—Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. Find the whole pressure of a fluid upon any surface immersed in it.

A parallelogram is immersed in a fluid with a diagonal vertical, one extremity of which is in the surface of the fluid. Through this point lines are drawn dividing the parallelogram into three equal parts, compare the pressures on these three parts: and if p_2 be the pressure on the middle part, and p_1, p_3 those on the other two, prove that

$$16\,p_2 = 11\,(p_1 + p_3)$$

2. If two fluids, which do not mix, meet in a bent tube, the heights of the free surfaces above the common surface are inversely as the densities.

Equal quantities of two fluids are placed in a cycloidal tube, placed with its axis vertical and vertex downwards; the height of the fluid in one branch is n times that in the other: find the ratio of the specific gravities of the fluids.

3. Define the term centre of pressure: and prove that if a plane area be immersed in a fluid, and then be turned about its line of intersection with the surface, its centre of pressure will remain unchanged.

The position of a parabolic lamina cut off by the latus rectum is immersed in water, the vertex being in the surface, and the latus rectum horizontal. shew that its centre of pressure is at a distance from the vertex equal to $\frac{5}{28}$ of the latus rectum.

4. Define the term metacentre. If a solid of revolution float in a homogeneous fluid, determine the distance of its metacentre from its centre of gravity.

5. Find the number of images of a bright point which can be formed by reflection at two plane mirrors inclined at an angle, which is contained an exact number of times in two right angles.

6. Define the term geometrical focus. Diverging rays are incident on a convex spherical refracting surface: find the geometrical focus after refraction.

A sphere of glass is bisected by a plane reflecting surface: from a point in the diameter Lar to this plane, at a distance from the centre of the sphere equal to the diameter, diverging rays are incident on the sphere and reflected by the plane: find their geometrical focus after emergence.

7. A small pencil of light is refracted through a prism, the axis of the pencil lying in a plane perpendicular to the edge of the prism: find the direction of the axis after refraction through the prism.

From a prism of glass, whose refractive angle is $2 \tan^{-1} \frac{3}{4}$, a prism is cut out: the edges of the prisms are in one plane, which is equally inclined to their bounding planes; shew that, if a ray, incident perpendicularly to one face of the exterior prism, emerges perpendicularly to the other, the refractive angle of the interior prism is $2 \tan^{-1} \frac{9}{2}$: the refractive index of glass being $\frac{3}{2}$.

8. Find a formula connecting the distances of a luminous point and its image with the focal length of the lens by which the image is formed.

9. What are the chief defects to which the image of an object, viewed through a telescope, is subject?

Describe Huyghen's eye-piece, and shew how some of these defects may be corrected by its use.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Examiner.—Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. Any number of forces act at different points of a rigid body: find their resultants. What conditions must the forces satisfy, in order that they may be reducible to a single force.

2. Enunciate Guldinus' properties: and apply one of them to find the volume of the frustum of a right cone in terms of its altitude and the radii of its ends.

3. A particle is constrained to remain on a rough surface: find the condition of equilibrium. Shew that a heavy particle will be in equilibrium when placed on a portion of the rough surface, defined by the equation $x\,y\,z = c^3$, bounded by a curve which lies on a surface of revolution, the axis of z being vertical.

4. A particle is acted on by a central force: shew that the differential equation for determining the polar equation to its path is

$$\frac{d^2u}{d\,\theta^2} + u - \frac{P}{h^2\,u^2} = 0$$

A particle is projected at a distance a from a centre of force: the force is repulsive and of constant intensity μ: the initial velocity is $\sqrt{2\,\mu\,a}$, and the particle starts from an apse. Determine the orbit.

5. A particle is projected vertically upwards with a given velocity, and the resistance varies as the square of the velocity: find the time of ascent and the time of descent.

6. A particle is constrained to move along a plane curve under the action of forces whose resolved parts along and perpendicular to the radius rector are P and Q. Prove that $v^2 = 2\int(P\,dr + Q\,r\,d\theta)$ and that the pressure on the curve is given by $R = \frac{v^2}{\rho} + P\,\frac{p}{r} - Q\,\frac{dr}{ds}$; where p is the perpendicular on the tangent from the origin and ρ the radius of curvature.

7. Investigate the equation of fluid equilibrium.

$$\frac{dp}{\rho} = X\,dx + Y\,dy + Z\,dz$$

Density varies as (depth)^2. A semicircle is immersed in fluid and divided into three equal sectors: shew that the pressure on the two anterior sectors is to that on the middle sector as 5 to 11.

8. Investigate the equation of continuity in Hydrodynamics.

$$\frac{d(\rho u)}{dx} + \frac{d(\rho v)}{dy} + \frac{d(\rho w)}{dz} + \frac{d\rho}{dt} = 0$$

Under what circumstances can this equation be reduced to the form

$$\frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2\phi}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2\phi}{dz^2} = 0$$

9. Explain the formation of focal lines when a small oblique pencil is reflected at a spherical surface or refractive at a plane or spherical surface.

12. Explain what is meant by the dispersion of light. How is the dispersive power of a medium measured? what is the irrationality of dispersion?

If a pencil of light pass centrically with small obliquity through two thin lenses in contact, shew that the condition of achromatism is

$$\frac{d\mu_1}{\mu_1-1}\,\frac{1}{f^1} + \frac{d\mu_2}{\mu_2-1}\,\frac{1}{f_2} = 0$$

NEWTON AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner.—Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. Enunciate and prove Lemma IV.

Apply the Lemma to shew that the volume of a paraboloid cut off by a plane perpendicular to the axis is half that of the circumscribing cylinder.

2. Prove that the acclerating effect of a force under the action of which a body moves in a central orbit is measured by the ultimate value of $\frac{2\,QR,}{T'}$, QR being the subtense parallel to the direction of the force at P of the arc P Q described in the time T. Deduce the equation $V^2 = \frac{1}{2}$ F. P V.

3. If the accleration of a moving point tend to a fixed point, and vary inversely as the square of the distance from that point, prove geometrically that the path of the moving point will be a conic section of which the fixed point is a focus.

4. Describe the construction and use of the Transit Instrument. To what errors of adjustment is this Instrument liable.

5. The altitudes of a star when it crosses the meridian of a place and the vertical plane at right angles to the meridian are a and a^1: shew that if δ be the declination of the star and l the latitude of the place

$$\cot \delta = \sec a \operatorname{cosec} a^1 - \tan a$$

$$\cot l = \tan a - \sec a \sin a^1$$

6. Account for the changes is the length of the day at a place of given latitude. To what is twilight due? Find the lowest latitude in which twilight lasts all night. Why is the mean duration of twilight shorter at the equator than elsewhere, and when is its duration there shortest?

7. Shew how the apparent place of a star or planet is affected by aberration.

If a be the R. A. of a star, δ its declination, λ the Sun's longitude, ω the obliquity of the ecliptic, A the

coefficient of aberration, Δa and $\Delta\delta$ the aberration in R A. and declination, shew that

$$\Delta a = -\frac{A}{\cos\delta}\left\{(\sin\lambda\cos a + \cos\lambda\cos a\cos\omega\right\}$$

$$\Delta\delta = -A\left\{(\sin\lambda\cos a - \cos\lambda\sin a\cos\omega)\sin\delta + \cos\delta\cos\lambda\sin\omega\right\}$$

8. Explain the causes of tho equation of Time. Determine during what parts of the year the equation of time arising from the Sun's elliptic motion is additive or subtractive.

9. Explain what is meant by Precession and Nutation. Find the precession in R. A. and N. P. D. of a given star.

10. Describe the apparent path of the Moon with reference to the Earth and Sun, shewing by a figure the direction of the curvature of its absolute path: and shew how many Lunar Eclipses can occur in a year Find the time, magnitude, and duration of a Lunar Eclipse.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.—F. N. MACNAMARA, M. D.

1. How may ozone be prepared? What views have been taken of the nature of that body, and by what arguments have they been supported?

2. How may the composition by volume of the following gases be determined.

Protoxide of Nitrogen.
Carbonic oxide.
Cyanogen.
Ammonia.

3. How may zinc, copper, lead and silver be detected in an alloy of those metals, and by what processes may the proportion of silver in the alloy be estimated?

4. By what methods may the sulphur, phosphorus, chlorine and nitrogen in an organic body be detected, and in what way may the nitrogen be quantitatively determined?

5. Mention the various useful substances which can be obtained from the secondary products of the coal gas manufacture, and shew the relation which can be traced between any of them. From which of them, and how is aniline prepared?

ELECTRICITY AND GALVANISM.

Examiner.—F. N. MACNAMARA, M. D.

1. Describe the construction of the electrical condenser, and explain the principle on which it is used for the detection of minute charges of electricity.

2. Describe and account for the phenomena that ensue on making contact between a plate of platinum, and a plate of amalgamated zinc immersed in dilute sulphuric acid.

3. Describe, and explain the process of electro-plating.

4. State the laws of angular currents, and describe any experiment by which they may be demonstrated.

5 By what experiments can the resemblances between static and voltaic electricity be demonstrated?

THERMOTICS.

Examiner.—F. N. MACNAMARA, M. D.

1. Describe the process for filling and graduating a mercurial thermometer, with the precautions necessary to ensure perfect accuracy.

2. How may the Dew-point be determined, and how may it be applied to finding the proportion of aqueous vapour in the air?

3. State the principal views that have been entertained of the nature of heat, and mention the phenomena which chiefly support, or oppose each view.

4. Explain the construction of the thermo-multiplier, and the mode of its application to the determination of the diathermacy of bodies.

5. What reasons have we for believing that differences exist amongst the heat-rays emitted by a calorific source?

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Examiner.—F. N MACNAMARA, M. D.

1. State the leading arguments for and against the Atomic Theory in its original form, and as propounded by Newton. How may Dr. Dalton's atomic hypothesis be applied to the explanation of the laws of combination which he propounded? State the distinction that is now commonly made between the terms "elementary atoms" and "elementary molecules," and mention the considerations which have led to the distinction.

2. Sketch the history of the Phlogiston and oxygen theories. Who were the philosophers by whose researches the latter theory became established, and what were the arguments they adduced in its favor?

3. Describe the successive improvements that have been contrived in the construction of the galvanic battery, and explain the object of each.

4. On what grounds is Chemistry ranked amongst the Inductive Sciences?

L. M. S. and M. B. First Examination, 1868.

ANATOMY.

Examiner:—S. B. PARTRIDGE, F. R. C. S.

Morning Paper.

1. Describe the Temporal Bone, giving exact details of the attachments of ligaments and muscles.

2. Point out the leading peculiarities of the sterno-clavicular articulation, and show their bearing upon the functions which the joint is called upon to perform.

3. Supposing the Right Common Iliac Artery to be mechanically obstructed, through what channels would the circulation in the corresponding lower limb be carried on?

4. Describe fully the various steps of a dissection for the purpose of exposing the trunk and branches of the Obturator Nerve.

Afternoon Paper.

5. Describe the position and relations of the Internal Iliac Artery and the distribution of its principal branches.

6. What great nerves are situated near the root of the tongue, and what relations do they bear to each other and to the lingual muscles and vessels?

7. Describe fully the 4th ventricle of the brain, and give as exact an idea as you can of the position and nature of the communication between it and the rest of the ventricular cavity.

8. Describe, in the order in which they would be met with in a dissection, all the structures contained within the middle third of the thigh.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND ZOOLOGY.

Examiner.—J. A. PUREFOY COLLES, M. D.

Morning Paper.

1. Describe briefly the characters of the Sub-Kingdom *Cœlenterata*, and of the two great classes into which it is sub-divided. Enumerate the orders in each class (ordinal characters not required).

2. Describe briefly the Respiratory, Circulatory, and Digestive Systems of the class *Lamellibranchiata*. To what other class of Mollusca are the *Lamellibranchiata* most nearly allied?

3. Into what two great primary sections may the Vertebrata be divided, and how may these again be sub-divided? In what manner do Mammals differ from all other Vertebrata, as regards their blood, skeleton, and reproductive organs?

4. Write down the dental formula of the Pig, the Dog, and Man. State how the dentition of Man differs from that of all other Mammals now extant.

Afternoon Paper.

5. In what respects do Birds and Reptiles resemble each other and differ from other Vertebrata?

6. What classes of Mollusca are grouped together under the title *Odontophora*, and what character do they possess in common?

7. Describe the characters of the class Myriapoda.

8. What are the general characters of the skeleton in Artio-dactylate Mammals; and how do they differ from those of the skeleton in Perisso-dactylate Mammals?

PHYSIOLOGY AND GENERAL ANATOMY.

Examiner.—J. A. PUREFOY COLLES, M. D.

Morning Paper.

1. Describe the red corpuscles of the human blood, giving their dimensions. What purposes are they supposed to fulfil, and what are the principal theories as to their origin?

2. Describe the minute structure of the following tissues:—1, Cartilage;—2, Fibro-cartilage;—3, Dentine;—4, Enamel.

3. What is meant by "*germinal matter*" as distinguished from "*formed material*"? Give examples of each as they occur in the following tissues:—1, Striped muscular fibre;—2, Capillary blood-vessels;—3, Epithelium.

4. Of what tissues are serous membranes composed? Enumerate the different kinds of serous membranes, and state in what respects they differ from each other?

Afternoon Paper.

5. What is the "vital capacity" of the thorax in a healthy adult man of average height? How is the vital capacity affected by differences in height, and how is it measured?

6. What forces, besides the heart's action, promote or retard the circulation of the blood through the arteries, veins, and capillaries respectively? Describe the character of the pulse as traced by the sphygmograph, and state how that character will be affected by increased and by diminished arterial tension

7. How is respiration affected by—1, Variations of temperature;—2, Exercise;—3, Seasons of the year;—4, Food or fasting.

8. State also what are the effects of alcohol, and of liquors containing alcohol, on the elimination of carbonic acid from the lungs.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner.—T. ANDERSON, M. D.

Morning Paper.

1. Give the Botanical source and distinctive characters of the Cinchona Barks of the British Pharmacopœia, and mention their physical and therapeutical qualities and their chemical composition.

2. Describe the chemical composition and distinctive characters of quinine, quinidine, and cinchonine, and state what you know of the manufacture of Sulphate of quinine, the tests of its purity, and the mode of detecting the adulterations with the sulphates of cinchonine and quinidine.

3. Enumerate the officinal preparations of Iron, and mention the principal diseases for which they are prescribed, and state the usual dose of each.

4. Write a prescription for a tonic mixture, to contain 8 ounces, for a patient suffering from Dyspepsia, accompanied by an alkaline condition of the urine.

Afternoon Paper.

5. Enumerate the officinal alkaloids, give the names of the plants or the drugs from which they are obtained, and describe the distinctive characters, physiological and therapeutical action, and the usual dose of each.

6. What are the principal diaphoretics used in medicine? Mention the source and the officinal preparations (with the dose) of each. In what diseases would you prescribe diaphoretic remedies?

7. What are the therapeutical actions and the usual doses of the following medicines:—

Pulv. Ipecac. C. Opio.—Tinct. Hyoscyam.—Potass. Acet.—Pil. Plumb. C. Opio.—Liq. Ammon. Acet.—and Pulv. Kino. C. Opio.

BOTANY.

Examiner.—T. ANDERSON, M. D.

Morning Paper.

1. Describe fully what is meant by the term pentastichous in phyllotaxy; explain the fraction which is employed to distinguish that term, and how the figures of the fraction are obtained.

2. Distinguish between free and confluent fruits; give the names and distinctive characters of the primary and secondary divisions of free fruits, with an example of each division.

3. Describe the specimens numbered from 1 to 4 so far as they possess characters referred to in the following formula:—

a Stem = general character.
b Leaves = arrangement.
c Stipulation.
d Form.
f Margin and incision.
g Venation.
h Inflorescence general character.
Flower. Peculiarities of Calyx.
Do. of Corolla.
Do. of Stamens.

Pistil as to or any style and stigma.

Give the sub-class and natural order of each specimen.

Afternoon Paper.

4. Describe the modifications in the relative position of the parts of the ovule, and state the botanical term applied to each modification.

5. Describe the nature of the inflorescence of a plant of the natural order Compositæ. What are the sub-orders of this family, and on what characters are they founded?

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.—F. N. MACNAMARA, M. D.

1. Explain the nature of flame, and state the conditions necessary to its existence. How is an ordinary

flame modified, and with what intention by the use of the blow-pipe?

2. Describe the arrangements for electro-plating, and trace the changes which occur *throughout* the circuit when a Daniel's battery is in use in the process.

3. State the action of strong nitric acid upon the following bodies:—

Carbon.	Antimony.
Sulphur.	Arsenic.
Selenium.	Copper.
Iodine.	

4. By what means may the salts of Ammonia, Magnesia, Iron, Mercury, in solution be recognised? Write in symbols the reactions which occur on the application of the test-fluids to each solution.

5. Describe and explain the process for the volumetric determination of Iron, and explain the action of the reagents which are used to bring a *per*-salt of iron in solution to the state of *proto*-salt.

6. State the processes which may be employed for the determination of the combining weights of the following bodies:—

Oxygen.	Fluorine.
Carbon.	Ammonia.
Phosphorus.	Hydrochloric Acid.

7. Name and give the composition of the bodies which result from the action of strong sulphuric acid, aided by heat, on alcohol, how may they be obtained in a pure state? what relation do they bear to one another?

8. How is fulminate of mercury prepared? What chemical changes occur during the preparation? How may the connection between the fulminates and the cyanogen compounds be shown?

9. How is carbolic acid prepared; in what relation does it stand to Aniline and Picric acid, and how may those bodies be obtained from it?

10. Name and state the composition of the minerals on the table.

L. M. S. and M. B. Second Examination, 1868.

MIDWIFERY.

Examiner.—J. Ewart, M. D.

Morning Paper.

1. What are the reliable symptoms and signs of Pregnancy?

2. What are the circumstances and conditions under which the Cæsarian section is justifiable? Describe the mode in which the operation should be performed.

3. What precautions are absolutely necessary, on the part of the nurse and accoucheur, for the safe management of a natural labour?

4. Describe the minute structure, functions, and uses of the placenta.

Afternoon Paper.

5. Describe the four principle presentations of the fœtal head at the brim of the pelvis.

6. What are the leading causes of mortality among women during and after parturition? What are the means which might be adopted for the prevention or diminution of a large portion of this mortality?

7. What is your opinion of the value of the forceps in obstetric practice? Under what circumstance is the application of the forceps indispensably necessary?

8. Describe the position of the child in the various forms of transverse presentations, and the operative measures demanded equally for the safety of the child and mother.

MEDICINE.

Examiner.—J. EWART, M. D.

Morning Paper.

1. Describe the signs of a tubercular diathesis, and the special points of difference between the course and terminations of phthisis among natives of India, as compared with the progress and results of the disease among the inhabitants of temperate climates.

2. Describe the pathological anatomy of red and white softening of the Brain.

3. What are the symptoms, diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment of acute inflammation of the spinal cord?

4. What are the indications of treatment in acute desquamative nephritis, hepatitis, and pneumonia?

Afternoon Paper.

5. A patient swallows a quantity of strong sulphuric acid. What are the succeeding symptoms, probable pathological results and prognosis? What line of treatment would you adopt in such a case? State the reasons upon which your treatment is based.

6. How do you distinguish pleurisy from pneumonia; endocarditis from pericarditis; atrophy from hypertrophy of the heart; regurgitant disease of the aortic semilunar valves from that of the mitral valves?

7. What are the immediate causes of death during the collapsed stage of cholera; and at any time after the stage of reaction has become established?

8. How is the drinking water of the community in India liable to be polluted? What are the most approved means to be adopted for its purification?

SURGERY.

Examiner.—J. FAYRER, M. D.

1. Describe the various forms of ulceration and their treatment. Let your account involve a description of the Pathology of ulceration, and also of the mode in which repair is effected.

2. What are the distinctive characters of the so-called Malignant Tumours? Describe their pathology. the symptoms, and treatment that you would have recourse to, and give your views as to the prognosis in the different forms of the disease, and how far it is influ-

enced by surgical treatment or other therapeutic measures.

3. Describe the symptoms of a strangulated Inguinal Hernia, and how it is caused. Distinguish carefully between the direct and oblique forms of Inguinal Hernia, and let your account involve a very accurate description of the anatomical arrangement of the parts concerned, not only in the disease, but also in the treatment. In the event of an operation being requisite, state your views as to the advantage or disadvantage of opening the sac, and describe accurately the steps of the operation and your subsequent treatment.

4. What are the present and prospective dangers of wounds of the scalp involving injury of the Pericranium and contusion of the subjacent bones? Describe the symptoms indicating the advent of unfavourable conditions. What would you do for their relief, and what pathological changes may be looked for in unfavourable cases?

5. In what cases is the actual cautery indicated, and in what circumstances would you apply it?

6. Describe the phenomena and treatment of the various forms of Iritis.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner.—F. N. MACNAMARA, M. D.

1 Enumerate the signs of death, state the order in which they appear, and the indications to be drawn

from their presence or absence of the time that has elapsed since death occurred.

2. Mention the more common causes which may render a wound indirectly fatal, and state to what extent any unhealthy conditions of the body prevalent in this country may conduce to them.

3. State the post-mortem appearances in case of death occurring during the collapse of cholera. How far might they be simulated by death due to any poison, and on what appearances would you rely for distinguishing between the two cases?

4. Name the substances on the table, and state which of them may be reckoned poisonous; state also, as regards those that are so, the dose in which they would prove fatal: 1*st*, to an adult; 2*nd*, to a child one year old. State also the prominent symptoms each would cause when taken in a full dose.

5. Mention the colouring matters in common use in this country which might cause stains resembling those of blood, and detail the tests which you would use to ascertain the real nature of such stains.

Honor Examination, 1868.

MEDICINE.

Examiner.—J. EWART, M. D.

1. Describe the different kinds of internal intestinal obstruction. How do you diagnose them from each other? Give full details of the treatment you would employ in such cases.

2. Give a detailed account of the pathology, diagnosis and treatment of Heat Apoplexy or Coup de Soleil. Explain the *rationale* of the treatment adopted by you.

MIDWIFERY.

Examiner.—J. EWART, M. D.

1. Describe minutely the pathology of ovarian cysts, their subjective and objective symptoms; their diagnosis, therapeutical and surgical management.

2. Write an elaborate essay on the subject of vaccination. Let it embrace a consideration of the vaccine lymph: the best means to be employed for its preservation and renewal, the operation of vaccination; the progress, maturation and decay of the vaccine vesicle and the physiological effect the process is supposed to produce on the blood in the prophylaxis, or mitigation of Small Pox.

SURGERY.

Examiner.—J. FAYRER, M. D.

1. What is meant by the "antiseptic principle" in the treatment of surgical disease? Describe its application and give an account of the class of cases in which it may be expected to prove beneficial. Let your description involve not only the "modus operandi" of the antiseptic, but also the pathological conditions, which by its application you hope to avoid.

2. Describe the chief sources of danger to life after great surgical operations. Give an account of the pathology of the morbid conditions, and say what may be done to avert or remove them by hygienic or therapeutic measures.

3. Describe Pharyngotomy; give an exact anatomical account of the steps of the operation and the circumstances under which it may be necessary.

4. Describe the appearances, as seen with the Ophthalmoscope, of the various forms of Atrophy of the Optic Papilla, and the relation they bear to intracranial disease.